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OLD FARM-HOUSES WITH ROUND CHIMNEYS NEAR ST. DAVID'S.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, ESQ., F.S.A.

SEVERAL interesting specimens of old houses with round chimneys in the neighbourhood of Tenby have been described by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*¹; but the domestic buildings near St. David's, which also possess the same peculiar feature, have hardly received the attention they deserve.² The introduction of the round chimney into Pembrokeshire has been ascribed by tradition to the Flemish colony that settled in this part of Wales in the time of Henry I. The fact, however, that houses with round chimneys exist in the purely Welsh parts of the country³ seems to be rather against the theory of their Flemish origin.

When I visited St. David's, in 1883, there were several old farm-houses with round chimneys still in existence within a radius of three or four miles of the Cathedral; but since then they have disappeared one by one, so that in a few years it is probable that there will not be a single example left. It is desirable, therefore, that some record should be kept of a style

¹ 3rd Ser., vol. xiii, p. 193.

² The brief reference to them in Jones and Freeman's *Hist. of St. David's* is all that has hitherto been written on the subject.

³ In the valley of the Gwaen, near Fishguard.

of domestic architecture which is rapidly becoming obsolete. My chief regret is, that I did not take more notes and measurements of the buildings before they were swept away to make room for modern improvements; but I did not anticipate that the process of demolition, once begun, would go on so quickly as to prevent my ever being able to correct the observations I made twenty years ago.

The old farm-houses which form the subject of this paper possess certain marked peculiarities of ground plan and construction. In nearly all cases they have a central passage about 4 ft. wide, with the front door at one end and the back door at the other. On each side of the passage is a door giving access to the two principal rooms on the ground floor. The smaller rooms beyond open out of the larger ones. There are garrets in the roof, which are reached by a straight stone staircase, built against one of the walls of the principal room and projecting at right angles from it. The rooms are from 7 ft. to 8 ft. in height.

The most remarkable feature in the construction of the houses is the device adopted for increasing the area of the ground floor without the necessity for making a roof of unduly wide span. This is done by adding what may be termed side aisles, as in church architecture. The central part of the house is covered by a thatched roof, of from 14 ft. to 15 ft. span inside, and with the sides sloping, perhaps at an angle of 45 deg. Along one or both sides of the house are a series of recesses 6 ft. square inside, roofed over pent-house fashion with large slabs of slate, covered with ordinary roofing slates on the outside. The roof of the side aisles or recesses slopes at a much less steep angle than that of the main roof of the central part of the house. The side roofs start from the eaves of the central roof. Some of the newer houses are roofed entirely with slate, but the older ones have thatch in the middle, and slate over the tops of the walls and pent-houses at each side. The most common arrangement is to have three

recesses on one or both sides of the central area. One of these serves as the porch of the main entrance ; the

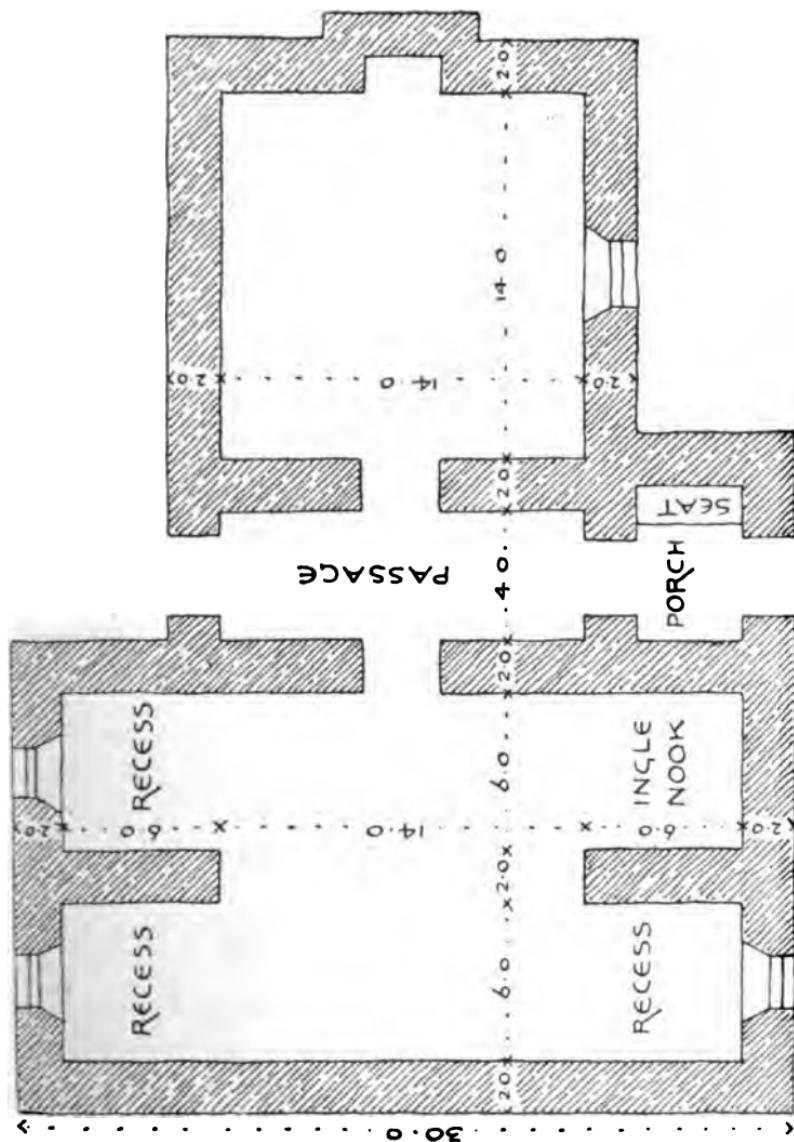


Fig. 1.—Typical Ground Plan of Old Farm-House near St. David's. Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. = 1 ft.

next as the ingle-nook beneath the round chimney, and the third a sort of square bay window, in which stands a table with a bench on each side of it (fig. 1).

Other recesses are used to place a bed in, or as a scullery.

The windows are generally very small, sometimes not more than 1 ft. square. The doorways are from 2 ft. 6 ins. to 3 ft. wide, and the front doorway is in many cases pointed.

The floors are paved with polygonal slabs of slate, which are kept scrupulously clean and outlined with chalk after being washed. The ceilings of the rooms on

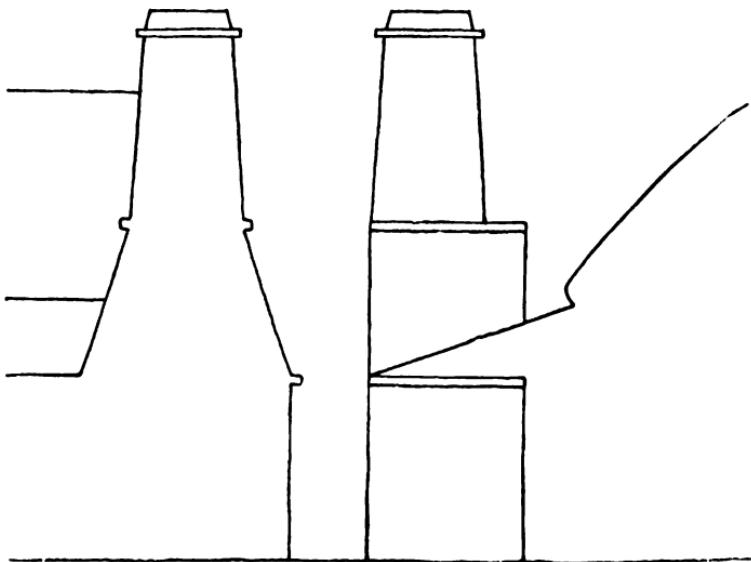


Fig. 2.—Round Chimney of Old Farm-House at Llaethdy.
Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. = 1 ft.

the ground floor are formed by the beams and flooring boards of the rooms above.

The principal room, in which all the domestic work is done, is provided with stands against the walls about 2 ft. high, having dwarf wall for supports and a wide slab of slate forming the ledge at the top. These are used for placing tubs on. There are large cupboards in the thickness of the walls, with wooden doors; and also smaller recesses, about 1 ft. square, without any doors, in which various articles can be placed. Other things are hung

up from hooks to the beams of the ceiling, or placed in racks made of strips of wood extending from beam to

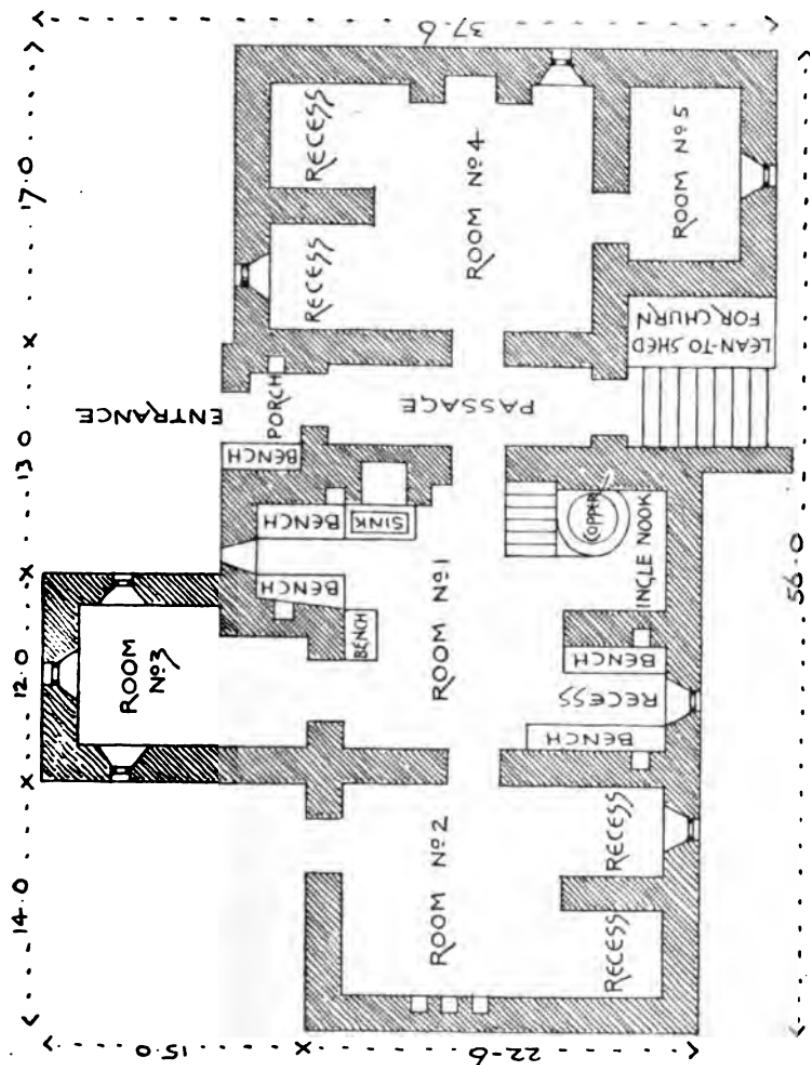


Fig. 3.—Plan of Old Farm-House at Llaethdy. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ in.=1 ft.

beam. Shelves, consisting of a plain board, for keeping wooden bowls and platters, are supported on strong wooden pegs driven into the walls at right angles to

the surface. Wooden spoons are kept in a special kind of rack, hung up on a wooden peg. Four-legged beuches and three-legged stools serve in place of chairs.

The chimneys (fig. 2) are very massive—about 6 ft. wide at the bottom and 3 ft. wide at the top, and from 18 ft. to 20 ft. high. They are built in three stages: (1) at the top, which is round; (2) in the middle, with a batter to two of the side-walls, so as to increase the width sufficiently to cover the ingle-nook below; and

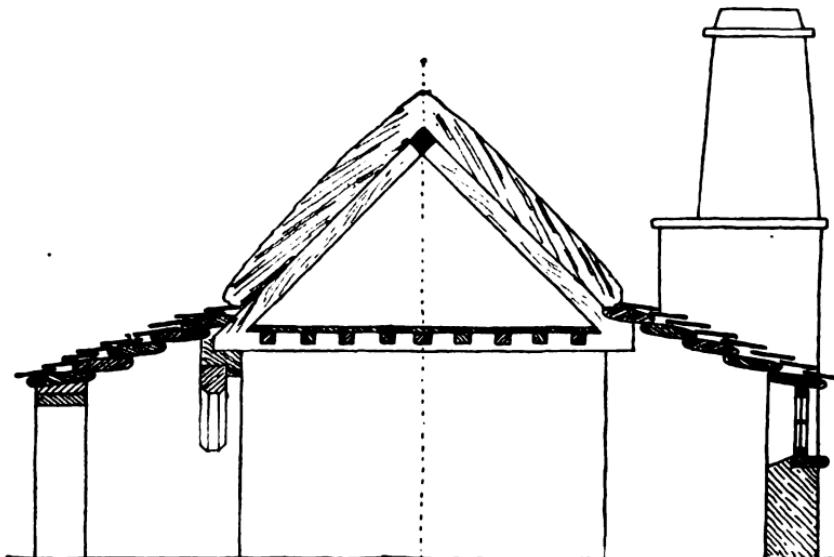


Fig. 4.—Old Farm-House at Llaethdy: Cross-section through Porch and Recess. Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. = 1 ft.

(3) at the bottom, which is rectangular. The pent-house roofs of the porch and the side-aisle recesses abut on each side against the lowest stage of the chimney. The porch usually has a stone seat.

We will now proceed to describe some of the houses in detail.

LLAETHDY.

The farm-house of this name is situated two miles north-west of St. David's, and about three-quarters of a mile from the north end of Whitesand Bay. It is

on the southern slope of Carn Llidi, at a height of 200 ft. above the sea.¹

It will be seen from the ground plan (fig. 3) that there is a passage, 4 ft. 6 ins. wide, going right through



Fig. 5.—Porch and Doorway, with Pointed Arch, in Old Farm-House at Llaethdy.

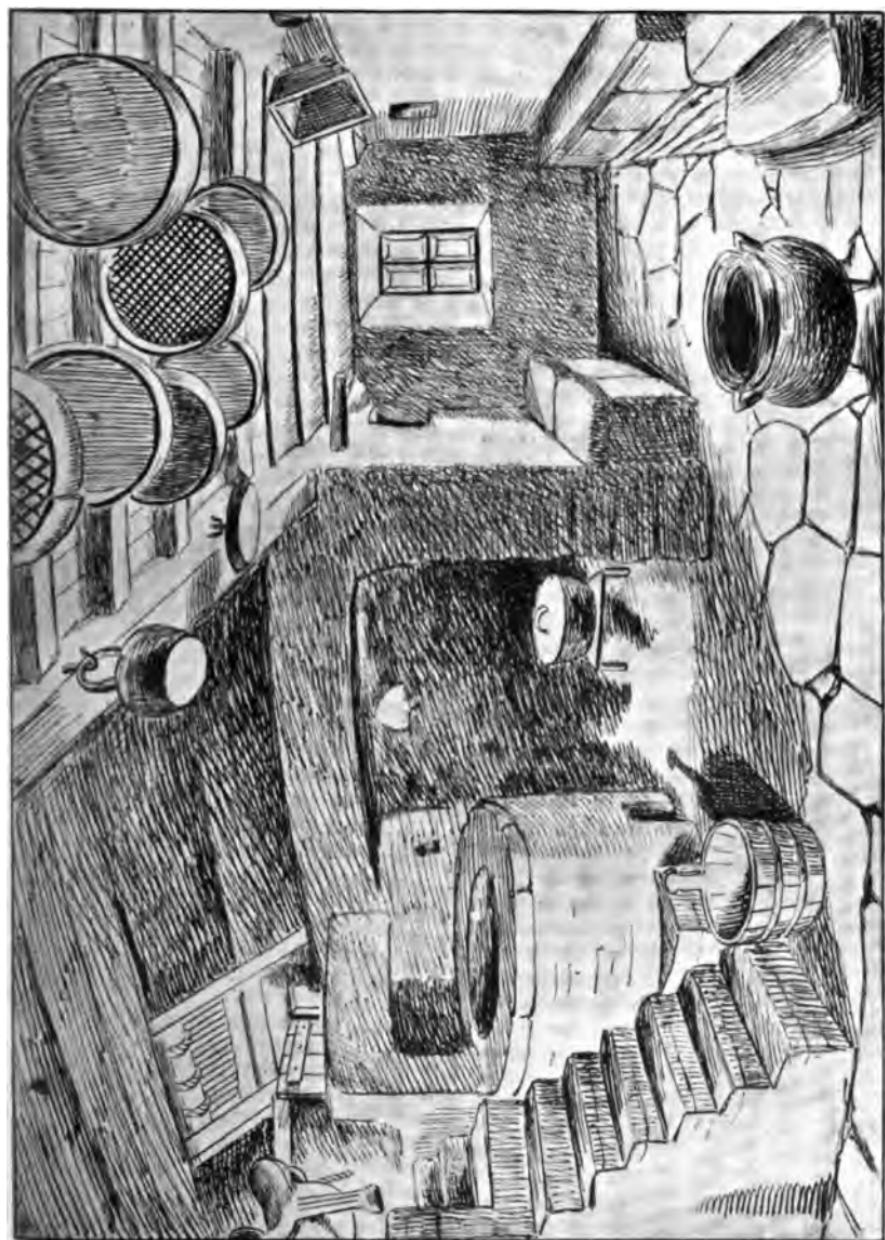
the house, on one side of which are three rooms, and on the other two. The front doorway, inside the porch, has a pointed arch, and is 6 ft. 6 ins. high by 3 ft. wide. The outer entrance to the porch is 6 ft. high,

¹ Marked on the Ordnance Map, scale 6 ins. to the mile, Pembrokeshire sheet xiv, S.E.

and has a flat lintel. The porch is roofed over with great slabs of slate, covered with ordinary small roofing slates (figs. 4 and 5). On one side of the porch is a stone seat, 4 ft. 6 ins. long, which is used both for sitting on, and as a convenient temporary resting-place for tubs and other domestic utensils.

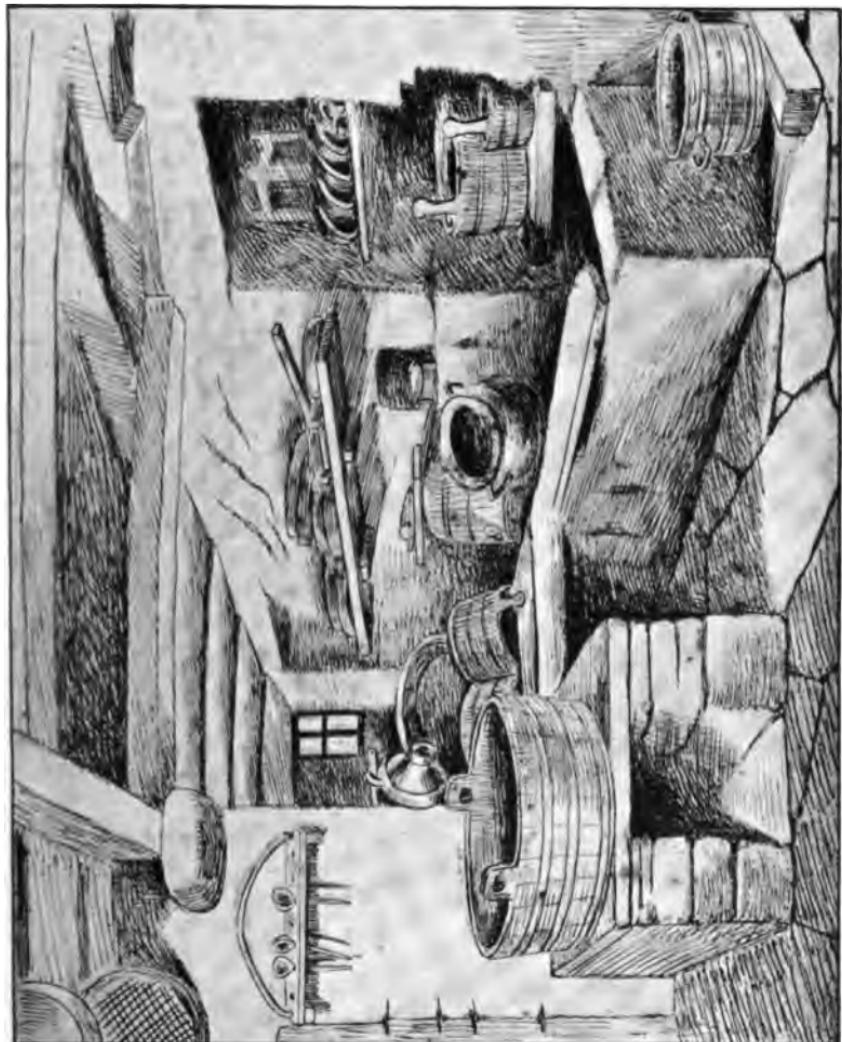
The two interior views of the principal living-room, working-room, kitchen and scullery combined, give a good idea of its general appearance and contents (see Plates opposite). In the first view will be noticed the ingle-nook, beneath the great round chimney, to the right of which is a recess, measuring 6 ft. wide by 5 ft. 6 ins. deep, and roofed over in a similar manner to the porch. The window in the recess is very small, being only 1 ft. 6 ins. wide by 2 ft. 6 ins. high. On each side of the recess is a stone bench to sit upon at meal-times, when a table is placed between them. There are small cupboards, 1 ft. square, in the side-walls of the recess, and large wooden pegs for hanging things on. On one side of the ingle-nook is a copper boiler for washing clothes, and against it are built the steps leading to a garret above. The wood fire burns on an open hearth, and the cooking-pots are supported on an iron trivet. The sieves, kettles, pans, &c., are hung from the beams of the ceiling. A three-legged iron cooking-pot forms a prominent object in the foreground. The floor is paved with polygonal slabs of slate, except in one place, where the natural rock crops up.

The view looking in the opposite direction shows the portion of the room set apart for a scullery. Against the wall, next the door, is a stone sink, 4 ft. long by 2 ft. wide by 2 ft. high, with an open cupboard above it, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide by 4 ft. high, with a shelf across it. Beyond the sink is a recess, 6 ft. wide by 5 ft. deep, roofed over with slabs of slate, provided with small cupboards in the thickness of the wall, and lighted by a window 1 ft. square. On the shelves in the recess are piled up in confusion the wooden tubs and pails



Old Farm House at Llaethdy (Interior View).

Old Farm House at Llaethdy (Interior View).



used in the work of the dairy. In one of the cupboards are the wooden bowls used at meals. On the left side of the recess is a stone bench for supporting a large shallow tub, and above it is a wooden spoon-rack hung on a projecting peg.

The room just described is 15 ft. 6 ins. long by 13 ft. wide; and it will be observed how the floor area is increased by the recesses (5 ft. deep on one side and

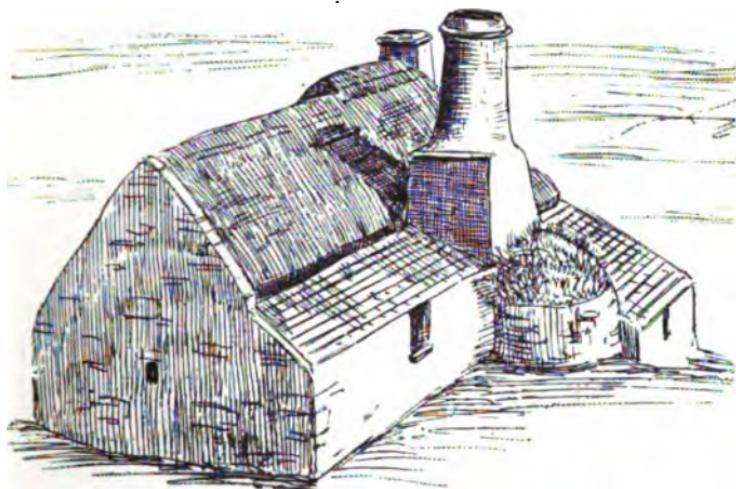


Fig. 6.—Old Farm-House at Llaethdy : Exterior View.

5 ft. 6 ins. deep on the other by 6 ft. wide) to the following extent :

Central area of room, 15 ft. 6 ins. by 13 ft. = $201\frac{1}{2}$ square feet.

Two recesses, 5 ft. by 6 ft. and 5 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. = 63 square feet.

Total area = $264\frac{1}{2}$ square feet.

There are two rooms opening out of the principal room, one 12 ft. long by 12 ft. 6 ins. wide, with two recesses 5 ft. wide by 6 ft. deep; and the other 13 ft. long by 5 ft. wide. The recesses in the first of these two rooms contain beds, and there is a triple cupboard in the thickness of the wall opposite the door, covered with a single slab of stone, each of the three divisions looking like small pigeon-holes, 1 ft. square.

The room on the opposite side of the passage to the principal room has two recesses on one side. I think it is the parlour, and the remaining room adjoining it perhaps the dairy.

The general appearance of the exterior of the back of the house is shown on fig. 6. The round chimney is the principal feature, and abutting against it is the pent-house roof of slate covering the recesses. The roof of the central part of the house is thatched. The three storeys of the chimney are, respectively, 5 ft., 7 ft. 6 ins., and 8 ft. high, beginning from the bottom.

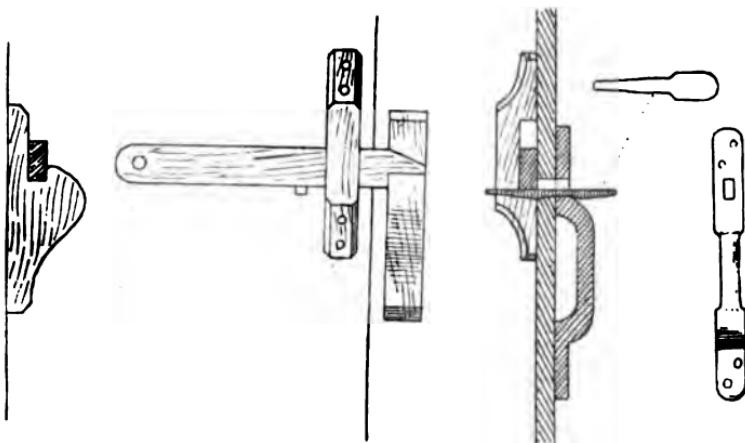


Fig. 7.—Wooden Door-latch in Old Farm-House at Llaethdy.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

The middle storey is 8 ft. wide by 6 ft. thick at the bottom, and 4 ft. by 6 ft. at top. The round part of the chimney, forming the topmost storey, is about 3 ft. in diameter at the top, and 4 ft. at the bottom.

On the further side of the chimney (not visible in the sketch) is a flight of steps leading down from the back door, next to which is a small shed with a pent-house roof for the churn.

The doors are of the type known as "ledged," and made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. boarding. The doors are fastened by means of thumb-latches made entirely of wood (figs. 7 and 8). The thumb-lever which lifts the latch does

not work on a pin, as in the iron thumb-latch, but is simply inserted into its hole. When the occupant of the house wishes to lock it up, he removes the thumb-lever, and puts it in his pocket, thus converting it temporarily into a key.

The well is near the house, and is circular, and lined with a cylinder of rubble walling, which is continued above the surface of the ground (but with an opening at one side), so as to form a cover. There is a horizontal slab of slate, forming a roof at the top, and a

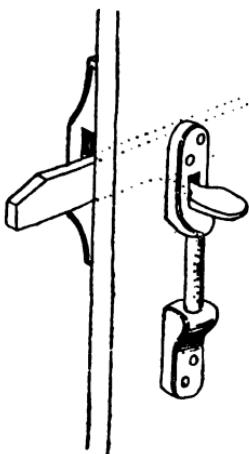


Fig. 8.—Wooden Door-latch in Old Farm-House
at Llaethdy.

vertical slab across the lower part of the opening in the side of the well-head, to prevent the drawer of water from tumbling in. The bucket, when not in use, is hung up on a round wooden beam, across the inside of the well-head. At one side of the well-head is a large square block of stone, to rest the bucket on after being filled. There is a rude sort of pavement of irregularly-shaped flat stones in front of the well. The bucket is raised by a rope, without the aid of any pulley or windlass. There is a projecting peg at one side of the well-head for attaching the end of the rope to.

PORTH MAWR.

The farmhouse of this name is also situated on the southern slope of Carn Llidi, not quite a quarter of a mile west of Llaethdy. It is just at the edge of the border between the cultivated land and the wild tract of rock and heather on St. David's Head. The house

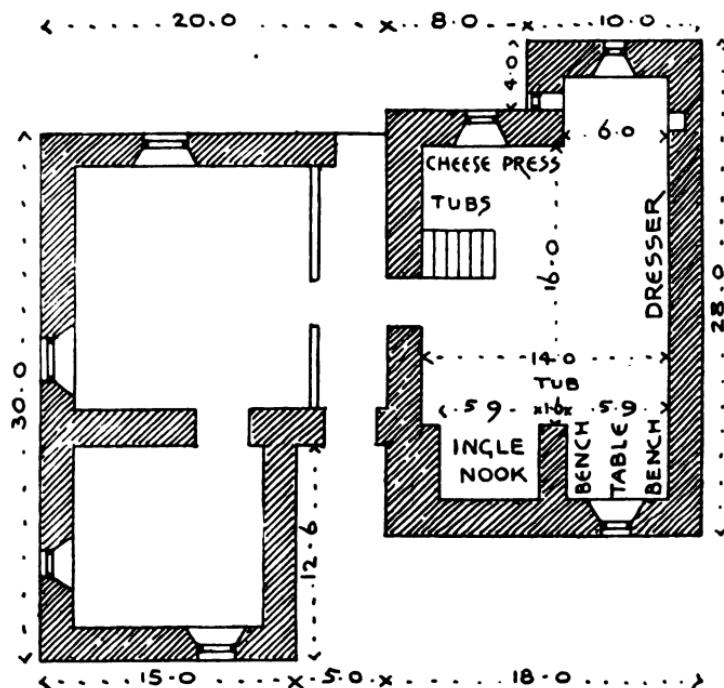


Fig. 9.—Plan of Old Farm-House at Porth Mawr. Scale, $\frac{1}{3}$ in. = 1 ft.

is almost exactly on a level with Llaethdy, that is, 200 ft. above the sea.

The arrangement of the rooms at Porth Mawr is clearly indicated on the accompanying ground plan (fig. 9). There is a central through passage, as at Llaethdy, but there is no porch to the main entrance, and the chimney is at the front instead of the back of the house.

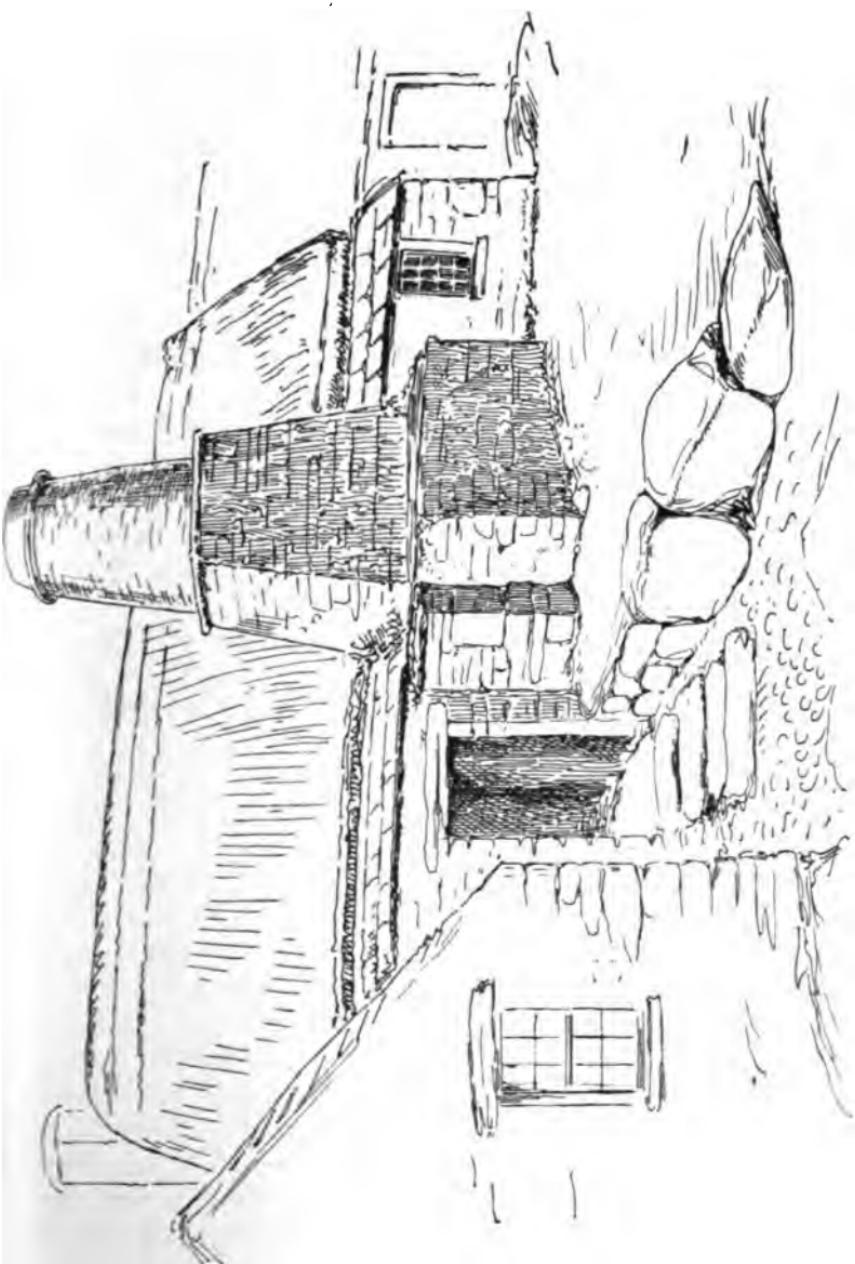


Fig. 10.—Old Farm-House at Porth Mawr : Exterior View.

The principal room is 16 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, and has an ingle-nook and a recess adjoining it on one side,

and a single recess on the opposite side. Next to the door is a stone staircase (leading to the garret above), projecting into the room at right angles to the wall. Near this is a stand for tubs. In the recess next the ingle-hook, which is 5 ft. 9 ins. wide by 4 ft. 3 ins. deep, is a wooden table and movable benches on each side. Against the end of the wall which divides the ingle-nook from the recess is a four-legged wooden stand with a tub on it, and above it is hung four flat rungs of an old ship's ladder, picked up on the shore and ingeniously utilised as a set of hanging shelves. The opposite recess is 6 ft. 3 ins. wide by 4 ft. 6 ins. deep, with a cheese-press standing near it. The dresser is against the wall facing the door. The recesses are roofed over with immense slabs of stone, as at Llaethdy, and at the outer corners two slabs are placed across at an angle of 45 deg., so as to form corbels for the better support of the transverse roofing slabs.

On the exterior (fig. 10) the central part of the roof is thatched, and the recesses and the top of the walls are slated. The chimney is of the same kind and size as at Llaethdy.

CLEGYR FOIA.

Clegyr Foia¹ is a craggy eminence 200 ft. high, caused by an outcrop of trap rock through the slate, one mile south-west of St. David's. There are several other crags of the same kind in the neighbourhood of St. David's, and nestling beneath most of them is a whitewashed farm-house, which can be seen from a long distance looking like a white spot on the landscape. The summit of Clegyr Foia is occupied by the rudely-constructed fortress of the heathen Irish chieftain Boia (mentioned in the *Life of St. David*), from whom the rock takes its name. The farm-house of Clegyr Foia is situated on the south-east side of the rock, and is con-

¹ Marked on the Ordnance Map, scale six inches to the mile, Pembrokeshire sheet xx, N.E.

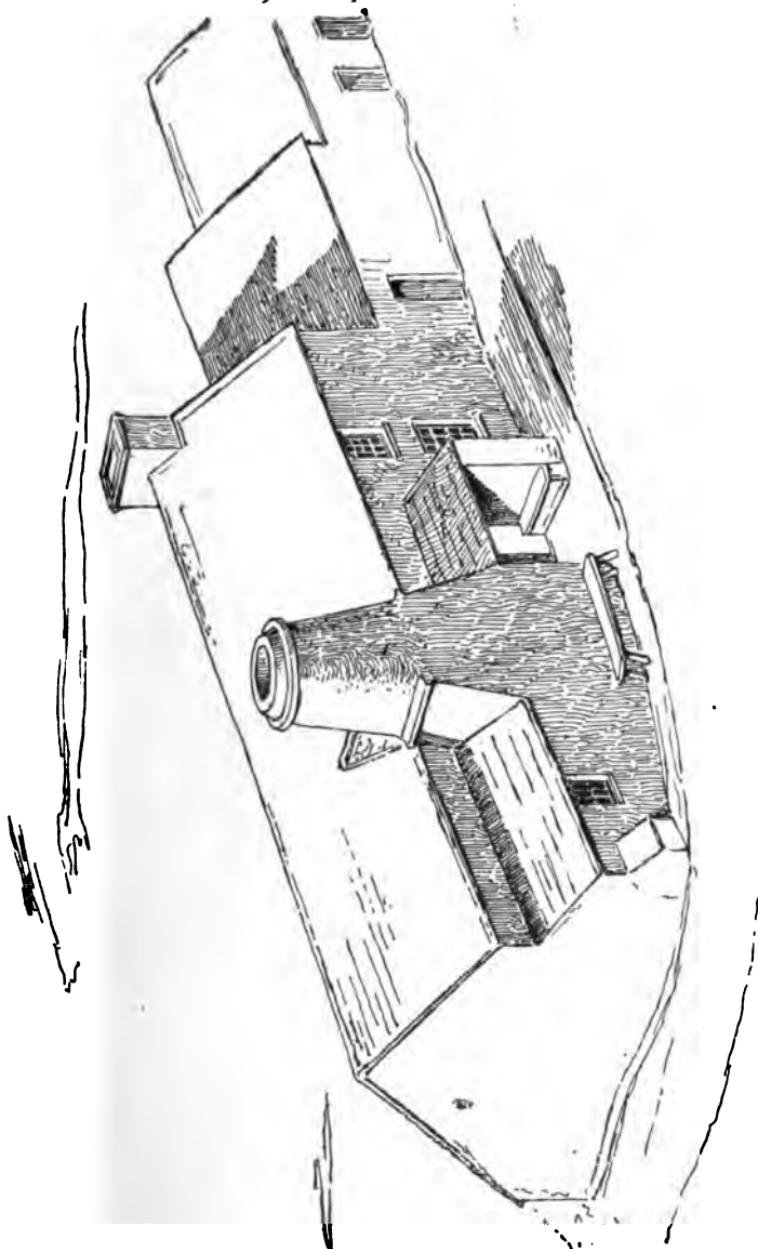


Fig. 11.—Old Farm-House at Clegyr Foia: Exterior View.

sequently protected by it from the prevailing south-westerly winds.

The house (fig. 11) is built on the usual plan, with a central through passage. Both the front door and the back door have porches with stone seats. The massive round chimney is placed between the front porch and the recess of the principal room. The house is 46 ft. 6 ins. long and 29 ft. wide. All the roofs are slated,



Fig. 12.—Old Farm-House at Rhosson Uchaf: Exterior View of Recess, Round Chimney, and Porch.

and there is a space 2 ft. high between the eaves of the gabled roof over the central part of the house, and the pent-house roofs over the porch and recesses. At one corner of the house is a large boulder, which has been built into the wall to save the trouble of removing it.

RHOSSON UCHAF.

The farm-house of this name is situated one and three-quarter miles west of St. David's, between a small lake or pond, called Pwll Trefaiddan, and St. Justinian's Chapel on the shores of Ramsey Sound.¹ The roofs are partly of thatch and partly of slate. The round chimney (figs. 12 and 13) has the porch on one side, and a recess opening out of the principal room on



Fig. 13.—Old Farm-House at Rhosson Uchaf : Exterior View.

the other side. The entrance doorway inside the porch has a pointed arch. On one side of the porch is a stone bench, which is used either as a seat or to pile up the one-handled milking pails, turned upside down, in a pyramid of three.

TREFAIDDAN.

The farm of this name is situated a mile and a-half west of St. David's, between Carn Trefaiddan (which

¹ Marked on the Ordnance Map, scale six inches to the mile, Pembrokeshire sheet xx, N.W.

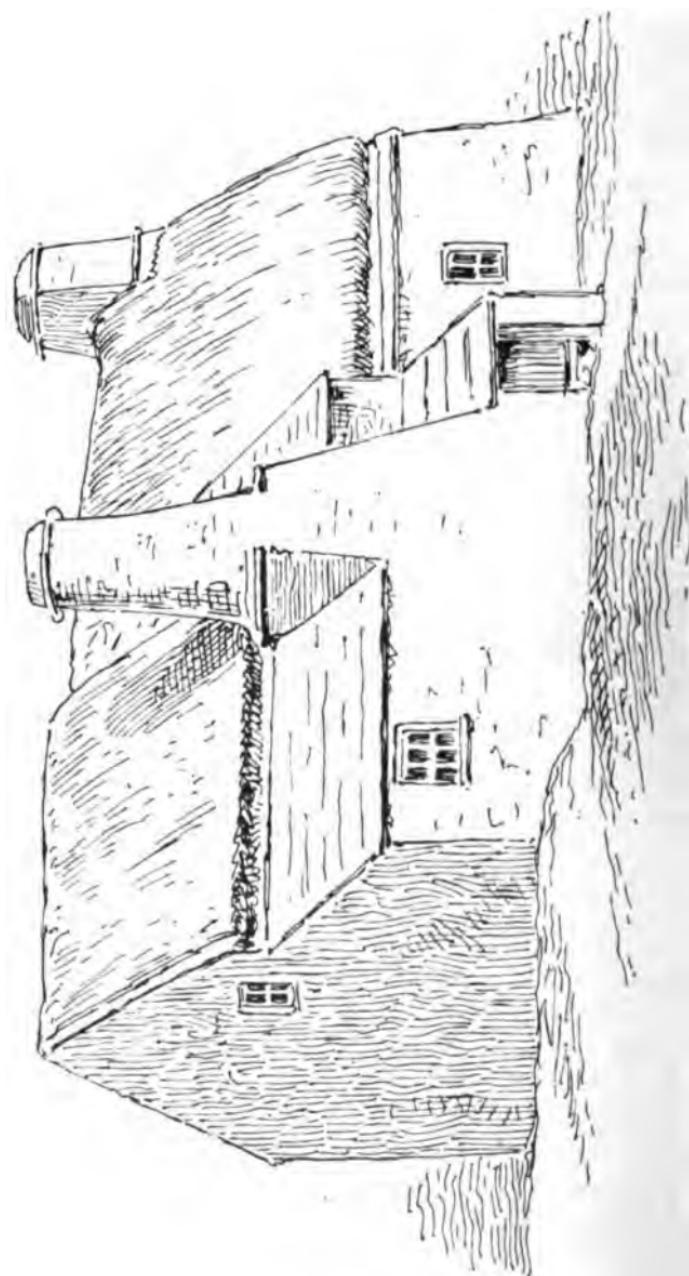


Fig. 14.—Old Farm-House at Trefaldlan: Exterior View, showing Recess, Round Chimney, and Porch.

protects it from the south-westerly winds) and a marshy piece of waste land surrounding Pwll Trefaiddan.¹

The house is 44 ft. long by 30 ft. wide across the recesses, and 21 ft. wide across the part with the gabled roof. The pent-house roofs of the porch, recesses, and the tops of the walls, are covered with

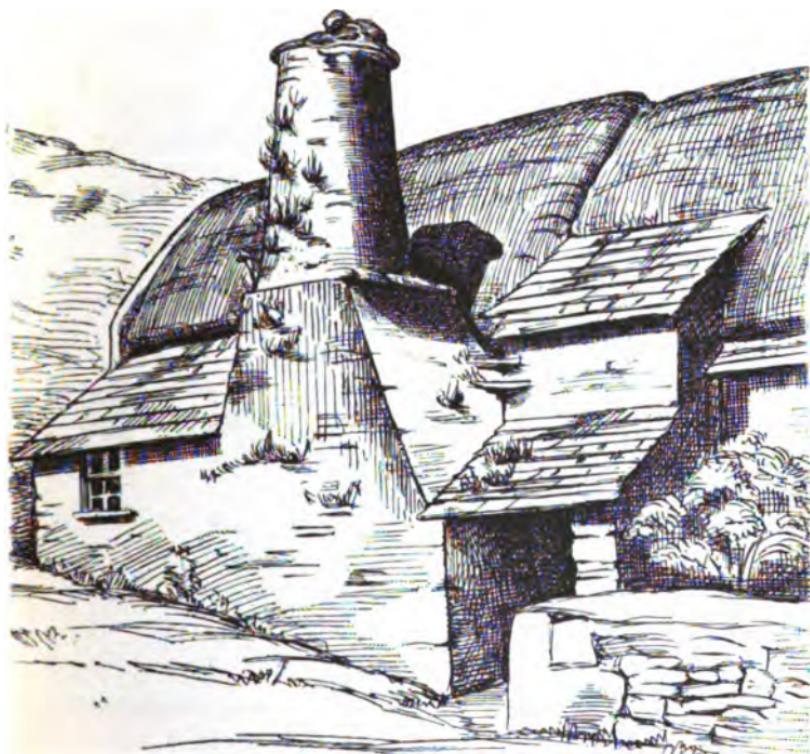


Fig. 15.—Old Farm-House at Trefaiddan : Exterior View of Recess, Round Chimney, and Porch.

slates, and the gabled part with thatch. The ground plan is on the same lines as the previously-described buildings, but more symmetrical. The round chimney (figs. 14 and 15) has the porch on one side of it, and a recess opening out of the principal room on the other.

¹ Marked on the Ordnance Map, scale six inches to the mile, Pembrokeshire sheet xx, N.W.

The back door has a pointed arch, but there is no porch (fig. 16).

GWRHYD BÂCH.

The farm-house of this name is situated one and a-half

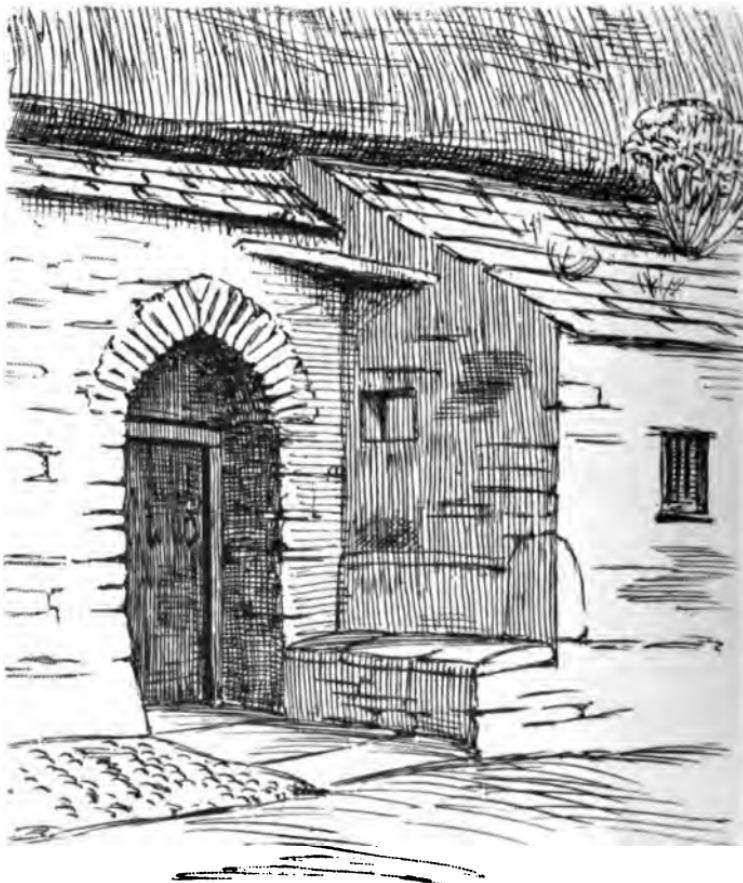


Fig. 16.—Doorway, with Pointed Arch, in Old Farm-House at Trefaiddan.

mile north-east of St. David's, on the west side of the high road to Llanrhian.¹ It lies to the north-west of Dowrog Pool, a piece of water surrounded by an extensive common, very like Trefaiddan pool and common

¹ Marked on the Ordnance Map, scale six inches to the mile, Pembrokeshire sheet XIV, S.E.

on the other side of St. David's. The characteristic features of the district are waste marshy tracks with pools and crags (called "carns" or "clegyrs"), of trap rock cropping up here and there, the remaining land being cultivated, and dotted over, here and there, with whitewashed farm-houses and cottages. To the north of Gwyrhyd Bâch, and adjoining the high road, is the site of Capel y Gwyrhyd.



Fig. 17.—Old Farm-House at Gwyrhyd Bâch : Interior View, showing Recess.

The ground plan of Gwyrhyd Bâch farm-house is a rectangle, 44 ft. 3 ins. long by 30 ft. wide outside, having a central passage, with a room on each side of it. The entrance doorway, which has a pointed arch, is at one end of the passage, and there is a small window at the other. The porch is roofed over with slabs of slate, but all the recesses have barrel vaulting. The room on the left of the passage has four recesses, two on each side of the room, opposite each other. The

recesses are 7 ft. wide by 5 ft. deep by 7 ft. high. One contains a bed, another a table, and another shelves for domestic utensils (fig. 17). A door out of this room



leads to the dairy. The room on the right side of the passage has the ingle-nook facing the door, and on the right of it a recess containing a churn. There are several cupboards in the thickness of the walls.

Old Farm House at Hendre Eynon.



HENDRE EYNON.

The farm-house of this name is situated two and a-half miles north-east of St. David's, on the east side of the high road to Llanrhan.¹

The porch adjoins the round chimney. The gabled roof is thatched, and the pent-house roofs and the tops of the walls are slated (see Plate facing p. 22). Beneath the chimney is an ingle-nook (fig. 18), with a grate at one side and two wooden benches at the other. This is a departure from the usual custom of having an open fire on the hearth. The cooking-pots are suspended over the fire from a massive wrought-iron crane. Against the wall, on the side next the grate, is a flat slab of slate, 10 ft. long by 3 ft. wide, resting on a rectangular mass of masonry 1 ft. 10 ins. high, which serves as a kitchen table. Beneath the slab at one end is a cellar for "culm," or small coal mixed with clay. The floor is paved with rudely-squared slabs of slate, kept exquisitely clean and outlined with a chalk line. Against the wall opposite the ingle-nook is a slate table or bench, 17 ft. 6 ins. long by 2 ft. wide, supported on dwarf walls of masonry at intervals, which is used for keeping pans, tubs, kettles, and other domestic utensils on. The interior view (fig. 18) is from a drawing by Miss M. C. R. Allen, and the plate of the exterior from a photograph by Mr. T. Mansel Franklen.

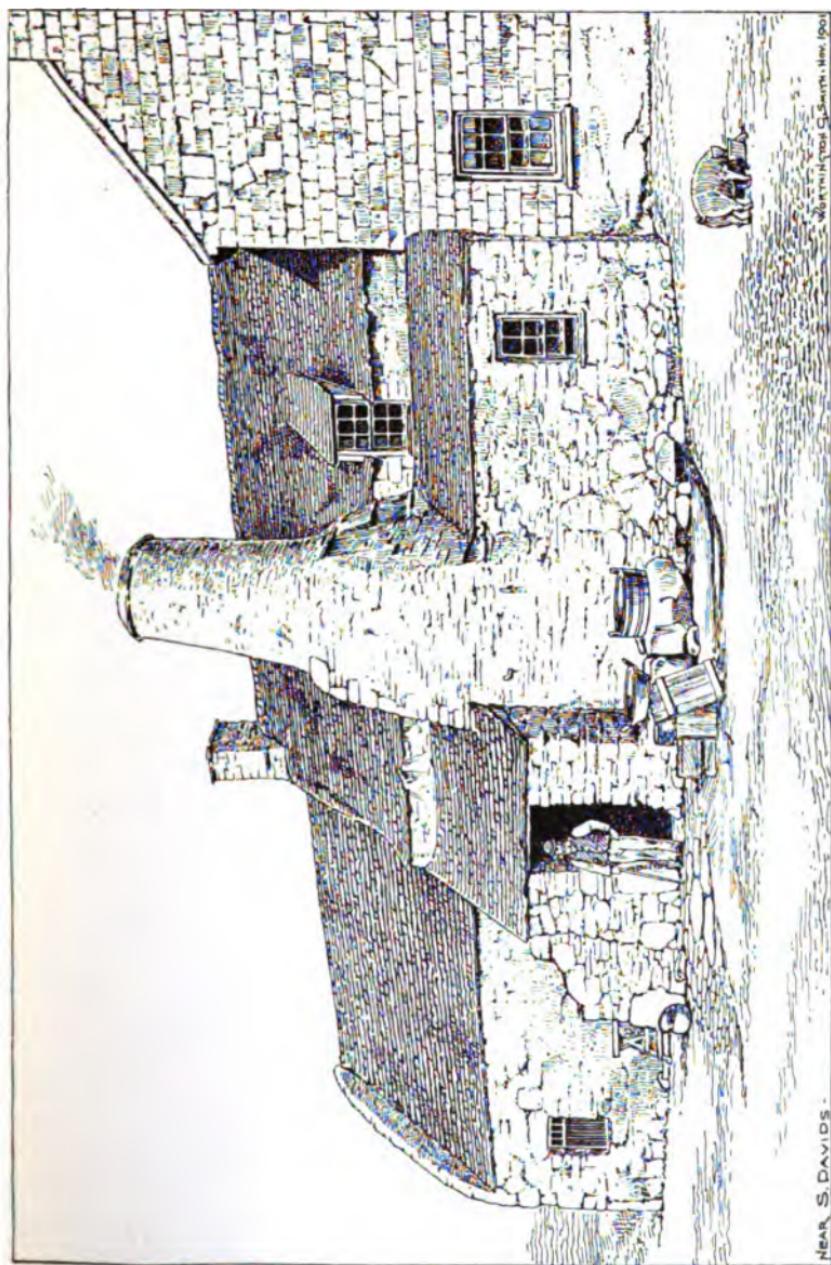
PWLLCAEROG.

The farm-house of this name is situated four miles and a-half north-east of St. David's, on the north side of the road to Llanrhian, between it and the sea. The Plate facing p. 24 shows the general appearance of the exterior. The arrangement of the plan, with the round chimney in the middle, and the porch on one side and a recess on the other, is similar to that of a number of the examples already described.

¹ Marked on the Ordnance Map, scale six inches to the mile, ~~Pembroke~~shire sheet xiv, S.E.

The illustration is drawn by Mr. Worthington Smith from a photograph kindly supplied by Mr. R. Burnand, F.S.A. The occupier of the house is Mr. John Evans.

I have to thank the occupiers of the houses for the courteous way in which they, in all cases, allowed me free access to their dwellings, for the purpose of taking the interior dimensions.



Old Farm House at Pwllcaerog.

PREHISTORIC INTERMENTS NEAR CARDIFF.

BY JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

Two discoveries of prehistoric interments of the same character and age—the one twenty-six miles north-north-west, and the other four miles west-north-west of Cardiff—were made in 1900, the particulars of which are well worthy of a space in this Journal. They belonged to an early stage of the Bronze Age, and were each accompanied by a typical example of the vessel known as the “drinking-cup.” But for the timely appearance of the late Mr. John Storrie, of Cardiff, on the scene of each discovery, it is more than probable that the various objects found would soon have been destroyed, and the opportunity of obtaining reliable information have been lost. Such particulars as he could gather he forwarded to the *Western Mail*, and it is largely from that source that I draw my information.

The first of these discoveries was made in March of that year. Mr. Morgan, of Cwm Car Farm, near Dolygaer, was ploughing one of his fields, situated about a mile south of Dolygaer Station, and five miles north of Merthyr Tydfil, when the ploughshare grazed a large stone beneath the surface. To quote Mr. Storrie: “Curiosity prompted the lifting of the stone, which measured about 2 ft. by 4 ft., and was about 6 ins. thick, when an oblong chamber was revealed, measuring inside about 26 ins. long by about 19 ins. wide, and formed of four stones set on edge, entirely untrimmed by man, and being merely boulders from the gravel of the locality, and still retaining glaciation marks. Besides glacial striæ, however, the top of the cover-stone had markings showing that the ploughshare had often scraped over its upper surface. In the

centre of this chamber, which was about 12 ins. deep, a cinerary urn was found, somewhat cracked, and which broke when handled. The urn contained only a few pieces of charred bone, and it was removed from the hole, and placed on the stone near, while the farm-hands went to work to deepen the hole to find the 'pot of gold,' which I am informed has still eluded them. While the urn was lying on the stone, which it did for some days, anyone from curiosity who cared to, carried off a bit".

The result, as might be expected, was that when Mr. Storrie appeared on the scene only a few pieces remained ; still, they were sufficient to give a fair idea of the sort of vessel they related to, and his *Western Mail* article contains a sketch of it. The fragments passed into the hands of Mr. B. R. S. Frost, of Merthyr, who kindly allowed me to examine them recently, and told me all he knew of the discovery. I found that they did not furnish a complete sequence from lip to foot, the middle of the bulge being unrepresented ; but there is little doubt that the accompanying drawing (Plate opposite p. 26) presents a tolerably correct restoration of it. It represents a vessel somewhat taller than that depicted by Mr. Storrie, i.e., 7½ ins. high, as against his estimate of 6½ ins. The vessel, it will be noted, is a typical drinking-cup of the early Bronze Age, and, as usual, was moulded by hand, and imperfectly fired. But it was more thinly built and of finer clay than usual ; of a brick-red colour, and the surface smoothed almost to glossiness in places. The decoration consisted of impressed dotted lines, produced from a notched or toothed instrument, possibly, as Mr. Storrie suggested, a comb. The vessel is divided into four tiers or storeys by horizontal double lines, the upper three tiers having two rows of triangular spaces (the upper inverted), filled with a reticulation of the impressed lines, these being so disposed as to leave an intervening bold zig-zag band of plain surface. The lowest tier has two dancette lines only.



Restoration of Ancient British Vessel from
Gum-Gum Mound, Tadzhikistan

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It will have been noticed that Mr. Storrie described this vessel as a cinerary urn, and further stated that it contained "cremated bones . . . of a person of mature age." As in no recorded instance had burnt human remains been found in a vessel of this shape, I took an early opportunity of calling upon him, when he told me that he had simply written what he was informed on the spot. Mr. Frost, who had also made enquiries on the spot, and had, indeed, first called Mr. Storrie's attention to the discovery, is, however, inclined to think that he misunderstood what was told him. There is no question as to the presence of burnt human bones, but that they were *in* the vessel is most improbable and quite unprecedented.

The association of "drinking-cups" with cremated remains is rare; but, so far as I am aware, in each instance (with this doubtful exception)¹ these remains have accompanied an unburnt interment, at the side of which they have generally been arranged as a little heap. The usual and probably correct explanation is that these deposits are the remains of captives or slaves sacrificed at the funeral, and consequently holding a subordinate position in the grave. The Cwm Car interment *may* be anomalous; but it is more likely that it once did contain an unburnt body, and that this had long disappeared by natural means before the recent discovery. The greater susceptibility of unburnt bones to decay and disintegration, over calcined bones, is well known, and is frequently referred to in Greenwell and Rolleston's *British Barrows*. The small size of the present cist suggests the burial of a child, and

¹ It may be urged that Rev. Canon Greenwell's discovery of a "drinking-cup" in a cist containing burnt bones, but no skeleton, at Rudstone, Yorkshire (*British Barrows*, p. 233), was an exception. The cist, however, was at the bottom of a deep grave, and by its side was another and contemporary cist, containing the skeletons of a man and a child, with another "drinking-cup." It would seem that the only departure from the rule, in this case, was the placing of the subsidiary deposit in a separate receptacle.

the disintegration of the soft and porous bones of a child would be more rapid than that of an adult. In any case, a skeleton in a soft and pasty condition might easily elude the inexperienced eye.

Mr. Frost, in searching the soil thrown out from the bottom of the cist, for calcined bones, found a pretty and neatly-trimmed barbed arrow-head of flint, unburnt, which is here figured (fig. 1) full size. Mr. Storrie noted the presence of birch-tree charcoal with the burnt bones; also "a quantity of coal in all states of cinder and ashes, with shale burnt white, and burnt ironstone The coal is of the ordinary outcrop quality, much weathered;" and he further observed that this spot is "nearly six miles away from the nearest place where the coal outcrops."



Fig. 1.—Flint Arrow-head found at Cwm Car.

The second discovery was made at St. Fagan's, in the following June. It happened on this wise: Lord Windsor had arranged for St. Fagan's Castle and some of the adjacent farms on his estate to be supplied with Cardiff Corporation water. In carrying this out for Newhouse Farm (half a mile north west of the Castle), the labourers found, when cutting the trench for the pipe, a large block of red Radyr stone—a coarse local conglomerate—a few inches below the turf. This block being large—an irregular square some $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. each way, and from 4 ins. to 7 ins. thick—the men proceeded to ply it with a sledge-hammer, instead of attempting to remove it bodily. When a portion sufficiently large was broken off, they were surprised to find that there was a cavity below, and that it contained bones which they took to be those of a sheep or some other animal.

The estate foreman, happening to come round at this juncture, and impelled by curiosity, had the residue of the stone lifted up, when two human skeletons and the vessel were exposed to view. He at once reported the circumstance at the estate office at St. Fagan's. But, unfortunately, during his absence, the finds received rough usage from the labourers in "the inevitable scramble for the pot of gold." And, worse: the skulls were taken away by some unauthorised person to Cardiff, but were afterwards recovered in a broken condition, with many pieces missing.

Mr. Storrie soon appeared on the scene, and he found that the grave was a simple hole in the ground not more than 9 ins. in depth, and that there was no trace of a mound over the site. His enquiries went to show that the vessel was in the south-east corner of this depression; and "that the head of one of the bodies was at the east end of the grave, while the other was west, the head of the one being close to the feet of the other." Of the skulls, however, only fragments remained; but from these fragments he concluded that the one related to an aged person, and the other to a younger person, "of the age of twenty or thereabouts." Nothing was found in the vessel except a piece of limestone. Thus far Mr. Storrie. Subsequently, Lord Windsor presented the vessel and the skull fragments, together with a pebble which had been used as a hammer, and which Mr. Storrie found near the grave, to the Cardiff Museum.

This "drinking-cup" is $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in height, and it closely resembles the Cwm Car one in shape; but is of coarser texture, and is not so smoothly finished on the surface, nor is its colour so bright. The decoration is also similar, and was produced in the same manner. It consists of three horizontal tiers of zigzags formed by doubled lines, with a sort of groundwork of parallel lines; the exact character of the whole being better gathered from the accompanying photographic reproduction (Plate opposite p. 30) than from any description.

The suggestion that the impressions were made with a comb is not borne out by appearances. The lines consist of rows of oblong depressions, each averaging one-twelfth of an inch in length. The teeth of a comb would be rounded or pointed at the extremities, whereas the depressions are flat-bottomed; and they would certainly be wider apart than the extremely narrow spaces between these depressions. Then the exact regularity of these rows is inconsistent with the flexibility of the teeth of a comb, and their liability to get strained. A more feasible explanation is that they were impressed from the notched edge of a plate of bone, wood, or other hard substance. This notched



Fig. 2.—Supposed Method of Ornamenting Ancient British Urn.

edge was probably convexly curved, or possibly it formed the periphery of a disc, like the milled edge of a shilling, the impression being produced by a rolling movement, as indicated in fig. 2; for if the stamp were straight it is difficult to understand how it could be accommodated to the varying curves of the vessel.

Broken or dotted-line patterns, whether indented from notched stamps or from twisted rushes or thongs, are highly characteristic of the British pre-historic grave pottery, incised lines being comparatively rare. The twist, of course, could give only one result—a dotted line; but the stamp could be cut into innumerable devices, as squares, lozenges, stars, discs, crosses, etc.—simple forms which would more readily suggest



Ancient British Vessel from St. Fagan's,
Glamorganshire.

themselves to the primitive workers than the broken line. In other words, had the decoration originated from the use of stamps, it must have developed on wider and more varied lines than we observe in fact. Perhaps the prevailing reticulated patterns are a reminiscence of an early way of making pottery. To prepare clay so as to possess the requisite consistency to maintain its shape when moulded, is an art which must have required time and experience to perfect ; and it implies an earlier stage, in which the soft clay was spread over or within a framework of some sort. Basket-work would best meet the case. If the clay were moulded within a framework of this sort, the impress left upon the surface of the vessel after the firing might well have initiated the style of decoration.

Although many pieces of both skulls were missing, sufficient remained to enable me to reconstruct most of the calvarial portions. The upper and lower jaws are tolerably complete, but it is impossible to connect the former with the calvariae, in consequence of missing connecting-links. The restored skulls are sufficiently perfect for the eye to discern their characteristics, but not sufficiently so to render measurements of much value. Both are pronounced examples of the broad or brachycephalic type ; and, allowing for difference of age, and possibly of sex, they so closely resemble one another as to suggest the relationship of parent and offspring. Both may be described as well-rounded and filled skulls, and they lack the rugged massiveness frequently observed in this type of barrow skull.

The older person's skull shows in the side view a low and somewhat receding forehead, an effect heightened by the bold superciliary ridges ; and the calvarial curve has the precipitous fall at the back usual in brachycephalic skulls. As seen from above, its outline is a broad oval. The vertex is slightly carinated ; the sutures are still open ; and the interior of the skull is somewhat glossy. The face is broad. The lower jaw has a well-formed chin. The teeth are

not so large nor so much worn as usual in this type of skull. From these data it is reasonable to infer that the owner was a man in the middle period of life, and was not of powerful build.

As already stated, the juvenile skull has in many respects a close resemblance to its senior's. The forehead is full and vertical, due to the highly-developed frontal eminences and the absence of superciliary ridges. The rear slope is less precipitous than that of the preceding skull. The sutures are thoroughly open, and the inner surface glossy. The teeth show scarcely any signs of wear ; the upper wisdoms are just appearing, but the lower are still out of sight.

The approximate cephalic index of the elder skull is 83.9 ; that of the younger, 86.15. Unfortunately, none of the long bones of either skeleton were preserved, so that it is impossible to form an estimate as to stature.

It is hoped that Mr. Frost will follow Lord Windsor's example, by presenting the Cwm Car fragments to the Welsh Collection at Cardiff.

CAMPS AND EARTHWORKS OF THE NEWTOWN DISTRICT.

BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, M.A.

(Read at Newtown, July 30th, 1901.)

WHEN Newtown had been decided upon for our Annual Meeting, I was asked by an active and expert member "What there was to be shown?": and he added: "I do hope it isn't Black and White Houses, I am sick of them!" Now Black and White Houses are one of the features of this district and county, and we rather pride ourselves on their picturesqueness as they nestle, with their quaint gables, among the trees on the hill-sides and in the valleys. But there are other features besides them; and if I were to point to the beautiful remains of mediæval carving on the screens and rood-lofts of the neighbourhood, such as we have seen a specimen of to-day at Llanwnog, I might still be confronted with the rejoinder: "Timber still; but have you nothing but your glorious old oak to boast of?" So I turn to another prominent feature; more common than either of the above, but less noticed and less understood: "The Camps and Earthworks of the District." Several such are marked on the sketch map, a few are down on the programme for our excursions, and some of them we have already seen. To some people, indeed, one earthwork may look like another; and when they have seen two or three they have seen enough, and are apt to think that to visit more is rather a waste of time. But it is not so.

Besides the dykes and entrenchments which form a class by themselves, the Camps differ from one another in many respects: such as situation, outline, internal character and object; and they raise many questions as to their date and builders, and recall many points of historic interest.

I. *First, then, as to the Camps.*—For one important class indeed, the Roman station at Caersws, and the Gaer near Montgomery, we have the rough date of the Roman occupation, and they both have the distinguishing features of being “square,” for the greater convenience of the several ranks of the army, horse and foot; of being placed in “the open plain,” where the cavalry would have space and freedom for their action, and “near a river,” a most essential requirement of their military system. But, after all, they do not help us much to the date of the other, or what we call the British, Camps. Those who attribute all our art and civilisation to Roman influence will no doubt assign them to a later period, when we had appropriated the lesson they had taught us. But it is my fortune to look every day on the hill, where I believe the last decisive battle was fought between Ostorius Scapula and Caratacus; and Tacitus, the almost contemporary historian of that war, tells us that the Britons had selected a spot for the battle where access and retreat—in fact, everything—were unfavourable to the Romans but helpful to themselves;¹ that wherever access seemed feasible, stones were piled up by way of an agger, or bank of defence; and that the Romans, by forming a testudo, or shield, tore down their rough and rude congeries of stones. Now, any one who has observed the strong stone ramparts that defend the approachable summit of the Breiddin, and the skilful arrangement of curtain walls by which the main entrance is guarded, must acknowledge that fortresses strongly placed and defended existed in this country before the Roman invasion, and that there were “fortes ante Agamemnona.”

Again, describing the rising of the Iceni and their

¹ “Sumpto ad praelium loco, ut aditus, abscessus, cuncta nobis inopportuna, et suis in melius essent.” Montibus arduis et si qua clementer accedi poterant, in modum valli saxa praestruit . . . Posteaquam testudine facta, rudes et informes saxorum compages distractæ.”—*Annal.*, vol. xii, pp. 33-35.

allies, the same historian tells us that they chose as the site of battle, "a place enclosed by a rampart of earth, with a narrow entrance;"¹ a description singularly appropriate to not a few of our Camps, which were excellent for defence, but a very death-trap if captured. We have, therefore, historical ground for assigning some of them at least to pre-Roman times. Indeed, the very situation of some of them, crowning as they do the highest points of the hills, like the Breiddin and Cefn Carnedd, argues of itself a great antiquity: for they bespeak a time when the undrained swamps of the valleys and the tangled brushwood of the forests were the haunts of wild beasts, and unsafe for the dwellings of men; and the same reason holds good for those that stand on the hill-sides, like "Ffridd Faldwyn." The larger ones at least thus served as the home of the tribe, and from their lofty position they commanded the surrounding country.² As population increased and the necessity of further cultivation grew, larger clearances were made in the forest and the brushwood, and

¹ *Locum pugnæ delegere, septum agresti aggere et aditu angusto.*
—*Annal.*, vol. xii, pp. 33-35.

² It is interesting to illustrate this condition of life with Mr. Eustace Wallace's description of the Transkei in the *Daily Mail* of July 23rd, 1901.

"In some respects, perhaps in many, the Transkei differs materially from the rest of South Africa. It combines all the distinctive features of a Basutoland, with the racial diversities of the American West of the early sixties. Therein live the warriors of other days. In its Fingoes, its Tembues, its G'calekas, its sprinkling of Pondoes, and its Gaikas, with their many old-time feuds, their strange conversation, their traditions and their languages, we have the South African equivalent of those characters whom Fenimore Cooper made lovable.

"Choctaw and Sioux, Blackfoot and Mohican, they were no fiercer, no braver, no more terrible than the ancestors of the little herd-boys of the Transkei. It is a warrior's country—rugged and wild and grim. It is a hunter's country—rolling grass and stubble-grown kopje, glen and kloof eyrie. It is a farmer's country—a country of browsing stock and patches of green mealie fields, and of sheltered well-watered valleys—Rhodes said it was the garden of South Africa.

"Yet at a first glance, and to the occasional traveller, it seems sparsely inhabited. Here and there, outlined on the crest of a

fresh settlements were made on the Garths, or projecting spurs. The Camp would still take its shape from the natural form of the hill: a deep strong bank formed by the soil from the fosse, and crowned with a palisade of stakes, would protect it from the ravages of wild beasts, and a double or treble dyke on the more accessible sides would further defend it from the attacks of hostile tribes; a slightly-raised mound within the enclosure served the double purpose of an outlook, and of a beacon to give warning. The lower down towards the vallies that cultivation descended, the same rule would apply, but with the need of higher and stronger entrenchments. The trackways which gave communication between these settlements, and facilitated the intercourse and commerce of friendly tribes, also gave facilities to their enemies to raid and despoil them. Hence it became necessary to protect these lines with camps and moated mounds, which commanded the passes across the hills, and the fords over the rivers. In the case of conquest, these would be strengthened, and added to in order to retain that which had been won; and in times of peace, with their castles of timber and stone, they would be imposing residences for the chieftains. Of this we have fine

swelling ridge, are groups of round, neatly-thatched huts, the ground about them trodden hard and well swept.

"Tiny twisting paths lead down to the spring that supplies them. Loosely-built stone cattle-kraals are within a stone's throw, and perhaps an acre or so of ploughed land.

"Most of the kraals, however, are hidden away. Some in deep valleys among the Kei River heights—these are all but inaccessible. Further to the north-east of the country, on the steep slopes of the Drakensberg, where roads are almost impracticable, are the towns of other large native communities. Or, as in the Engcobo district, where the roads are cut in the sides of the mountains, these wind for miles, with the mountain top hidden from the view of the traveller, and the fertile valley lying chequered green and brown, fallow and growth, hundreds of feet below. Though difficult to locate and hard to reach, the kraals are very numerous, and one magistrate's district will contain tens of thousands of natives. All—and this is the important feature, in view of the raid—possess cattle and horses in great numbers."

specimens of further development in stone-work, in the cases of Dolforwyn and Montgomery. This theory covers the long period of time from pre-Roman days down to the ending of the fifteenth century. I do not, however, venture to assign to each case its proper date, for some show evident signs of restoration and enlargement ; still less do I attempt to settle the people that erected them. The earliest of those within our reach I put down to be Cefn Carnedd and Ffridd Faldwyn, and among the best specimens of the latter, Hen Domen near Montgomery, and the Moat on Rhos Ddiarbed, near Caersws. Indeed, this latter one is among the best defined and most instructive. Situated in the jaws of the Cwm, through which the Romano-British road passes from Caersws towards Castell Collen, near Llandrindod, and but a short distance from its course, it is extremely strong, and is well preserved. It consists of a lofty mound rising at a sharp angle from a deep surrounding ditch, is 50 ft. to 60 ft. in height, and has a diameter at the top of 36 ft. It commands a fine view of Caersws and the vale ; and, although itself partly hidden in a recess of the hill, it embraces in its outlook the Camps of Cefn Carnedd and the Gaer, of Gwynvynydd and the neighbouring Moat near Fronfelen. Across the ditch northward is the inner base-court, oblong in form, about 70 yards by 60 yards, and surrounded, except where it impinges on the ditch of the mound, by a bank 4 ft. 6 ins., to 5 ft. high, and forming a terrace of about 7 ft. wide along the top ; the entrance to it is on the north, the outer slope ranges from 12 to 20 ft., and the surrounding ditch is even now filled in good part with water. Still north of this, but not hitherto defined on the Ordnance Maps, is an extensive outer court, along the agger or bank of which runs the field hedge. The extent of this court is about 200 yards by 130 yards, and it, too, is of oblong form ; the southern end has been levelled, and is occupied by the farm-house and buildings. This outer court is probably the

oldest part, to which the rest has been subsequently added ; this would supply a refuge for the women, children, and cattle on occasions of great emergency. And this seems to have been the purpose of one at least of the Gwynvynydd Camps to which it corresponds, on the opposite side of the valley on the continuation of the Sarn Sws. I say "one of the Camps," because a second one has been brought to light through its casual mention by Dr. Rees, and the attention of the Ordnance Survey Officers being consequently drawn to it.

Caersws itself is something of a puzzle as to its origin as well as its name. Of course, it has been a Roman station, as proved by its situation and form, and by the remains of coins, Samian ware, and pottery ; and it has also been occupied by the Welsh, at all events in after-times. But was it originally a Roman or a British settlement ? While the great Roads westward to the Mines of Dylife, and eastward to the Gaer and Uriconium (Wroxeter) proclaim their Roman origin, the great trackway to the north, leading towards Deva (Chester), which carries the same name in Sarn "Sws," appears to bear a more British character, as also does its prolongation southwards towards Castell Collen and Brecon ; though both of these were doubtless utilised and improved by the Romans. Again, the actual name "Caersws," occurs in connection with the Romano-British camp at Clawdd Coch, near Llanymynech, where the space enclosed by the north-east embankments is known as "Caersws."¹ But whom or what the "Sws" represents is a question much pondered over but still unanswered.

II. *Their Situation and Relation to One Another.*—As population increased and new colonies, if I may use the expression, were thrown out, communication had to be opened up between them, and roads cleared through the forest and underwood. These roads

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 195.

themselves suggested further settlements; and a careful inspection of the maps, and still more so of the country itself, will show how large a number of Camps stand in close proximity to the ancient trackways. But as, on the one hand they opened up communication with friends, so on the other they offered facilities for their enemies to raid and plunder; and therefore it was necessary to guard their most important points. Where fords existed over rivers, there a strong mound was invariably raised for their protection. Of these we shall see a fine specimen in the case of "Rhydwymma," the historic "Ford of Montgomery," which is completely dominated by the strong camp of Hendomen; which thus holds the key of communication between the east and the west banks of the Severn, between the Lordships of Powys and Montgomery.

Again, where side valleys open out into the larger ones, there you will generally find a camp so placed as to guard the passage inwards. Such we shall see on a small scale at Welsh Pool (the Domen), the Luggy Brithdir, and on a larger one in Cefn Carnedd and Fridd Faldwin, which stand out on projecting mountain spurs. But it is more particularly high up the "Bwlchs," or mountain passes, that we shall find the most striking instances. Such are Rhos Ddiarbed, on the southern mountain road from Caersws, and the series of Camps on the adjacent road from Llanidloes towards Machynlleth, such as Penycastell, Penyclun, Dinas and Cefn Cloddiau; or follow the northern Sarnsws, and you have not only the two Gwynfynydds close at hand in the Severn Valley, but the "Gawres" and the "Gaer" in the Valley of the Dwyriew, and Pentyrch in that of the Banw.

But besides Camps there was another form of defence which we find adjoining to, and often drawn right across, the line of these main thoroughfares, viz., dykes and entrenchments. Thus, for instance, on Dolfor Hill, in the pass from the Vale of the Severn to the

Valley of the Teme, we have strong lines on either side. More eastward, on the ancient trackway along the Kerry Hill, and at either end of the suggestive name of the Saeson (or Englishman's) Bank, we meet with the Upper and the Lower Short Ditches. At the distance of five or six miles from Rhos Ddiarbed, an entrenchment described as the "Giant's Grave," crosses the southern Sarn Sws at right angles. And if we followed the northern line, we come on two entrenchments of similar character on the southern slope, and another at Brithdir, on the northern slope of "Cefn-lleoer," between the upper Llanfyllin and the Mochnant Valleys. Still closer home, we note a strong and double dyke at Aberbechan, stretching from the Bechan brook in a crescent to the Cloddiau, and cutting off the communication between the Severn Valley and Bettws and Tregynon.

But besides this use of dykes or entrenchments, they served another purpose, that of boundaries. The great Dyke of Offa (locally called "Off Dytche"), extending from near Mold in the north to the Severn Sea in the south,¹ must have been formed mainly for this purpose;² and at the same time to render inroads and predatory incursions less easy and more liable to be overtaken. To guard so enormous a length was out of the question. Such, too, I am inclined to think, was the purpose of a newly-discovered dyke in this immediate neighbourhood. A few weeks ago, Mr. John M. Lloyd, of Castell Forwyn, seeing his tenant, Mr. Anthony, of the Goitre in Kerry, carting soil from a largish hedgerow on to the field, remarked what a fine bank he had there for the purpose, and received the answer: "Why, Sir, it's Wantyn Dytche." Following up the hint, he traced its course, sometimes continuous and plain, at other times broken and indistinct, from the Goitre as far

¹ Wans Dyke, stretching from Andover in Hampshire, across central Wiltshire, is about fifty miles in length.

² Ad perpetuam regnorum Anglie et Wallie distinctionem habendam.—Higden's *Polychronicon*.

as Little Cwmerl, and thought it most likely extended further in each direction. At his request, I met Corporal Crowley, of the Ordnance Survey, on the spot, and we had no hesitation as to its course for the two miles we had time to trace it, namely, from Goitre to near the Pound above Gwenthrew. Beyond that point we could detect its direction up the sides of Kerry Hill toward the Lower Short Ditch ; and on our return to the station we were strongly of opinion that its line continued below Fronheulog to the wood ; but time did not permit of our verifying it. The name is preserved in a field adjoining the Newtown and Bishop's Castle Road, on its northern side, called "Wantyn Dytche Field."

It is curious that it should have been so long lost sight of, and we congratulate Mr. Lloyd on bringing it once more to light. Like the similar case at Aberbechan, it will find its record on the revised Ordnance Map. Its purpose, like its neighbour Offa's, must, I think, have been to mark a boundary; and in this case most likely that between the Lordships of Kerry and Montgomery. The encroaching advance of the Marcher Lords of Montgomery, upon the territories of the native Lords of Kerry was accompanied with frequent reprisals; and these ceased not entirely, when the Mortimers had displaced the descendants of Elystan Glodrudd. It will illustrate this purpose and its use, if we quote the story of the dispute between Bishop Swinfield of Hereford, and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, as to their territorial privileges in the chase of Colwall and Eastnor, above Ledbury. "After much dispute, Sir Ralph de Hengham and Sir Walter de Helyan, the justices commissioned for the trial, summoned to the spot a jury, composed of men from the counties of Hereford and Worcester, who decided in favour of the Church (A.D. 1278), and that *enormous trench of separation* between the two possessions was thrown out by the disappointed Earl along the ridge of the hill, where it remains a memorial of the contest to the present

day" (*Roll of Bishop Swinfield*, xxiv). Now, in the year after Henry III's advance into Kerry, and his fruitless attempt to rescue the besieged English soldiers from Montgomery, cooped up in the castle which Mr. Richard Williams has claimed to be Penycastell—or Hubert's Folly—the King issued a Patent (13 Hen. III, No. 37, m. 6.) to this effect: "Know ye that we do hold valid and acceptable the perambulation and bounds made between the wood of Montgomery and the wood of Kerry, by our dear and faithful Henry de Aldithel and William Fitzwarin, then Constable of our dear and faithful H(ubert) de Burgh, etc., of Montgomery."¹ Now, on the eastern side of this dyke we have the "Wood of Montgomery" represented in Cefn y Coed (the ridge of the wood), and Coed y Beren (the Beren Wood), and on its left the "Wood of Kerry," in Goitre (the forest), and Penygelli (the end of the grove). Again, on measuring the distances, it will be found that the dyke cuts across the country at right angles, exactly half-way between Montgomery Castle and Penycastell: a not-unusual way of settling quarrels in all times, by cutting in half the matter in dispute; and while it is very likely that this dyke is "the boundary made" on that occasion, I am inclined to think that the name itself may be a corruption for "Warin," one of the two commissioners who "made" it, and that it should be "Warin's" rather than "Wantyn Dyke; such a corruption being easily accounted for by the fact that nearly three centuries ago a family called "Anthon" occupied, if they did not own, land in the township of Caliber, adjoining the dyke; and that the tenant of Goitre, where it is most conspicuous and well-defined, is at the present day a Mr. Anthony.

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xxiii, p. 368.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
 AT THE
 FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,
 HELD AT
 NEWTOWN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE,
 ON MONDAY, JULY 29TH, 1901,
 AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

President.

LIEUT.-COL. E. PRYCE-JONES, M.P.

Local Committee.

Chairman.—HUGH LEWIS, Esq., Glanhafren, Newtown.

Rev. S. DAVIES	-	Dolfor Vicarage, Newtown.
ALFRED FORD, Esq.	-	Newtown.
J. C. GITTENS, Esq.	-	The Elms, Newtown.
Rev. W. VAUGHAN JONES	-	Tregynon Rectory, Newtown.
R. E. JONES, Esq.	-	Cefn Bryntalch, Abermule.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.	-	Pendinas, Caersws.
W. SCOTT OWEN, Esq.	-	Cefnwifed, Newtown.
JOHN OWENS, Esq.	-	Llandinam Hall, Llandinam.
HAROLD PALMER, Esq.	-	Newtown.
Rev. THOMAS PHILLIPS	-	The Moat, Kerry.
W. P. PHILLIPS, Esq.	-	Express Office, Newtown.
EDWARD POWELL, Esq.	-	Plasbry, Newtown.
EVAN POWELL, Esq.	-	Pennrallt Hall, Llanidloes.
E. DAVIES REES, Esq.	-	Caersws.
Rev. W. Gwynne VAUGHAN	-	Bettws Vicarage, Newtown.
J. B. WILLANS, Esq.	-	Dolforgan, Kerry.
Rev. Canon WILLIAMS	-	The Rectory, Newtown.

Hon. Local Treasurer.

J. H. VIGARS, Esq., National Provincial Bank of England, Newtown.

Hon. Local Secretaries.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Esq. F.R.Hist.S., Celynog, Newtown.
 PRYCE WILSON JONES, Esq., Gwynfa, Newtown.

General Secretaries.

Rev. Canon R. TREVOR OWEN, F.S.A., Bodelwyddan Vicarage, Rhuddlan,
 R.S.O.
 Rev. C. CHIDLLOW, Llawhaden Vicarage, Narberth.

EVENING MEETINGS.

MONDAY, JULY 29TH, 1901.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Committee of the Association was held in the Public Hall, at 8.30 P.M., to receive the reports of officers, and transact other business.

TUESDAY, JULY 30TH, 1901.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, at 8 P.M., at which the President, Lieut.-Col. E. Pryce-Jones, delivered the following Inaugural Address :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I rise to address you this evening with very great diffidence. When, some few months ago, your Committee did me the honour to invite me to become your President, the invitation came upon me as a genuine surprise. I am fain to confess that, in the course of a somewhat busy life, I have not been able to devote that attention to subjects of antiquarian interest which you may think appropriate in the President of your annual gathering. A glance at some of your publications has informed me that this office has been filled by many men of distinguished eminence—men who have helped to make history as well as to elucidate it. It is not the least of my difficulties that I succeed in the Presidential Chair a peer who, both on his own account and on that of his illustrious father, is recognised throughout Wales as a man of great culture and of high standing : I refer to Lord Aberdare. To attempt to follow predecessors of so much distinction might well inspire one with diffidence—a diffidence, indeed, that amounts to reluctance, when one remembers that amongst your own body and amongst your own Committee there are many whose qualifications for the office are far superior to any that I can possibly possess. My only claims to your favour are a genuine regard for the objects which this Association, for more than half a century, has successfully striven to promote; and an ardent affection for the land which is common to us, and for the county to which this year you propose to devote your researches.

It is, I believe, more than twenty years ago since the Cambrian Archæological Association devoted one of its annual visitations to the county of Montgomery. The President on that occasion was

Mr. Charles Williams-Wynn, of Coedymaen, a distinguished member of an ancient family which, through many generations, has fostered and encouraged the study of the literature and the antiquities of Wales. Working in hearty co-operation with him on that occasion were many whose names have added lustre to the county of Montgomery, and whose labours have helped to enrich the record of the history and the literature of our native county. I need only refer to such names as those of Canon Williams, Mr. Morris Charles Jones, of Gungrog, Mr. Askew Roberts, of Oswestry, Mr. Edward Rowley Morris, of Newtown—a connection of my own—Mr. Abraham Howell, of Welshpool, the Chevalier Lloyd, of Llangurig, and the late Mr. Stanley Leighton, of Sweeney Hall, to remind you what gaps a couple of decades have made in the ranks of our local antiquarians. Of the old band that rallied round your Association in the late seventies many, I am glad to say, are still with us; amongst others our esteemed friend the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas, of Llandrinio, and our indispensable friend and Secretary, Mr. Richard Williams, of Celynog.

As it is a part of the programme of the evening that papers are to be read on the archæology of the various districts which you propose to visit, I will not take up your time with any desultory remarks of my own on the topographical or antiquarian interest of the localities, the more especially as my knowledge—as you will hardly be surprised to hear—is largely derived from the admirable, but necessarily cursory, notes in the *Gossiping Guide*. It will suffice for me to say that the county of Montgomery presents to the enquiring archæologist and antiquary as many points of interest as any other county in Wales, not even excepting the county of Pembroke, of which so much has been told us in late years, not only by your Association but by the local workers of whom that county is justly proud. Almost every county and district in the United Kingdom is at the present moment the centre of archæological enquiry by one or more local organisations. None of these organisations, I venture to say, have done more to explain and to illustrate local antiquities than our own Powysland Club, whose collections of Montgomeryshire historical and antiquarian lore are veritable treasure-houses for all who seek local knowledge. That these collections are something more than of local value need hardly be said in an assembly of this kind. There are innumerable instances at hand to show that local research is of the utmost importance in determining the main lines of archæological and historical truth. Indeed, it has often been found that a local survival is the only thread which indicates the line of progress along which national development has taken place. Every such survival helps to build up the temple of knowledge, and its place when found and determined helps towards the record of the story of the human race. It is the duty of all who love their kind to encourage and to stimulate research in all directions; and for that reason, if for no other, I commend to your attention the work of our local Powys-

land Club, as well as the wider work of this Association. It certainly seems to me to be the duty of everyone who is interested in the mystery of our storied past, to join, as opportunity offers, in aiding the efforts of those amongst us who have made these antiquarian and historical studies the labour of their lives.

I have already said that it is not my intention to enlarge upon any of the details that will come before your notice during the week's excursions, but before I sit down I would like to say a few words upon two or three general questions which appear to me to have a close connection with the work of your Association. The points to which I desire to ask your attention are:—

1. The protection and better preservation of our national monuments;
2. The formation and the establishment of local and national museums; and
3. The collection and publication of local and county records.

It is hardly necessary to dwell at any length upon the need for, and the importance of, protecting and preserving the ancient relics and monuments which the hands of the Goth and the ravages of time have still left to us. But the days have not yet come when a warning on this score can be deemed unnecessary, for I am afraid that it is still within the bounds of possibility for *meini-hirion* and even crosses to be broken up and to be built into walls, and for inscribed pillar-stones to be utilised as gate posts, or lintels, or even pig-troughs. Civilised communities have learned to recognise the value of the accumulated knowledge which may be derived from the monuments of the past, but the careless and the thoughtless—who are ever with us—can at any moment destroy for ever a possible source of invaluable information, and the utilitarian material mind is apt to think more of a standing shed than of a broken ruin. To those who have a responsibility in the matter of preserving our ancient monuments, be they stone crosses or dolmens, or the remains of ruined buildings, I would commend the good advice tendered by a distinguished member of this Association, Mr. Romilly Allen, in a paper which he read before a kindred Society some few seasons ago, viz., that they should take advantage of the Bill passed for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, the provisions of which enable any owner of a monument by deed-of-hand to constitute the Commissioner of Works its guardian, while relinquishing no right which he previously possessed with regard to the monument itself, except that of being able to destroy it. The Commissioner of Works, I understand, undertakes in these circumstances to maintain the monument at the expense of the Government. Local Archaeological Societies and the local authorities can do much to stimulate public interest in this matter, and I trust that Montgomeryshire will not be behindhand in carrying out so obvious a duty.

The second point which I desire to mention is the desirability of

encouraging the formation and establishment of local and national museums. For reasons that are by no means clear or conclusive, the Government up to the present have not looked with a kindly eye upon the indubitable claim of Wales to a share of the public money that is devoted to the maintenance of museums. It behoves the community to act in such a manner that the Government must eventually be shamed into doing what is right and just in the matter. Looking at the position from a practical point of view, the suggestion nearest to hand is that museums and art galleries should be established in connection with the National Colleges. In the time to come we may, perhaps, have so far composed our local contentions as to be able to decide harmoniously and unitedly on the most suitable place for what may be termed the National Museum for Wales—a museum which, in its comprehensive arrangement and educational possibilities, will fully represent the continued development and progress of our country. In the meantime, incalculable good can be effected by establishing and fostering local museums, which will serve not only as a store-house where we may preserve precious treasures, but form also an educative agency, appealing not only to the awakening intelligence of our youth, but to the wider range of thought and ability amongst our scholars and experts. As a Montgomeryshire man I am glad to feel that in this respect also we of this county can hold our own, for in the Powysland Museum and Gallery of Art, at Welshpool, we have a local collection that is, I believe, second to none in the Principality, both as regards its objects and its contents.

Finally, I desire to say one word as to the need for collecting and publishing local and county records. In this matter Montgomeryshire can claim that it has led the way, for, apart from the many valuable Papers concerning the county and its antiquities which are to be found in the pages of the *Archeologia Cambrensis*, we have in our *Powysland Magazine* a collection of local and other records that will make the task of the county historian, when he appears, comparatively light. Other counties in Wales should follow so excellent an example; for the time has come when the few county histories which we possess, such as Meyrick's *Cardiganshire* and Jones's *Brecknockshire*, all require to be re-written in the light of fuller information, and brought up to date. As an example of what can be done with early county records, I need only refer you to a work recently carried out by one of the members of your own Committee, viz., *The Calendar of the Quarter Sessions Papers of the County of Worcester*, compiled by my friend Mr. Willis-Bund. By means of that most admirable compilation, Mr. Willis-Bund has succeeded not only in showing the importance of the documents with which he deals, but in throwing a flood of light on the daily life of the people of this country two and three centuries ago. Work of a similar kind is urgently needed in connection with documents relating to Wales, both locally and in the public depositories, and I earnestly commend it to the attention of the Members of the Cambrian Archaeological

Association. In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have to thank you for your reception, and to wish you a fruitful as well as a pleasant week.

Lord Glanusk, in moving a vote of thanks to the President for his address, said Colonel Pryce-Jones had disclaimed any knowledge of archaeology, but he considered his address was one of no inconsiderable ability. Referring to the President's three principal points, the preservation of monuments, the formation of museums, and the collection of county records, his Lordship contended that, if every museum made a practice of collecting even such things as Roman coins and specimens of the geology of its neighbourhood, by a system of mutual exchange, a perfect museum of the archaeology of the whole kingdom could be built up. In conclusion, he suggested that Col. Pryce-Jones, as a young man with many years of life before him, should take up the task of historian of the county of Montgomery.

Mr. Edward Owen seconded the motion, and in doing so referred to the eminent services rendered the Association by Mr. Romilly Allen. Speaking with regard to the collection of county records, he said he thought local societies should receive State aid for this purpose, and he did not doubt that their President, as Member for the Boroughs, would use his influence in this direction.

Afterwards Papers were read on "The Camps and Earthworks of the District," by the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, F.S.A., and on "Dolforwyn Castle and its Lords," by Mr. Richard Williams, F.R.Hist.S.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, 1901.

On this day there was no Evening Meeting.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1901.

Annual General Meeting.—The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in the Public Hall at 8 P.M., to receive the Annual Report, to elect the Officers for the ensuing year and New Members, and to fix upon the Place of Meeting for 1902.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1901.

Honours conferred upon Members of the Association.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held November 3rd, 1900, the following members of the Association were elected Honorary Members.

The Rev. S. Baring Gould.
R. Burnard.
J. Romilly Allen.

Archaeological and Historical Works written by Members of the Association.—During the past year the following archaeological

and historical works by Members of the Association have been published.

Rhys (John). "Celtic Folklore, Welsh and Manx."
 Griffith (John E.). "Cromlechs of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire."
 Halliday (George E.). "Llandaff Church Plate."

The Journal.—The following list, classified according to periods, shows the nature of the papers published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* between July 1900 and July 1901:—

Prehistoric Period.

"Some Dolmens and their Contents." By J. Romilly Allen.

Romano-British Period.

"Two Kelto-Roman Finds in Wales." By J. Romilly Allen.

Early Christian Period.

"The Celtic Monasteries." By the Rev. S. Baring Gould.

Mediaeval Period.

"Welsh Records." By J. Pym Yeatman.

"The Bells of the Priory Churches of Abergavenny and Brecon." By Edward Owen.

"Notes on the Older Welsh Churches." By the late Sir Stephen R. Glynne.

"Llantrisant Castle," "The Van," and "Castell-y-Mynach." By J. S. Corbett.

"Llancaiach House." By C. Wilkins.

"Ynys Seiriol," and "The Cathedral Church of St. Deiniol, Bangor." By Harold Hughes.

"The Family of Jenkins." By H. F. J. Vaughan.

The illustrations of the *Journal* still continue to be produced with the same care by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, and his son, Mr. A. E. Smith. The papers on "Ynys Seiriol" and "Bangor Cathedral" have been illustrated by means of Mr. Harold Hughes's beautiful and accurate drawings. The Association is greatly indebted to him for the gratuitous labour he has bestowed upon them.

The Index to the volume of the *Journal* for 1900 has been compiled by the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, DD., F.S.A., for which the Association tender him their best thanks.

Obituary.—Within the last twelve months the Association has had to deplore the loss of the following valued Members:—

The Rev. Elias Owen.
 Stanley Leighton, Esq., M. P.
 The Rev. Canon Owen Jones.
 Archibald Cooper, Esq.
 W. Ansell, Esq.
 Capt. Spencer Price.

Index to the Fifth Series of the Archæologia Cambrensis.—This Index is now in the press and will shortly be published. It is recommended that the thanks of the Association be conveyed to Mr. Francis Green for having presented them with the MS. of the Index, and for having taken a great amount of trouble in seeing it through the press.

The Funds of the Association.—The funds of the Association are in a satisfactory condition, the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the end of the financial year being (as already stated in the July number of the *Journal*) £190 0s. 1d.

Election of Officers, Members of Committee, and New Members of the Association.—The following Vice-Presidents were elected:—

J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., F.S.A.
Henry Owen, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A.

W. R. M. Wynne, Esq., was elected a Trustee in place of the late Stanley Leighton, Esq.

The following Member of Committee, who should retire in due course under Law 3, was re-elected:—

Iltyd Nicholl, Esq.

and the Rev. E. J. Newell was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund being made a Vice-President.

The Chairman and Officers for the year 1900 were re-elected for 1901.

Since the last Annual Meeting the nation has mourned the loss of a good and beloved Queen, and the Prince of Wales, who has been our chief Patron, has succeeded to the throne. It will be most gratifying, therefore, to the members of the Association to learn that His Majesty the King still continues to honour us with the patronage which he previously extended to us whilst Prince of Wales.

The following New Members of the Association were elected:—

NORTH WALES.

	Proposed by
Isaac Foulkes, Esq., 8, Paradise Street, Liverpool.	Rev. J. Fisher.
C. J. Pretorius, Esq., 111, New King's Road, London, S.W.	J. Romilly Allen, Esq.
Miss Thomas, Blunsdon Abbey, Highworth, Wilts.	Canon Trevor Owen.
The Hon. Claude H. Vivian.	J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq.
The Rev. Evan Evans, Llansadwrn Rectory, Menai Bridge.	J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq.
The Rev. Ellis Hughes Griffith, Llangadwaladr Vicarage	Professor J. Rhys.
Edward Lloyd, Esq., Meillionen Hoole, Chester	Professor J. Rhys.
Rev. Meredith Hughes, Brynymaen, Colwyn Bay.	A. Foulkes-Roberts, Esq.
J. Herbert Roberts, Esq., M.P., Bryngwenallt, Abergele	A. Foulkes-Roberts, Esq.
D. S. Davies, Esq., Castle House, Denbigh	A. Foulkes Roberts, Esq.
C. Richard Tayleur, Esq., Maesgwyliwm Cottage, Rhyl	Archdeacon Thomas.
Miss Ethel Holland-Thomas, Caer Ffynnon, Talsarnau	Thomas Richard, Esq.
Rev. William Owen, Llanelltyd Vicarage, Dolgelley.	Rev. J. E. Davies.
J. Bencroft Willans, Esq., Dolforgan, Kerry	Richard Williams, Esq.
Pryce Wilson Jones, Gwynfa, Newtown	Richard Williams, Esq.
Lady Pryce Jones, Dolerw, Newtown	Archdeacon Thomas.
John Henry Vigars, Esq., N. P. Bank, Newtown.	Richard Williams, Esq.
M. E. Parke, Esq.	Richard Williams, Esq.
John Owen, Esq., Llandinam	Richard Williams, Esq.
A. C. Nicholson, Esq., Oswestry	Canon Trevor Owen.
J. Parry Jones, Esq., Beechfield, Oswestry	Canon Trevor Owen.

SOUTH WALES.

Proposed by

Rev. J. M. Ll. Bebb, M.A., Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Edw. Powell, Esq., Water Street, Neath	T. Gray, Esq.
Rev. W. M. Morris, The Parsonage, Abergwynfi, R. S. O., Port Talbot	W. H. Williams, Esq.
J. L. Wheatley, Esq., 174, Newport Road, Cardiff.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Miss Powell, Waungrove, Whitland, R.S.O.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Mrs. Williams, Penralley, Rhayader	John Jones, Esq.
Miss C. M. Evans, Nantydderry, Abergavenny	Rev. H. Howell.
Albert A. Williams, Esq., Penparc, Llangibby	W. Haines, Esq.

Resolutions Carried.—The following resolutions were proposed and carried :—

- (1) That the Annual Report of the Committee be adopted.
- (2) That a sum not exceeding £10 be granted annually to be used at the Editor's discretion for *special* illustrations for the Journal.
- (3) That, subject to the approval of the Treasurer, an additional sum of £100 of the funds of the Association be invested in Consols.
- (4) That a grant of £10 be made towards the Gelligaer Excavation Fund.
- (5) That Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., be invited to visit Caersws, and advise the Association as to the best method of exploring the site of the Roman station at that place.

Place of Meeting for 1902.—Brecon was selected as the place of meeting for 1902, and a resolution was proposed and carried unanimously, that Lord Glanusk be asked to accept the office of President for next year.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1901.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, at 8.30 p.m., at which a paper was read on "Wanten Dyke" by J. M. Lloyd, Esq.

At the conclusion of the paper, votes of thanks were accorded to those who had assisted in promoting the success of the Newtown Meeting, including the local authorities, who placed the Victoria and Public Halls at the disposal of the Association; and to the Local Committee, with its Chairman, Local Secretaries and Treasurer.

EXCURSIONS.

ROUTES OF THE EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION NO. 1.—TUESDAY, JULY 30th.

DOLFORWYN AND TREGYNON.

Route.—Carriages left the Cross at 9 A.M., and took the high road in a north-east direction down the valley of the Severn to ABERMULE, thence turning off north-west to TREGYNON, the point furthest away from Newtown. From TREGYNON the journey was continued south-west to LLANWNNOG, at the entrance of the Carno valley, and then again east through Caersws back to NEWTOWN.

LUNCHEON was provided at Tregynon, and in the afternoon the members were hospitably entertained to tea at Glanhafren by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lewis.

The following objects of interest were visited:—

Gro Tumps (*Moated Mound*).

Dolforwyn (*Medieval Castle in ruins*).

Aberbechan (*Earthwork of uncertain date*).

Bettws Cedewen (*Church, with fragments of Ancient Stained Glass, and Brass of Sir John ap Meredyth of Powys, A.D. 1531*).

Tregynon (*Church of no special interest*).

Gregynog Hall (*The residence of Sir James Joicey, M.P., containing some Carved Oak, dated 1636*).

Llanwnnog (*Church with finely-carved Rood-loft and Screen, and Ancient Stained Glass representing St. Gwenoc, the Patron Saint*).

Maesmawr Hall (*A good example of the Half-timbered Domestic Architecture of the district*).

EXCURSION NO. 2—JULY 31st.

KERRY AND WELSHPOOL.

Route.—Carriages left the Cross at 9 A.M., and drove to KERRY via Abermule, returning to NEWTOWN by the more direct road across the hills, in time for luncheon with Sir Pryce Jones and Lady Pryce Jones at Dolerw. In the afternoon, a journey to WELSHPOOL and back was made by train.

TEA was provided at the ROYAL OAK HOTEL, Welshpool.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

Kerry (*Church, with Norman Arcade, the scene of the contest, in A.D. 1176, between Giraldus Cambrensis and the Bishop of St. Asaph, for the right of visitation and patronage. Moated Mound in the Rectory Grounds.*)

Cwm-y-Ddalsa and **Pen-y-Castell** (*The supposed site of the capture of William de Breos by the Welsh, in the time of Henry III.*)

Powys Castle (*The residence of Lord Powys. A Mediæval Castle, still inhabited, containing one of the finest Collections of Implements of the Bronze Age in Great Britain.*)

Welshpool (*Church of no great interest; Museum of the Powysland Club; and Moated Mound, now used as a bowling-green.*)

EXCURSION No. 3.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

LLANIDLOES AND CAERSWS.

Route.—Carriages left the Cross at 9 A.M., and took the high road, going in a south-west direction up the valley of the Severn, through Llandinam to LLANIDLOES, and returning the same way.

LUNCHEON was provided at the TREWYTHEN HOTEL, Llanidloes.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

The Moat (*A Moated Mound, near Moat Lane Railway Station, to which it gives its name.*)

Llandinam (*Church, Restored by G. E. Street, with Seventeenth-century Oak Carving of Adam and Eve, and the Symbols of the Four Evangelists.*)

Llanidloes (*Church, with Early-English Arcade, having beautifully-carved Capitals.*)

Cefn Carnedd (*Ancient British Earthwork of oval shape, on hill overlooking the Severn, opposite Llandinam.*)

Caersws (*Roman Station, with Excavations in progress.*)

EXCURSION No. 4.—AUGUST 2nd.

CHIRBURY AND MONTGOMERY.

Route.—Carriages left the Cross at 9 A.M., and took the high road in a north-east direction, down the Valley of the Severn to FORDEN. Just beyond this, Offa's Dyke was crossed, and the party proceeded south-east to CHIRBURY, and thence west through Montgomery to the Severn Valley at Montgomery Railway Station; the remainder of the journey back to NEWTOWN being along the same road as traversed previously when going.

LUNCHEON was provided at the DRAGON HOTEL, Montgomery; and in the afternoon the members were hospitably entertained to tea at CAERHOWEL by the President.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

Newtown (*Old Church in ruins*).

Rhyd Whiman (*Ford across the Severn, where the English kings and Welsh princes used to meet for the settlement of disputes*).

Caer Flos (*Rectangular Roman Camp, on east bank of the Severn, still unexplored*).

Nant Cribba (*Moated Mound, close to Offa's Dyke, on the east side*).

Rhyd-y-Gors (*At the cross-roads between Offa's Dyke and Chirbury, on the Welsh side of the present Border ; the scene of the defeat of the Saxons by Gruffudd ap Llewelyn, in A.D. 1037*).

Chirbury, Salop (*Priory Church, with Curious Font, and Library of Chained Books at the Rectory*).

Montgomery (*Mediæval Castle, in Ruins ; and Church with two Fourteenth-century effigies of knights, and the Tomb of Richard Herbert, who died in 1600*).

Ffridd Faldwyn (*An Ancient British Earthwork of oval shape, occupying the summit of the hill above Montgomery, to the west*).

Lymore (*A Good Specimen of the Black and White Half-timbered domestic architecture of the seventeenth century, now used as a hunting box-by Lord Powis*).

Hen Domen (*A Moated Mound, on the east side of the Severn, near Montgomery Railway Station*).

NOTES ON OBJECTS OF INTEREST VISITED DURING THE EXCURSIONS.

Earthworks and Camps.—The Earthworks of the district belong (as far as their respective ages are known) to three periods, namely : (1) Ancient British, or Pre-historic ; (2) Roman ; and (3) post-Roman. Of the earliest kind, two characteristic specimens were seen : one at Cefn Carnedd, near Llandinam, and the other at Ffridd Faldwyn, dominating the eminence above Montgomery. These are of a well-known type of hill-fort, in which the whole of the summit of a more or less inaccessible hill is enclosed within a single, double, or sometimes even triple, rampart and ditch. The area thus fortified is usually of approximately oval shape, and of great extent, the one at Cefn Carnedd being three-eighths of a mile long, by one-eighth of a mile broad. Judging from the camps of this class which have been explored, most of them appear to belong to the Late-Celtic period, when the use of iron had superseded that of bronze in Britain.

Two Roman Camps were inspected during the Meeting, one at Caersws, 6 miles west of Newtown, and the other at Caer Flos, 9 miles north-east of Newtown. Caersws is on the north bank of the Severn, above Newtown, and Caer Flos on the east bank, below Newtown. Both are on low ground, showing the marked difference between the kind of situation chosen by the Roman military engineer, and the ancient British. The Roman Camps are rectangular, with rounded corners, and of smaller extent than the hill-forts previously described. When the members visited Caersws, some excavations for the foundations of a house were in progress,

just outside the Roman Camp. Mr. E. Davies Rees, of Caersws, exhibited a good collection of Samian ware, Roman pottery, glass, and objects of bronze, derived from the excavations. The Roman Camp at Caer Flos has been as yet untouched by the spade of the explorer.

The post-Roman earthworks near Newtown consist of dykes, like those bearing the names of Offa and Wanten, and moated mounds, of which the following examples came under the observation of the members.

Gro Tumps (*On the south bank of the Severn, 1 mile west of Newtown*).

The Moat (*½ a mile south of Moat Lane Railway Station*).

Tomen (*Close to Welshpool Railway Station*).

Nant Cribba (*1½ mile north-east of Forden Railway Station*).

Hen Domen (*¾ mile east of Montgomery Railway Station*).

The Moat (*½ mile south of Kerry*).

The most prominent feature in these earthworks is a high conical mound, with a flat top, on which probably stood a wooden structure such as may be seen represented on the Bayeux Tapestry. The mound is surrounded by a deep ditch, which, where circumstances admitted of it, was filled with water; and at the foot of the mound is a small horse-shoe-shaped area (usually called a base-court), fortified by a rampart and ditch. Moated mounds of this description were at one time held to be Saxon,¹ but the more recent view is that they are Early Norman.²

Medieval Castles.—Only three medieval castles were visited, namely, Dolforwyn, Montgomery, and Powys. The first two of these were in such a ruinous condition, and the third so altered by modern additions, that their architectural interest was practically *nil*.

Churches.—The following Churches were inspected:—

Bettws Cedewen.	Newtown.
Tregynon.	Llandinam.
Llanwnnog.	Llanidloes.
Kerry.	Chirbury.
Welshpool.	Montgomery.

The most noteworthy of these, from an architectural point of view, are Kerry Church, with its Norman arcade; Llanidloes, with its Early-English arcade and sculptured capitals; and Montgomery, with some good thirteenth-century details. The remaining churches have been so much altered by neglect and restoration, that it is almost impossible now to say what they were like originally. The chief feature, which remains untouched in nearly every case, is the square unbuttressed western tower, with its peculiar timber structure, forming the top storey, just below the roof.

¹ G. T. Clark's *Medieval Military Architecture*.

² Mrs. Armitage, in *The Reliquary* for July, 1901. p. 158.

The only fonts deserving of attention are those at Montgomery (round, plain, and possibly Norman), Chirbury (shaped like the peculiar stoups with ears, or handles), and Kerry (octagonal, and carved with the Emblems of the Passion).

There is a finely-carved screen and rood-loft at Llanwnnog; at Montgomery there are two fourteenth-century effigies of knights; and at Bettws Cedewen a sixteenth-century brass of a priest.

Old Houses.—Maesmawr Hall, near Caersws, and Lymore, near Montgomery, exhibit the black and white effect of the half-timbered domestic architecture of the district to perfection. The style was evidently borrowed from the neighbouring border counties of England.

Historic Sites.—The following places were visited, chiefly on account of their historical associations:—

Cwm-y-Ddalsa (*Where William de Breos was captured by the Welsh, temp. Henry III.*).

Kerry Church (*Where Giraldus Cambrensis got the best of his dispute with the Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1176.*).

Rhyd Whiman (*Where the English kings and Welsh princes used to meet for the settlement of disputes.*).

Rhyd-y-Gors (*Where the Saxons were defeated by Gruffudd ap Llewelyn in 1037.*).

Museums and Private Collections.—The Museum of the Powysland Club at Welshpool is, we understand, in course of re-arrangement by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, and it certainly wants it. Amongst other miscellaneous objects, it contains a beautifully-ornamented urn of the Bronze Age; a square plate of *repoussé* bronze, with a triskele design in the Late-Celtic style upon it; a Christian Celtic quadrangular ecclesiastical bell; and a kettle-tilter, perhaps fifty years old.

The collection of bronze implements at Powys Castle is one of the most remarkable in Wales.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

CELTIC FOLKLORE, WELSH AND MANX. By JOHN RHYS, M.A., D. Litt., Hon. LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh, Professor of Celtic, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford. (Two volumes, paged consecutively.) Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1901.

ANTIQUARIES rarely realise how important a part of their equipment is a knowledge of the traditions of their country, and of the correct principles of interpretation of those traditions. The study of the material fabrics of human art and civilisation is so large a theme, that they seldom have either the leisure or the inclination to look beyond the tangible memorials of the past, unless perchance they betake themselves to the investigation of the pedigrees of some of the illustrious obscure who swarm in every county, and whose family history is, nine times out of ten, of no importance to anybody. Yet, if we consider, what is now generally admitted, that the true history of a people must comprise the history of its civilisation as well as the tale of the external events which have happened to it, it is obvious that nothing can with safety be overlooked that throws light upon the development of its intellectual and moral culture, and upon the affinities of its institutions and modes of thought with those of other peoples, whether kindred in blood or not.

This neglect of its traditions as material of scientific value Wales has only shared with England. The mystical genius of the nation, however, and the isolation caused by its language and by distance from the centres of culture, have conspired to keep many of the old stories comparatively fresh in the memory, and to preserve customs and beliefs the like of which have elsewhere in South Britain died a natural death. But the incessant and accelerating movements of the last century have tended to obliterate all such old-world memorials. Stories, customs, and beliefs have been rapidly disappearing before the schoolmaster, the religious teacher, the newspaper, and the mixture of population in the modern industrial centres. Literary men were the first to perceive something of their interest: and bard and story-teller and journalist have been the means of preserving the records of many that would have been lost. Yet the records thus preserved are more than imperfect: they are distorted, uncertain, misleading, because preserved for literary effect, and not simply and solely for the sake of truth. Hence they were of little use for scientific purposes. It needed someone determined to set down the exact and literal facts, no more and no less. In Germany and Scandinavia this had been done. France and Italy were beginning to do it. In Scotland Mr. J. F. Campbell had led the way. At last there were found in Wales two men who applied the same

method to the collection of Welsh stories—Professor Rhŷs and the late Rev. Elias Owen.

Professor Rhŷs' collections first appeared in the pages of *Y Cymroddor*. The same periodical and the *Transactions* of the Folklore Society afterwards received some further collections from Wales and the Isle of Man. All these he has here reprinted, with many additions; and has embodied in the work a valuable commentary. Probably nothing could have been written so well calculated to impress on his fellow-countrymen the important questions which underlie matters apparently so trivial as those commonly lumped together under the name of folklore. At the outset he tells us that "those who may think that the legends here recorded are childish and frivolous, may rest assured that they bear on questions which could not themselves be called either childish or frivolous. So, however silly a legend may be thought, let him who knows such a legend communicate it to somebody who will place it on record; he will then probably find that it has more meaning and interest than he had anticipated." The entire work may be regarded as a sermon on this text; and a very able and convincing sermon it is.

Not that the present reviewer finds himself by any means always in agreement with the preacher in the details of his exposition. That would be to expect too much from the most patient listener to a sermon in these days. The proofs piled up in an easy, excursive, undogmatic fashion, that in some way or other the legends preserved by Welshmen and Manxmen do really embalm history, and are in consequence well worth studying by anyone interested in the past of his race, bring conviction to the mind. The beliefs and customs which the writer sets alongside of his stories, or draws out of them, are irresistible in their demonstration. There can be no doubt that these things belonged to the ancestors of the present composite Celtic peoples, and that they point back to a past as strange to the men and women of to-day as savagery to civilisation. The legends, customs, and beliefs are, in fact, fossils from long-buried strata of history; and they can reveal to us of those strata precisely what geological fossils can tell us of the condition of things in which they were laid down.

About all this there can be no dispute. As little can there be any denial of its supreme archaeological interest. But when the preacher goes further, and attempts to draw the lesson that the value—or at least one great value—which these fossils have for us, is that they disclose the racial intermingling which has gone to form the present populations, then I must ask leave to pause.

Professor Rhŷs thinks that there is evidence of at least two pre-Celtic races to be found in the folklore he here discusses: first, a short, swarthy folk, who probably dwelt in underground habitations; and, secondly, the Picts, whose "affinities appear to be Libyan." I am not concerned to deny that such races as these were predecessors of the Celts in these islands; nor even to question that some of the features attributed to the fairies and other supernatural beings may

be borrowed, now from one, now from the other of these races. It seems doubtful, however, whether the particular features traced by Professor Rhys to these sources are rightly so traced. To the lower of the two races he ascribes, among other things, ignorance of the natural process of paternity, such as even yet prevails among certain tribes recently discovered in Australia. And, while admitting that the Picts had a notion of paternity, he draws attention to the fact that, from their social condition, they were compelled, like many other peoples, to reckon kinship exclusively through females. But it is going a long way to make either of these peculiarities a test of race. The Celts were Aryans. If we concede that, in historical times, the Aryans were never in the stage of mother-right, as the reckoning of kinship exclusively through women is called, it is still a large demand on our complaisance to require us to assume, further, that they had never, in prehistoric times, passed through that stage; and that where, as among the Celts, we find relics of it, we must put them down to non-Aryan peoples incorporated by Aryan conquerors. On the contrary, the evolution of human ideas and institutions affords a presumption that the ancestors of the historical Aryan-speaking peoples had passed through one, if not both, of the phases appropriated by Professor Rhys to the Picts and to their dwarf fore-runners. We should accordingly expect to find among the Aryan-speaking peoples, independently of any mixture with Picts and dwarfs, remains of these phases embedded in their traditions, in custom and belief as well as in story. The remains, therefore, which we do actually find among the Celts are not necessarily to be attributed to the Picts or the dwarfs. In fact, the evidence of the traditions often points in a contrary direction. Take the famous legend of the "Lady of the Van Pool:" here, according to Professor Rhys' hypothesis, the higher social organisation would be that of the human beings of the story, and the lower that of the supernatural actors. The latter would be found either in the stage of mother-right, or in the still lower condition when paternity was unknown. But what is found is the exact reverse of this. It is the human hero of the tale who lives with his mother: and, as Professor Rhys suggests, indicates a matriarchal condition of society; while the "Lady of the Lake" is one of two sisters, living in the most Aryan way under the dominion and in the household of their father. It is true that some variants omit the father. But he reappears in others in various parts of Wales; and it would be difficult to say that the fairy household was not generally conceived in the same terms as the human monogamic family, which has been for the last fifteen hundred years the custom in Wales.

Turning to the Isle of Man and to a different subject, we come upon a very curious rule of inheritance. The power to charm belonging to certain favoured persons descends, it is said (p. 300), from father to daughter, and then from daughter to son, and so on. Professor Rhys is naturally puzzled by this rule, and gives it as his impression that the families having the power to charm are com-

paratively few in number, and that they are descended from the family physicians or Druids of some of the ancient chieftains. A somewhat similar rule of descent prevails among the Kwakiutl Indians of British Columbia; and Dr. Boas, who has carefully examined it, comes to the conclusion that it is an adaptation of mother-right by a tribe which was in the stage of father-right: that is, in the stage when kinship is reckoned exclusively through males. If we may apply this solution to the Manx case, then we shall hold that the Druid ancestors of the families in question were in the stage of father-right, and that the rule of descent in question is a compromise with the mother-right of the people around them, which was alien to their ideas. But, according to Professor Rhys, Druidism was not an Aryan institution: it belonged to one or other of the pre-Aryan populations, to a population in any case not further advanced than the stage of mother-right.

These are two samples of the difficulty of discovering racial tests in Celtic folklore. It may be that our knowledge of a subject so intricate is not yet far enough advanced to permit of our formulating any satisfactory tests. But I believe it will be found that folklore is more apt to preserve evidence of social states and stages of civilisation than evidence of race. For the former purpose it is frequently of much value; but we are not in a position, at all events yet, to apply it with any certainty to the latter.

But, though I cannot accept the particular application of the doctrine which pervades the book, there can be no doubt that that doctrine is in the main sound. More than that, it is one to be commended to the earnest attention of antiquaries. We must abandon the contempt for folklore as a childish or merely dilettante pursuit. Studied as Professor Rhys studies it, it will yield results of practical value for the right understanding of Welsh history. It can never, of course, be allowed to contradict the express and well-attested evidence of written documents, or buildings; but it can often explain and confirm that evidence. And time after time it comes to us from a past, compared with which the past of the monuments or of written history is but as yesterday. It comes to us charged with the memories of that indefinitely distant period, and speaks to us of ancestors whom we have forgotten, and in a language which our piety to them, our patriotism, and our respect for truth require us to learn.

Professor Rhys' book is thus not merely one of entertainment. It is indeed that: coming from his hands, it could not be otherwise. It is much more: it is an illuminating contribution to our knowledge of the Welsh people.

E. SIDNEY HARTLAND.

CARDIFF RECORDS: BEING MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. Edited by JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS, Archivist to the Corporation of Cardiff (author of *Borough of St. Ives, Cornwall*), prepared by authority of the Corporation, under the direction of the Records Committee. Vols. ii and iii. Cardiff: Published by order of the Corporation, and sold by Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, London, 1900-1901.

SINCE our last notice of this important work, a third volume has been issued from the press. The second volume deals with matter that will interest the extra-parochial reader. The long series of Calendar Rolls and Gaol Files, running from Henry VIII to George IV, afford some "fine confused reading." Crime, religious persecution, and savage reprisal, alternate with comic details, and so make out the mixed drama of mediæval life.

In 1564, two women were burnt for murder and treason. The murder was probably that of their husbands, a crime which was designated as petty treason.

The Criminal Law of England, as revised and corrected by King Henry VIII, was a code that would have disgraced Benin. A theft of any article exceeding in value one crown was felony, punishable by death. Men were hanged, women were drowned; for husband murder, the guilty wife was liable to be boiled instead of burned. High treason was, of course, a more serious offence, and carried a heavier penalty. The criminal was gutted alive, and then cut into four quarters, the joints being afterwards distributed as convenience suggested. Such were the arguments used by King Harry in his not-infrequent religious disputations, as our Archivist observes: "The England of the Tudors was an uncomfortable abode for persons placed, either by conscience or criminality, in a position of antagonism to the laws."

In 1588, the Bailiffs were presented for "permitting sorcerers."

In 1619, it incidentally appears that codfish and salmon were each worth 3d. apiece, not a pound. The same year William Morgan, of Neath, gent., was indicted for the expression of atheistical tenets.

In 1716, certain inhabitants of Cardiff and Cowbridge were presented for wearing oak leaves on the birthday of the Young Pretender, and drinking to the "king over the water," and singing—

"God send our king well home from Lorraine,
Aud let the man have his mare again."

Edward Purcell, shoemaker, was presented for "drinking several disaffected healths."

1759. Coroner's Inquest at Cardiff, on view of the body of Edmund Flaharty, found that several sailors of the crew belonging to the ship called the Eagle Galley of Bristol, armed with pikes,

swords, cutlasses, pistols and muskets, had in a street in the said town of Cardiff, called Homanby Street, an affray with the crew of the Aldbrough man-of-war, who were similarly armed, and that several pistols and guns were fired, and several blows and wounds given, and that the deceased was then shot by a person unknown.

July, 1770. The Grand Jury present that Henry Knight, of Laleston, in the County of Glamorgan, Esq., challenged Thomas Bennet, of the same parish, Esq., to fight a duel, by writing him the following letter :—

“ Respect to the Company prevented my taking the proper Notice of the Insolence of your language yesterday at Ewenny, but it were Disrespect to my self not to resent it now. I therefore acquaint Your Self Importance that you behaved like a Fool and spoke like a Liar, which I am ready to make good as a Gentleman ought, when and wheresoever you think proper to appoint.

“ Tythegstone, Dec. 30, 1769.

“ HEN. KNIGHT.

“ Send your answer by bearer.”

“ Your Self Importance ” is distinctly telling, but it is very clear that Squire Bennet was not drawn, as the Grand Jury presented Squire Knight seven months after date of letter.

It would seem as if popular sentiment against the duello had been aroused in Glamorganshire long before the inhabitants of other counties in South Wales gave the matter a thought; for instance, at least two duels were fought in Pembrokeshire during the forties of the nineteenth century.

Again, in 1791, we find a presentation that one “ Richard Griffiths, late of the town of Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, Esquire, being an evil disposed Person and a disturber of the peace of our Lord the now King, and intending to do great bodily harm and mischief to Wm. Lewis, late of the Parish of Whitchurch, in the said county of Glamorgan, Esquire, and to provoke and incite him, the s'd Will. Lewis, unlawfully to fight a duel.”

This is endorsed, No true Bill.

Richard Griffiths was a surgeon and coroner, apparently somewhat a rowdy, for in the next year he is again presented for assaulting John Price, Gentleman, at Cardiff, “ by beating him about the head with the butt-end of a large riding whip.” This time the Jury found a “ True Bill.”

Under the date April, 1794, our Archivist laments “ that the general march of progress should involve the decay of the art of caligraphy, a curious and lamentable fact of which these records contain ample evidence. As we leave the Middle Ages and pursue our researches into records of later and later date, the parchment becomes worse, the ink fainter, and the handwriting more and more flimsy, confused, and difficult to decipher.”

There are certain Welsh Records in London, and from these Mr. Hobson Matthews has drawn.

In a bundle known as Glamorgan Papers there is a curious procedure, by which Edward Carne, High Sheriff, 1555, is challenged on the ground of Cosenage, that is to say, it was asserted (and proved by pedigree) that the High Sheriff was related to the opposite party. It would seem (in Wales, at all events, where every gentleman kept his pedigree) as if legal business was likely to be brought to a standstill by Cosenage.

In the R. O. Chantries Certificates (74), South Wales, we find what may be termed the earliest Welsh Census. Besides enumerating the plate, vestments, bells, &c., the Commissioners, Sir Thomas Johns, Knight, David Broke, Sargyant-at-Law, John Basset, John Rastall, and John Phillip Morgan, gentlemen, record the number of "howseling people" in certain towns. Howseling people were Easter communicants of both sexes. The record works out as follows:—

Seynt Jones	960	} Cardiff	...	...	1360
Seynt Marys	400		...	...
Carmarthen			...	...	1100
Tenby	...		...	900	
Newport	...		...	660	
Chepstowe	...		...	480	
Karlyon	...		...	400	
Llantwith Major	...		...	360	
Usk	...		...	350	
Cowbridge	...		...	300	
Abergavenny	...		...	300	

In a certain tin box in the Town Clerk's safe are a number of miscellaneous documents, a good many being receipted bills. Among them we find:—

December 29, 1742.

For the use of Tom pain.

Hat and oil case	...	...	...	3	0
Fales shirt and cravvet	...	...	...	2	6
Gloves and hose	...	...	...	4	2
Shooes	...	...	...	7	6
The Carpenter, Wood and labour	...	...	...	5	0
Black ribbon	...	...	...	0	4
To making the Efigi of Tom pain	...	...	...	1	1
To three days serving the pubblications	...	...	...	6	0
				£2	9
				6	

If the magistrates will give an order for half the above sum it will be very sufficient.

B. WILLIAMS.

7br. the 4th, 94.

Pay the Sum of one pound four shillings and 9d. to Samuel Philips. HENRY HOLLIER.

Mr. John Evans—

Pay Watkin William Hangman the sum of five shillings for Hanging Tom pain, and at last burnt him. B. WILLIAMS.

Cardiff, February the 22nd, 1793.

Mr. John Evans—

The bearer, Watkin Williams, alias hangman to Tom pain, was promised half a guinea for the Job. You have p'd him five shillings in part, pay him the remainder and place it to the Corporation account. B. WILLIAMS.

Watkin Williams p'd.

Mr. John Evans, Cardiff.

As might be expected, the Custom House Records of Cardiff afford some interesting items. The MSS. consist of order books signed by the chief officials of the Trinity House, letter-books with copies of letters sent from Cardiff to heads of departments, books recording the vessels which have harboured in Cardiff, account-books, &c. These were kept in a loft over the Custom House. In the year 1897 our Archivist employed three weeks in making extracts from these muniments. "My desk," says he, "was a seaman's chest, my seat a roll of canvas. There was not room to stand up, and the services of a tallow candle were employed to give the required light. The books were covered with the dust of at least a score years, yet I never spent a more enjoyable three weeks."

In 1689, the Lords of the Treasury direct Exchequer and Revenue officers not to refuse cracked money in payment of their salaries.

Special orders were issued in 1690 for preventing the escape of Jacobite refugees, and similar directions were given the Customs officers in 1710, who were then to look out for incoming detrimentals, priests, Irish officers, and Papists generally, who were swarming over from the Continent in the interests of the Old Pretender.

The letter-books contain frequent reports as to smugglers, and complaints that the Coast Guard were insufficient for the work they had to do.

In 1745, the Customs officers were warned to look out for disaffected persons. They reply that in Glamorgan there are no Papists or Nonjurors, except a few "of the meaner sort;" but they draw attention to the undefended condition of the South-west coast of Wales.

"What we have most reason to be afraid of here, is, the landing of a foreign force to the Westward, the Countys of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Glamorgan having not one place of any strength to resist their progress, besides the want of arms."

Towards the end of the eighteenth century the smugglers had it all their own way in the Bristol Channel. A scamp of the name of Knight actually seized and fortified Barry Island, defying the Crown.

Mr. Hobson Mathews concludes his second volume with a *Common Place Book*, lent for this purpose by Mr. Oliver Jones, of Fonmon Castle. This interesting note-book was written by William Morgan, of Coed-y-Gouer, Esq., and his steward, 1708-1736. It consists of private accounts, interspersed with notes on matters of considerable interest, and presents a picture of the daily life of a country gentleman, of modest fortune but ancient lineage.

The third instalment of Cardiff Records was issued by our Archivist in August, 1901. In it he deals with Charter Rolls indirectly affecting the municipality, though many of them are extremely interesting to Cardiffians. For instance, the Patent given at Carlisle, June 24, 1307, by King Edward I, to Master Henry de Lancarvan, Custodian of the Castle of Kaerdyf and Chancellor in the parts of Glamorgan, informing that the king had granted unto Ralph de Monthermer, Earl of Gloucester, the custody which to us belongs of all the lands in Wales, and in the March of Wales outside the county, which had fallen to the Crown by the death of Joan, widow of Gilbert de Clare, and the minority of her son Gilbert, and directing him to hand over the Castle to the aforesaid Ralph de Monthermer.

Edward III, in 1327, states that he, before he took up the reins of government, in conjunction with the Lady Isabel, Queen of England, his most dear mother, granted to Walter Cote, Thomas Balcluer, Thomas de Chiselbergh, and John de Long, mariners of Bristol, for their gratuitous service, the ship with all the gear thereof, which Hugh le Despencer the younger sailed into Cardiff, which grant he now confirms.

6 Ed. III ordains that wool staples for Wales be held in the king's towns only: at Shrewsbury and Kaermardyn, and not in Kaerdyf, which is not one of the king's towns.

39 Hen. VI, we find that John Derell, of Cardyf, and his son, were "taken prisoners on the sea by our Breton enemies," and detained until the son shall find a pledge for the said John, and that the son himself is held to bail in dire straits in prison there for the payment of 1,000 crowns. To relieve these unfortunates, the king allows them to ship "ten sarplars of wool of Welsh growth, and all other merchandise not belonging to the staple of Cales, in one ship or divers ships, once or divers times in our ports of Wareham Pole or Weymouth to any foreign part," as ransom.

Apparently, English shipowners did not like the job, for in the following year, 1461, another permit is given, this time for a certain ship called the Andrewe of Seint Malowes in Brittany, of the burden of 50 dolia or less, whereof is master John Curteys, to bring Geoffrey le Cren, William le Breton, James Tourbault, William le Bourcier, and Bartholomew Ouall, merchants of

Brittany, and their factors and attorneys, with two servants or less in their company, and sixteen mariners and one paget, to England to fetch the ransom.

Under the head of Chancery Proceedings, 1559, there is an interesting case concerning Mises.

Mises were payment of money to overlords, for privileges granted.

In 1559, William, Earl of Pembroke, craves for a Subpæna to compel Thomas Mathewe, gentleman, and others, of Miseyn, and Glynrhonda which are parcels of the Lordship of Glamorgan, to appear before the Court of Chancery, and answer why they have not paid their proportion of the mise due to the said Earl at his succession to the said Lordship, under grant of the late Lord Edward the Sixth.

The answer is that King Henry VIII abolished mises and other Marcher customs, except that the lord may levy one mise on succession. But the seignory of Glamorgan was not granted to the complainant, and was vested in the crown, and is since descended to the Quene's Majestie our Moste dread Sou'ayne Lady that now ys, and yet dothe remayn in her highness ungyven or granted as these Defendants suppose.

It may be a question whether the wills of dead and gone Cardifians, entered into the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and now deposited in Somerset House, can rightly be described as "public records of the municipality"; be that as it may, there is some interesting reading in the selection given us by Mr. George Frederick Matthews. These documents date from Aug. 4, 1470, to Aug. 19, 1778. Men and women of the present day are not so "house-proud" as their predecessors, and do not take such an interest in their individual belongings. This laudable acquisitiveness of our ancestors led them to introduce a list of curious odds-and-ends into their testaments. For instance, we find David William of Llanedun, 1598, Oct. 25, leaves "Household stuff to daughters excepte my best feather bedd w'th his app'tenances, my best panne and my best brasen crocke."

Edward Collins, of Cardiff, Cordiner, 1636, May 11, leaves all to his daughter Sissill Collins; and for her information writes out an inventory, among which we find "one slice, a frying pan, one pair of brigons, one brandiernes, two Iron hangers for to hould the pott, one pott hooke, one back stone. Item in the Gog loft, one p're of horse potts, two old brasse pans for the curriers vse to hould tallow with other things."

Anne Evans, alias Samford, of Cardiff, widow, 1650, leaves to James Evans "one dowst bead" chaff bed.

Mary Bundy, widow, 1663, had a room in her house she calls "the Shiffleboard Chamber."

Anne Dunne, of Rumney, widow, 1700, leaves Jenett Owen "the bed and bedstead and all that belongs to it in the other roome, one little table, one churne, one posnett, and one paille. To Catherine

Dunne, one brass pan. To Jane, daughter of Thomas Dunne, one mare colt and one iron crock. I doe settle the best cow towarde my funeral charge."

Jane Herberete, of "ye White ffryers, spinster, 1707, leaves the wife of Mr. Howells "one broad Scepter piece to buy her a ring."

Miles Williams, of Rumney, Yeoman, 1712, also leaves a piece of gold, com'only called a Scepter, to his son George.

Alderman Christopher Matthews, 1716, leaves his wife 1,000 Cornish tiles, his pewter alembic, his slice or fire shovel, his best pillion and cloth. His second-best periwig to his kinsman John Lewis, of Lantrisant; to his father-in-law his best hat and the mourning band about it. To Henry Williams, currier. "one old hat, my best light coloured coat, and one drugged waistcoat; a pair of leather britches, a pair of leather spatter dashes, and a kersey riding coat."

To his maid servant, Sarah Bembrick, "my old night gown and a pair of black gloves. To son William, a flat brass candlestick with a handle to it, a copper chocolate pot, a tin coffee pot, one bright defender or toaster, with its fork, &c., and a twigging chair, with three choice Raizors, all my study of books in my closett or elsewhere, particularly Queen Ann's com'on prayer, done in her reign, and the large Bible bought at Bristoll."

There can be no question our Archivist has most thoroughly done his Cardiff. He concludes with the inscriptions on the grave-stones, and brings these down as late as 1873.

We cannot close this Paper without drawing attention to the beautiful illustrations in these two volumes, which were arranged by Mr. John Ballinger, the very able Librarian of the Free Library. Mr. Thomas Henry Thomas, R.C.A., is much to be commended for the initials, head- and tail-pieces, some reproductions, others original, all good.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

OLD CARDIFF.—While carrying out certain alterations at 14, High Street, Cardiff, for Messrs. Stevens, Ltd., some interesting relics of old Cardiff were brought to light.



Figs. 1 to 5.—Stoneware Jugs, etc., found at Cardiff.

It appears that the ground beneath this particular spot has not been uncovered to any appreciable extent during recent years. A network of old walls and older foundations were unearthed; amongst which was a walled pit, about 5 ft. square and 14 ft. deep, the bottom of the pit was filled, for some three or four feet, with large loose stones; probably when its original intention was abandoned. Above these stones was a heterogeneous collection of Early green and brown glazed pottery, Early stoneware Delft, some fragments of what must originally have been very beautiful specimens of glass—old spirit bottles, and a fairly good collection of old tobacco-pipes. The illustrations represent only a few of the most perfect pieces.

Fig. 1 is a fragment of a circular yellow and green glazed perforated dish, originally about 12 in. in diameter and 3 in. high. The dish evidently stood on curiously-shaped pointed feet; above

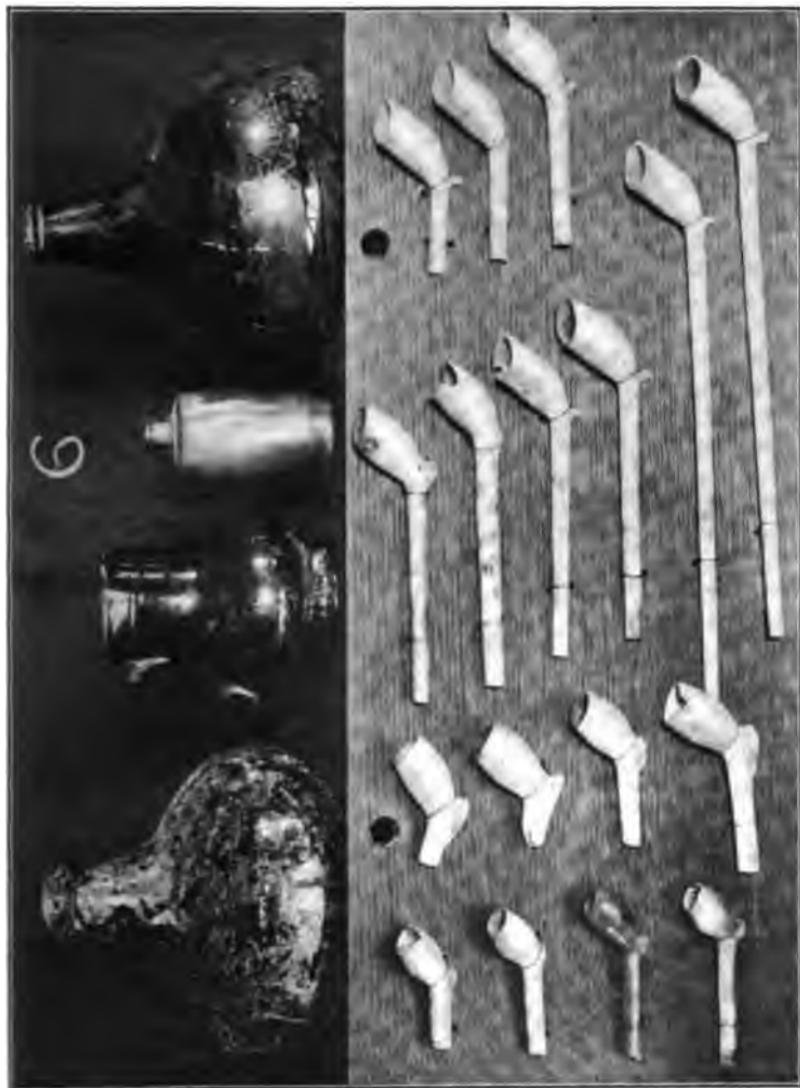


Fig. 6.—Glass Bottles and Clay Tobacco-Pipes found at Cardiff.

the remaining foot is a representation of a nun, with folded hands, in the act of prayer. Whether the dish, which appears to have had a cover, was used for charcoal or for perfume, it is difficult to say.

Fig. 2.—A brown glazed stoneware jug, 7 ins. high; *temp.* Elizabeth.

Figs. 3, 4, a stoneware tyg and jug. *Circa*, 1650.

Fig. 5.—A white glazed pot, 2½ ins. in diameter. A number of similar pieces have, from time to time, been found in Cardiff.

Fig. 6.—A collection of Cromwellian, Dutch, and other tobacco pipes; above which are two glass spirit-bottles, a very thin glass bottle, and an agateware jug.

A ballista, circular in shape, and 14 ins. in diameter, composed of Sutton stone, was also unearthed about 9 ft. below the street level. A similar specimen was found at Caerphilly Castle a few years ago. Sutton stone was quarried near Southerndown, Bridgend, and very extensively used in Glamorgan during the Norman and thirteenth-century periods.

GEORGE E. HALLIDAY.

DOGS ON TREADMILLS.—A singular—may be cruel—custom prevails on small farms in Wales. It was mentioned at Carnarvon Petty Sessions on Saturday, when a farmer named Owen Jones was charged with causing a dog to be ill-treated and tortured. The dog was used for churning purposes, said the prosecuting solicitor. A large wheel was placed in a slanting position outside the house, and this, by means of a crank, turned a churn. The motive power was the dog, which had to pedal the wheel in much the same fashion as prisoners worked the treadmill. In the present instance a rope attached to the wall was passed through the dog's collar, so that when the animal became exhausted he could not rest, as if he slipped off the wheel he would have to hang on until he regained his position, the result being partial strangulation.

Mr. Trevor Williams, veterinary surgeon, said the custom was a cruel one, and a dog could work for only a few seconds unless he was tied. The custom existed in Anglesey twenty or thirty years ago, but it had now been abandoned.

For the defence Mr. Roberts said the custom was common among small farmers, and the dogs worked willingly. He produced a dog in court which was said to be "a hundred years old," and had done wheel work for years and was still in good condition.

Mr. Davidson, a veterinary surgeon, said he saw the dog working quietly for twenty minutes without a chain, and there was absolutely no cruelty.

The magistrates said they would see the dog work, in order to decide for themselves if the practice was a cruel one.—*Daily Mail*, April 15th, 1901.

LLANDENNY PARISH CHURCH, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Most of the Monmouthshire churches have, from time to time, been described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; but so far as the writer can ascertain, no

notice has been given of the old church at Llandenny-by-Usk, dedicated to St. John.

The fabric consists of a lofty and well-proportioned western tower, nave, chancel, and south porch. In the churchyard is one of the four old Lych gates still remaining to the Diocese of Llandaff (fig. 1).

The tower apparently dates from the fifteenth century, and contains the unusual features of the turret stairway being formed of solid blocks of oak, about 12 ins. deep, built into the wall, and evidently forming part of the original design. Considering its age, the staircase is in very good repair.

Until the recent reparation was begun, the nave appeared to be



Fig. 1.—Lych-gate at Llandenny.

coeval with the tower, but on removing the internal wall plaster the writer found, on the north nave wall, sufficient indications to show that the tower and part of this wall formed an addition to an earlier building. This was conclusively proved by the bringing to light, of an Early window opening, solidly built up some 15 ft. west of the chancel arch (fig. 2), the external face of which was completely masked by a comparatively Late buttress.

Taking into consideration the position of the window, its extremely small opening of barely 3 ins., with an internal splay of 3 ft. 3 ins., there seems every reason to suppose that this formed part of a very Early church of probably pre-Norman date. The opening is not grooved for glass, neither has it the appearance of the small circular-headed Norman window frequently met with in

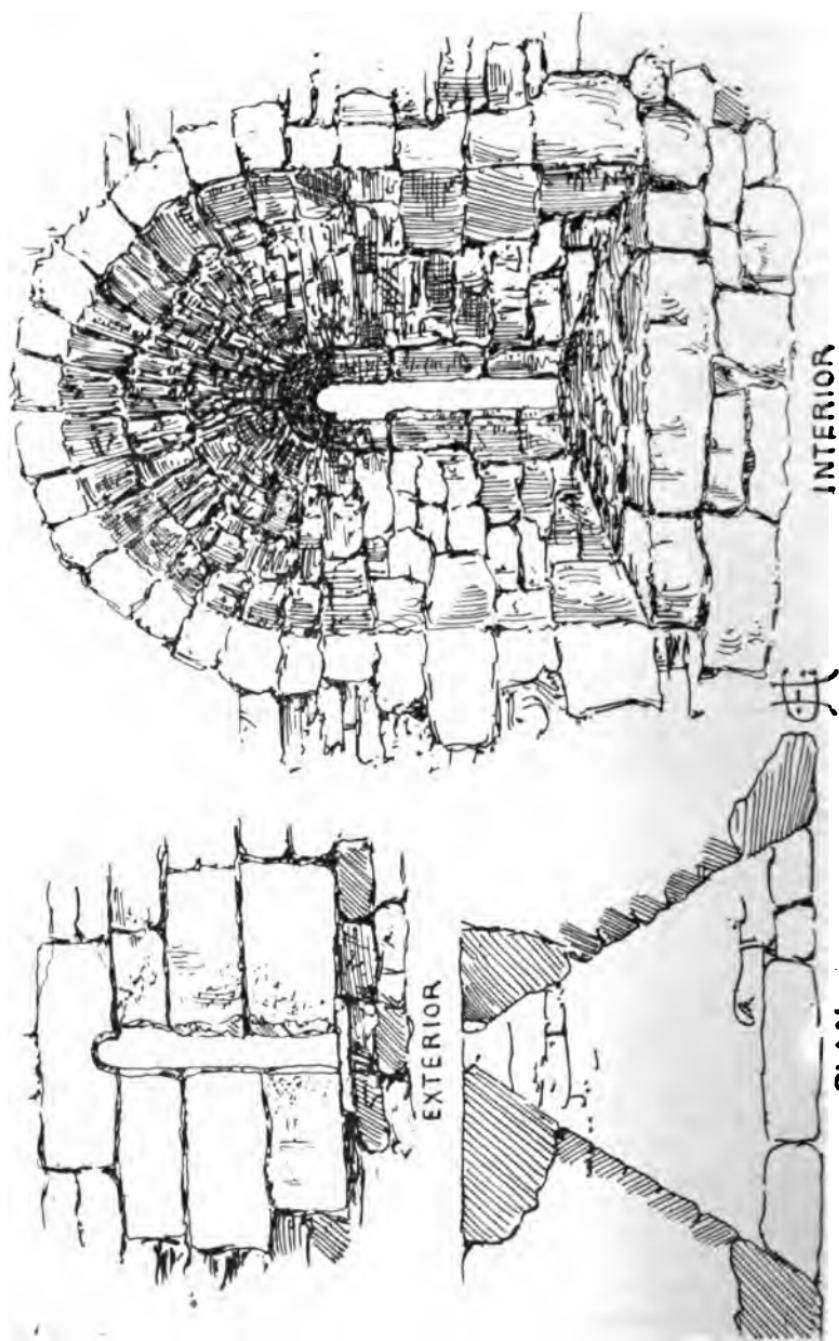


Fig. 2.—Early Window in Llandenny Church.

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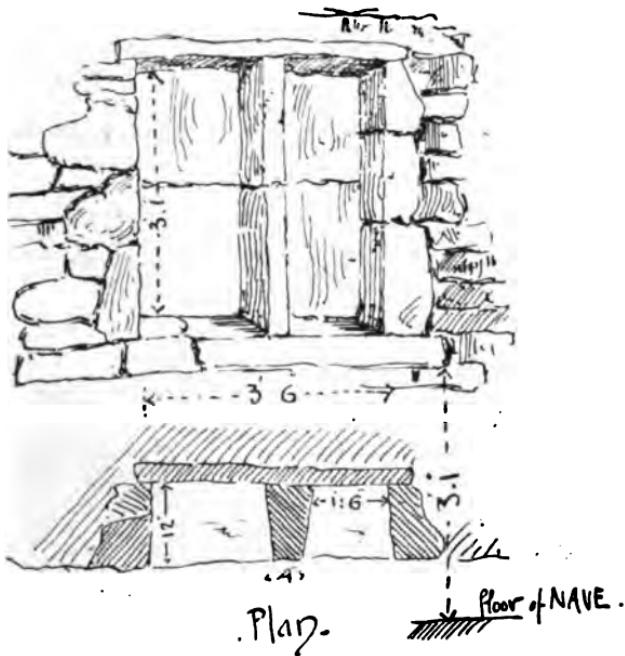


Fig. 3.—Double Recess in Llandenny Church.

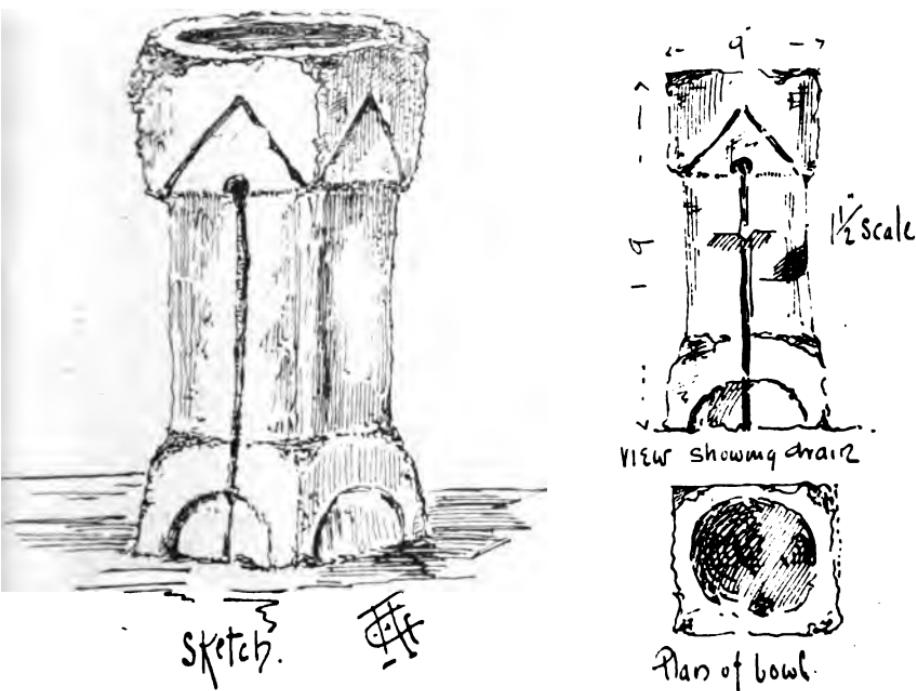


Fig. 4.—Pedestal Piscina in Llandenny Church.

Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire. Almost below the window is a double recess (fig. 3), of apparently coeval date.

While the work was in progress, an incident occurred which considerably strengthens this supposition.

About 40 years ago, a curious stone was dug up (together with a



Fig. 5.—Rood-Staircase in Llandenny Church.

quern), in what is called the "Church field," belonging to Cayo Farm, situate near the church, being a handy stone 1 ft. 9 ins. long by 9 ins. wide. It was promptly built into the wall of an outhouse then in course of construction, where it remained until recently, when some alterations were being made, and this stone was begged by the Vicar, who had it moved to the church.

This pedestal piscina—for such it undoubtedly is—takes a very unusual form (fig. 4). A square bowl with a chevron incised on each face, a square shaft with slightly rounder angles, and a square base with an incised semicircle, also cut on each face.

The bowl is perforated, and the drain takes the form of a V-shaped incision, running down the shaft and base. Whether the bowl was an afterthought, as it cuts through the decoration of the base, and whether the pedestal was isolated or stood against a wall, is a matter of conjecture. It seems, however, to have formed part of the very early building.

The Rood staircase is in excellent preservation (fig. 5). The communion cup, with its paten cover, are dated and hall-marked 1576; both are in excellent repair, and are good examples of Elizabethan work.

GEORGE E. HALLIDAY.

PEMBROKESHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—The Annual General Meeting of the Committee of this Association was held at the Temperance Hall, Haverfordwest, on Tuesday, November 12th, 1901, with Mr. Edward Laws in the Chair.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read, and certain accounts were passed for payment.

The Chairman expressed his view that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who were the owners of the building, should repair the tower of Llawhaden Castle. The Rev. I. Grey Lloyd, of Bosherston, reported that Flimston Chapel was to be restored; and Mr. James Thomas, Haverfordwest, reported that Non's Well, St. David's, had been put into good repair by the owner.

On the termination of the above proceedings, the Annual General Meeting was held.

The Honourable the Lady Kensington, the President, took the Chair at 3 p.m. The following were among those present: The Venerable Archdeacon Williams, Rev. I. Grey Lloyd, Rev. J. Sewell (Wiston), Rev. James Phillips, Rev. O. D. Campbell, Rev. C. Harrison, Rev. C. M. Phelps, Rev. Charles Chidlow, Mr. Joseph Thomas, Mr. Edward Laws, Mr. James Thomas, Mr. S. Rees, Mr. T. L. James, Mr. A. J. Wright, Mr. D. Edward Thomas, Dr. Henry Owen, Mr. J. W. Phillips (secretary), Mrs. and the Misses Wilson, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Ada Thomas, and Mr. H. W. Williams.

Lady Kensington, who was cordially received on rising, said she felt rather out of place, because she knew so little of what had gone on concerning the business of the society. But she understood that for some years past it had rested with individuals in the county to take an interest in preserving the ancient buildings, preventing their destruction, and helping to restore and repair them. But now the object was to form a nucleus of all interested in that necessary

and important work, and if she was right that was one of the first meetings that had been called to draw everyone together. She considered it a great honour to be asked to be present, and only wished that she knew a little more about it. But she had a strong interest in the society, and should always be glad to do anything she could to help preserve the buildings that were either in danger of being pulled down, or left to decay, or, worse still, repaired in an ignorant manner. She would say no more now, but ask for the report to be read.

Mr. Edward Laws then read the following report :—

Report of the Proceedings of the Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments in the County of Pembroke for the past year.

Llawhaden Castle.—The Earl Cawdor, with the Bishops of St. David's and Llandaff, have been asked to use their influence with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners respecting this historic ruin; but, unfortunately, owing to the difficulty of settling the question of the rent, little progress has so far been made. We have, however, obtained permission to cut such of the trees as are causing damage to the walls, under the direction of Mr. James Thomas, and the work will be carried out without delay.

Roch Castle.—This castle has got into good hands, and the present owner, J. Wynford Philipps, Esq., M.P., is with true archæological spirit, under the direction of Dr. Henry Owen and other antiquaries, securing the building from further decay. The walls are being pointed, and windows, doors, &c., carefully restored. The outer casing of the walls in places was in a very bad state, and considerable portions of the parapet have fallen.

Carew Castle.—The end window of the Banqueting Hall is in a very bad condition, and the whole window will soon come down; the owner has been communicated with. He has removed the ivy from the walls, and keeps the castle in excellent order, but the restoration of the window would be a very heavy expense; the work of preservation of the home of their race might well be undertaken by the numerous members of the Carew family in the West of England, in Ireland, and elsewhere.

Haverfordwest Castle.—The Chairman of the Committee and other members have visited this castle with the County Surveyor. If the work they suggested is carried out, it is to be expected that the tower, which was in danger of falling, will be permanently preserved.

The Palmer Stone in St. Thomas' Church, Haverfordwest.—This monument has been removed from the pavement, and placed upright against the wall of the Tower. The work has been most carefully carried out under the direction of Mr. Henry Mathias, of Haverfordwest, all expenses being defrayed by subscriptions collected locally.

Non's Well, St. David's.—Under your direction the attention of

the Dean and Chapter has been called to the arch of this ancient well, which is badly in need of repair, and they undertook last year to get the necessary repairs carried out. Unfortunately, the matter appears to have been overlooked, and further damage has been done, apparently by mischievous persons displacing a large stone and breaking off another. The Dean has now promised to have the work done as soon as the permission of the owner and occupier has been obtained.

Erratic Block of Picrite near St. David's.—Steps are being taken for the protection of this block from further injury.

The Martyr Stone.—Efforts have been made to get this memorial replaced in its original position, near the top of High Street, Haverfordwest, but so far without success, as the present owners refuse to part with it.

Haroldston Ruins.—The owners of these ruins have been communicated with, with a view to the better preservation of the place, but no replies were received to the letter written.

Tenby Church Yard.—Owing to the efforts of the Chairman, the ancient archway giving entrance to the churchyard from St. George Street, which was blocked up by a cobbler's shop, has been cleared.

Velindre in Llysfran.—The Committee have recently visited a lately-discovered incised cross of uncommon design, on a gatepost in a field. Mr. Phillips, the occupier of the farm, is fully alive to the importance of this ancient relic.

The Lady Chapel, St. David's.—The Committee were much pleased to hear that the Lady Chapel at St. David's Cathedral has been excellently restored, under the direction of the Dean and Chapter; they trust that the other roofless chapels will shortly be covered in, and their contents preserved, and that the ruins of St. Mary's College will receive the attention of which it is so much in need.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that Lady Kensington has consented to become President of the Association, and the Bishop of St. David's, Sir Owen Scourfield, Bart., J. Wynford Philipps, Esq., M.P., and Captain F. L. Lloyd-Philipps, Vice-Presidents.

We have to mourn the loss of two most enthusiastic members, by the deaths of Mr. James Phillips, of Honeyborough, and Mr. John James, of Haverfordwest; both these gentlemen were keenly interested in the antiquities of the county, and were always ready to give information or assistance when required.

It would be of great assistance if members would make known the objects of the Association as widely as possible: not only with a view to increased membership amongst persons in a position to join us, but amongst the farmers and labouring classes as well. We should then, perhaps, have no more cromlechs destroyed, or historic buildings wilfully injured; and when newly-discovered antiquities come to light there will be some chance of their being preserved for future generations.

Mr. Laws, commenting upon the report, said they would notice that the work had not been done by the Association, but by members of the Association. They would also notice that they had a respectable balance in hand of £54 6s. 9d. The work could not be done without money, and the first thing to do was to get a good balance in hand, and when they had that they could undertake some considerable work. It was no good to fritter what they had away. They must still trust to the generosity of individual members for any work that was to be done. In the Committee they had been talking about Llawhaden Castle, which seemed to him to be one of the most important things they had to attend to. From the octagonal tower the stones had been stolen, until it was undercut in such a manner that it was nothing but a bird trap, and might be blown down at any time. This was a very beautiful tower, and was the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Surely, he was right in saying that this property was in their hands, as the trustees of the nation, and the antiquities were as much their trust as any other of the property. They had among them several of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and every one of the local members was in favour of the work being done. Lord Cawdor was anxious that it should be done. The Bishop of St. David's who was Baron Llawhaden—the Castle was really a possession of the See, one of the Ecclesiastical palaces—was naturally in favour of it; and the Bishop of Llandaff, who was a near neighbour, was also most anxious. The three local Commissioners were not, therefore, guilty of neglect. He would suggest that the Bishop of St. David's, as Baron, should be asked to call upon the solicitors to the Commissioners, and see what could be done. He might say that one of their most active members, Dr. Henry Owen, would be delighted to accompany his Lordship, if that could be arranged. Even if they had the money, he did not think they should be called upon to repair this Castle. It was the duty of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and they should do it. With regard to Roch Castle, he was fortunate enough to go there with Dr. Owen, who was looking after the matter with Mr. Wynford Philipps, and the ladders being up, he went to the top of the Castle: a place he had never been to before. He had no idea it was in such a terrible condition. The whole of the mortar was eaten out, and the structure was at the mercy of the weather. It was most fortunate that it had fallen into the hands of Mr. Philipps, who, he thought, had a good man to do the work. Carew Castle was a more difficult question. People had scolded Mr. Trollope about it, but he had done as much to it as could be done. The worst was the Perrot banqueting-hall. That was never finished. He did not think it was ever roofed; if it was roofed it was never floored. Although it was, perhaps, the most beautiful building in the county, the work in it was not so good. It was in a very bad condition; in such a state, in fact, that they could not put a ladder against it. The only thing to do would be to put a scaffolding all round it, and then take it down and rebuild it.

Mr. Trollope had secured with iron stays the older part, and had done all he could about it. He was, therefore, afraid that the Perrot work was doomed. As to Haverfordwest Castle, he was happy to say that the County Council was going to attend to it. The matter was before the Public Works Committee the other day, and they recommended that £100 should be spent in securing the tower. The placing of the Palmer Stone in St. Thomas' Church was, he thought, satisfactory. Non's Well had been repaired. The block of Piorite, some people would say, was rather a matter for geologists than archaeologists, but still they were all anxious that it should be protected. With regard to the Martyr's Stone, the town sold their stone for half-a-crown, he thought.

Rev. James Phillips: "Who sold it, Mr. Laws?"

Mr. T. L. James: It was being taken down, and Mr. Lloyd Phillips asked what was going to be done with it. He was told it was going to be broken up, and he said, "Give it to me, and I will take care of it."

Mr. Laws: "O, that was what was done?" Continuing, Mr. Laws said he did not know that anything was being done about Haroldston ruins, because the gentleman would not answer their letters; they were put in the waste-paper basket, presumably. He did not know what was the matter. The stone at Llysyfran was being used as a gatepost, but he did not think it was in particular danger, and the occupier was certainly aware that it was worth taking care of. Who the owner was, they had not yet ascertained. Then, as to the Lady Chapel, they must all congratulate the Dean and Chapter upon having the roof on, and the building restored. The Dean was carrying out the traditions of his office. His predecessors had done very good work there, and the present Dean seemed anxious to follow in their steps. In conclusion, Mr. Laws said he was sure they were all obliged to Lady Kensington for coming there, and occupying the Chair.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which he described as extremely satisfactory. Rome was not built in a day, and they could not expect to have all these restorations effected in a moment. But they had made a good start, and it rested with those who followed them to continue the good work of preserving these relics.

Dr. Owen seconded. He did not quite agree with what his friend, Mr. Laws, had said as to Carew Castle. He did not think they should let the Perrot work fall without an effort. He had made a study of the Carew family, and he thought that if it were made known among the members of the House of Carew that it was tumbling down, they might get some money to do the work. It was worth trying. He thought the most valuable work that had been done was at Roch Castle. It was one of the most prominent and best known landmarks in the country; and but for the Society, that "wretched old ruin," as it was called by the County Council, would have tumbled down.

Mr. James Thomas, Rock House, said he wished to correct an error in the report. Non's Well had now been put into perfectly good repair by the Trustees of the Estate, and it was in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. Laws expressed his pleasure at receiving this information.

The motion for the adoption of the report having been agreed to, Archdeacon Williams proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Kensington for presiding. It was no ordinary kindness, because those of them who left home early that morning, knew what a terrible morning it was. It required a good deal of determination to get one to face the elements, and come all the distance her Ladyship had to traverse; and by her doing that she had shown the great interest she took in the welfare of that Association. He was sure that as long as they had Lady Kensington to preside over the Association, and watch the interests of the Association, it was sure to be very successful in saving all those historic monuments throughout this very interesting county, and which they all so earnestly desired to see handed down to generations to come. He proposed a very warm vote of thanks to Lady Kensington, for her kindness in coming there to preside.

Mr. Joseph Thomas said he had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

Lady Kensington thanked them all very much, because she considered it a great honour to be asked to be President of that Association. It was a subject in which for years she had taken the greatest possible interest, especially in relation to this county, with which she had been so long associated. She would always take a great interest in it, and should look to Dr. Owen to keep her informed of what was going on, so that she could help forward the work. She was very much afraid that morning that she would not have been able to come in, because they had a south-westerly gale on such as they only could get on that bit of coast, and she thought that if she was blown into town by the gale, she would not get back again. But happily the wind calmed down, and she was able to come. She hoped that would only be the first of many such meetings.

The proceedings then terminated.—(From the *Pembroke County Guardian* of November 16th, 1901.)



The Late Sir STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, Bart.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. II, PART II.

APRIL, 1902.

NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES IN THE FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, BART.

(*Continued from vol. i, p. 278.*)

MONMOUTHSHIRE. ABERGAVENNY (ST. MARY).

July, 1836.

THIS has been a very large cruciform church, of which the eastern portion, comprising the choir, central tower, and transepts remain unaltered, but the western portion has been rebuilt in a very poor modern Gothic style, and not in a line with the eastern part. The exterior even of the choir is much modernised; the tower is massive and embattled, with a square turret at its north-west angle, the belfry windows Pointed. The western part alone is generally used for service, and is pewed and galleried in the fashionable style, and contains a good-sized organ. The chancel is completely excluded, but apparently used for the administration of the Holy Communion. The tower rises upon four lofty Pointed arches, which seem to be of simple Decorated character. Those on the north and south are on imposts with the ball-flower; the eastern and western on corbels formed by heads of saints and bishops. The chancel is lofty, but without a clerestory; on each side are two curious

straight-sided arches, springing direct from plain flat piers, and forming the divisions of the aisles. The roof of the chancel is groined in modern plaster work. The windows are Perpendicular ; those at the east end of the aisles are of five lights, with some painted glass—that at the east end of the chancel is of four lights—those in the side of the aisles are of three lights, of a plainer description. There is one Decorated of three lights on the north side ; the south transept is used as a school. The choir contains some elegant wood stalls and desks, with beautiful canopies and cornice of vine leaves ; but the most conspicuous feature is the abundance of fine sepulchral memorials in the choir and its aisles, though some of these are much mutilated. In the south aisle, beneath a window, is some elegant panelling in stone, with niches of ogee canopies containing tracery, upon which, on the sill of the window, is the recumbent effigy of a cross-legged knight, with a sword by his side and a dog at his feet, in excellent preservation. Another tomb is of late date, panelled with ogee canopied niches, painted and gilt, and containing angel figures, surmounted by an ogee canopy, and in the back of the arch bas-reliefs, representing figures kneeling on helmets and shields, and angels crowning the Virgin Mary. The effigy is of alabaster, representing a knight. Near this is a very large recumbent effigy, with head on pillow and an angel at the head. In the middle of the choir is an alabaster altar-tomb, on which are figures of a knight and lady beneath canopies, painted and gilt. On the sides of the tomb are niches containing saints. There is also another tomb in similar style, also with a male and female effigy, and another plainer and more mutilated. Another is of earlier date, evidently Decorated, and presents two smaller effigies, one at the foot of the other, a knight and a lady, the former having a shield charged with three fleurs-de-lys, and a cornice of foliage running round the tomb. There are some more effigies in a shattered state. In the south arch is a trefoiled niche with drain. The

font is Early, the bowl of cup form, with rope-moulding round it.

BASSALEG (ST. BASIL).

This church has a west tower, a nave with south aisle, south porch, and chancel of plain and coarse work, chiefly Perpendicular. The tower is embattled, and divided into three stages by stringcourses; on its north-east is a square turret. The west door is late Perpendicular; over it is a square-headed window; the other openings in the tower are rude and square-headed. The nave and aisle are of equal height, and slated externally. The tower arch is a plain Pointed one; the south porch large, but quite plain. The nave and aisle are very wide, and divided by five singularly flat arches, with square piers having imposts. From the very remarkable shape of these arches, it may be doubted whether they are original; there are, however, some specimens nearly similar in form in parts of South Wales and Monmouthshire, in which a rude and peculiar style certainly prevails. The windows of the nave and aisle are mostly deprived of their tracery; but this seems to have been Perpendicular; one at the west end of the aisle retains its tracery of this character, and at the east end is one of three lights, which seems to be of poor Decorated style. There is a projection on the north side containing a family pew. The pews are large, modern, and ugly. The chancel arch is not in the centre of the nave, and springs abruptly from imposts in the wall. The chancel has a Perpendicular east window of four lights, not very good, and some square-headed ones on the south. On the north side is a chapel, now closed. There is a large modern monument in the chancel, to Lady Morgan of Tredegar, *obit. 1808*, with portraits in sculpture of her seven children. The east window contains painted glass, executed by the daughter of the Vicar. The font is cup-shaped, and appears modern. On the south side of the church, and quite detached, is a small

Perpendicular chapel of plain character ; with the east window of three lights and the roof, ribbed in shape of arch.

CAERWENT (ST. STEPHEN).

This church has a west tower, a nave, and chancel ; the former of which has had a south aisle, the latter both north and south aisles. The tower is Perpendicular, of excellent masonry, but plain and without buttresses. It has a battlement, an octagon turret at the south east, and square-headed belfry window, with tracery and lattice-work. On the west side a plain door and small window ; the other openings small and square. There is a large north porch of two stories, the arch of entrance finely moulded, with small shafts having capitals, and one course of moulding flowered. The chancel is large, and about equal in length to the nave ; the chancel arch good Early English, having excellent mouldings and clustered shafts, with good capitals, but clogged with whitewash. The nave has had a south aisle, of which the foundations are seen. In the wall are seen two plain Pointed arches, without mouldings, large buttresses being inserted on the piers. A wretched modern window is inserted in the wall. The chancel was divided from its south aisle by three very flat arches, like those at Bassaleg, springing from imposts on square piers. The north chapel of the chancel has been long destroyed, and a square-headed Perpendicular window inserted in the wall of division, which externally has a flattened arch and good mouldings. The east window is of two trefoil-headed lancets. On the north side of the nave is a Perpendicular window, with good mouldings. Near this church are remains of the ancient ivied walls, of the Roman Station.

CALDICOT CHURCH.

A handsome structure, with more good architecture than is usually found in this neighbourhood. It consists of a nave with north aisle and south porch, a

chancel, and a tower situated between the chancel and the nave. The features are chiefly Decorated and Perpendicular. The porch is very large and fine, having an embattled parapet, but not quite completed ; the entrance by a lofty arch, with rich mouldings springing from shafts, and crowned by a fine ogee canopy with crockets and finials, and flanked by buttresses with crocketed pinnacles. In the space between the arch-head and the canopy is some elegant sculptured foliage. Within the porch are stone seats on each side, and a row of head corbels. The doorway within it has a depressed but well-moulded arch, near which is a benatura, and above it a niche, with three-foils on shafts containing the image of a saint, apparently Decorated in style. The porch is set further eastward than usual, and in its angle is a staircase in a turret, which was intended probably to conduct to an upper story. The west doorway is Perpendicular, of plain but good work ; near it is a trefoil-headed benatura on the exterior. The west window is of three lights, and may perhaps be of Decorated style. In the north aisle all the windows are uniform Perpendicular, of three lights. On the south side is one something resembling that at Caerwent, with square head, and rather elegant and singular in its tracery, evidently Perpendicular. The nave is spacious, and divided from the aisle by five Pointed arches, springing from light lozenge piers with hollow mouldings and small shafts attached. The tower is lofty and very plain, of Perpendicular character, having square-headed belfry windows of two lights, and a moulded parapet with Pointed roof of tiles. It opens to the nave and chancel by two plain Pointed arches, springing straight from the walls. The chancel is Perpendicular, its east window of three lights ; on the south a small door, and on each side two windows ; one on the south has something of a castellated character, with a kind of flattened trefoil-head of two lights. The others are square-headed. The chancel has a coved roof, plastered. The font has an octagonal bowl

on pedestal of like form. There are a few pieces of stained glass. In the wall of the porch is an effigy, inserted in the wall but mutilated. The porch is superior in work to the other parts of the church.

CHRIST CHURCH.

May 7, 1849.

A large church, situated on a lofty eminence, and almost entirely Third Pointed. It comprises a nave and chancel, with wide aisles, a tower at the west end of the south aisle, and north and south porches. There is some trace of First Pointed work in the chancel; the tower is of rude provincial character, probably later; but within the south porch is a Norman doorway, plain, but late in the style, with a chevron moulding, a head at the apex of the arch, and the inner member rising from shafts which have knobbed abaci; the outer member appears to be a Third Pointed addition. The arcades of the nave have five bays: they are of Third Pointed form, frequent in the west of England, the piers of lozenge form with shafts attached, and intermediate hollow mouldings. The roofs are coved, with ribbed compartments. There is no clerestory. All the windows are of three lights, except the eastern one of five, the western of four, and a small lancet at the north-east of the chancel, which projects beyond the aisles and bay. This lancet has mouldings externally, and very fine ones internally, upon shafts. The chancel and the chancel aisles are all divided from the nave and its aisles by Pointed arches; that to the chancel is a fine one, with good mouldings and shafts. The others are without shafts. The rood-door is seen on the south, on the last pier adjacent to the chancel arch. On the same pier, facing south, is a small mutilated niche. The chancel and its aisles have lower roofs than the nave, but the general style is similar. On each side of the chancel the arcade consists of two arches and a half one (towards the west); the piers are

lighter and smaller than those of the nave. At the east end of the south aisle is some good Third Pointed panelling against the wall, which seems to have been a reredos, it has two large octagonal projections, which appear to be the pedestals of niches. In the same aisle is also a labelled ogee piscina, with shelf. There is a projection externally in the north, corresponding with the rood-loft's place. The north porch is closed; both north and south porches are large and plain. The west door is closed also. The tower is a very large one, without parapet, but a rude block cornice at the top. The belfry window on the north is of three lights, labelled; there are several other openings in the tower, some mere slits, some arched, one with pierced quatrefoil stone lattice-work. It has no buttresses. The font is a plain octagonal one. There is a small organ, probably with barrels, and uniform pews. There is a piscina in the chancel.

DIXTON (ST. PETER).

September 27, 1847.

The plan is a nave and chancel, of some length, but without aisles; a north transept, north and south porches, and a western tower with short spire. The church is long and narrow, the tower is small, without buttresses, and appears to be First Pointed. The parapet is plain, the belfry window on each side a trefoiled lancet, under which is a string. On the west side is a lancet window. On the north side are some two-light windows, which appear to be Third Pointed; the south is one which seems Middle Pointed. There is a trefoiled lancet on the north of the chancel, and at the south-west of the same a square-headed slit. The other chancel windows are Third Pointed. On the south of the chancel, externally, is a stone bench, and the priest's door is closed. The chancel arch is a plain, low, Pointed one. There is a chamber connecting the north porch with the transept, lighted by a slit, and

now used as a vestry. The interior is neat but pewed the whole has been recently restored, and has a modern look. The crosses at the gables have been renewed. The porches have lancet windows. In the churchyard are two circular bowls, now catching water, which must have been fonts on stumps. That which is now in use has an octagonal bowl, far too small. The situation is lovely, close to the Wye, with enchanting view of woody hills, and the spire of Monmouth, not more than a mile distant, is a beautiful object.

LLANDILO CROSSENNEY (ST. TEILO).

October 16, 1858.

A fine cruciform church, with aisles to the nave; central tower with tall shingled spire, and a north aisle to the chancel; also a large western porch. The cruciform plan is somewhat lost by the conversion of the north transept into a chapel, and extending it, undivided, in the form of an aisle to the east end of the chancel. There are portions of all the three Pointed styles. There is a single lancet at the west end of the south aisle. The nave is lofty, with open roof and clerestory; has on each side a good arcade of four tall Pointed arches, springing from octagonal columns with capitals. The clerestory windows are Perpendicular, square-headed, of two lights. In the aisles, the windows are of Decorated character, square-headed, of two lights. The whole church has recently been restored, in a plain and satisfactory manner, and put into excellent repair. The nave is fitted with plain open benches; the font also is new, and the pulpit. The tower rises on four remarkably low Pointed arches, having continuous chamfered arches without capitals, above which is a considerable space of walling. The northern arch is made double, and strengthened by the addition—evidently an alteration of the original plan—of a work of solid construction, ranging with the arcade north of the chancel. There is a squint through this, and at the

south-west of the chancel appear the doors that communicated with the rood-loft. The chancel roof is coved, but there are tie-beams moulded and foliated, and an ornamental cornice. There are varied Decorated windows on the south of the chancel, one of three lights, plain without foliation; one square-headed, of three lights, with external label. The east window is modern, of three lights, imitating Decorated tracery. On the south is a fine piscina with label and finial, and bold cinquefoil feathering. Between the chancel and the north chapel are two dissimilar arches. The western is well moulded, and rather straight-sided in the Herefordshire fashion, varying from Early English to Decorated, with good clustered shafts having capitals and base-mouldings. The eastern arch has been connected with a tomb, has plain continuous mouldings, and there is an opening through the pier. There is a rude oblong opening from the north chapel to the chancel, near the squint. The east window of the chapel is Perpendicular, of four lights; on the north is one wide lancet, and one two-light Decorated. At the west end, a good Decorated one of three lights. The north chapel of the chancel is now thrown into the transept, probably by a subsequent alteration, as appears by the strengthening of the north arch of the tower. The south transept has no large windows, but plain ones of two lights, unfoliated. Below the steeple are seen internally strong timbers, connected with the spire for the purpose of strength. There are six bells. The west window is Perpendicular, square, of two lights, and set high up. The porch is very large, and without much feature. The font is new, as also the pulpit. In the churchyard is the tall shaft of a cross, and a pretty gravestone, in the midst of creepers, to the son of Colonel Clifford.

LLANDOGO (ST. ODOCEUS).

June 4, 1849.

This church is greatly modernised, the nave wholly so, and having a north aisle, divided from it by a modern colonnade: this aisle is probably an addition to the plan. The chancel is original; has trefoil-headed single lancets on the north-east and south-east, and at the east end a double one, also with trefoil heads. The chancel arch is of questionable form, and is cut by the north wall: probably a modern alteration. The chancel has a priest's door on the south, and the south porch of the nave appears to be original, but of ordinary character. The churchyard is beautiful, and the surrounding views most lovely.

LANGUA.

1836.

This is a very small church, in a beautiful situation near the Monnow. It has only a nave and chancel, without a dividing arch, and a small turret over the west end. The windows are square-headed and Late; on the north side there are none at all. The font is a cylindrical bowl on a shaft of like form, with square base.

LLANTYLIO PERTHOLEY (ST. TEILO).

July, 1836.

This church is a rude and irregular structure, comprising a nave with aisles and a tower, and chapel on the north side, a chancel with north aisle, and a south chapel. The exterior is whitewashed; the tower very plain, with belfry windows of two lights. There is also a south porch, in which is a benatura. Some windows are square-headed and of Late character, but there is one Decorated of three lights at the east of the north aisle. The south aisle is narrow, and divided from the nave by three very dissimilar arches, the first from the

west lofty, the second lower, the third very rude, and with scarcely any curve, the first pier octagonal, the others quite plain. On the north are two arches, also dissimilar, both Pointed, but one much wider than the other. The nave and north aisle have waggon-roofs, divided into panelled compartments. There is a chapel added on the north side, which opens to it by two very flat arches in wood, springing from an octagonal pier enriched with fine moulding, and panelled, and the arches feathered. These must be of very Late and almost debased period. There is a similar arch in wood, opening to the chapel on the south of the chancel. On the north of the altar is a very curious small chapel of irregular form, opening by a low arch, and having a stone vaulted roof. The font is a plain octagon.

LLANVAPLEY (ST. MABLI).

August, 1861.

This church has a nave and chancel, south porch and west tower, and is situated in a retired churchyard, shaded with fine trees. It follows the Monmouthshire type. The chancel has on the north and south a single lancet window, and a double lancet at the east end, over which is a cinquefoiled circle. There is on the south an Early English piscina, with trefoil arch and double basin; in the east wall two arched recesses and a bracket. The roof of the chancel is coved and ribbed. The chancel arch is Pointed, very rude and plain. The nave has its windows, square-headed and Perpendicular, of three lights. The roof of the nave is coved and ribbed. There is a projecting rood-turret on the north. The font has a circular bowl, with indented moulding round the upper part. The porch is plain, and has the openings of oilet shape. The tower is plain and strongly built, without either string-course or buttress. It has an embattled parapet, and plain block corbel table. The belfry windows on the north and east are mere slits, on the south and west

they are double and Pointed. The west doorway is Pointed, and over it a modern window. The inner arch is plain rude Pointed. The roofs are covered with new slates, and in the churchyard is the base of a cross upon four high steps. The graves are covered with flowers.

LLANVIHANGEL PONT Y MOILE (ST. MICHAEL).

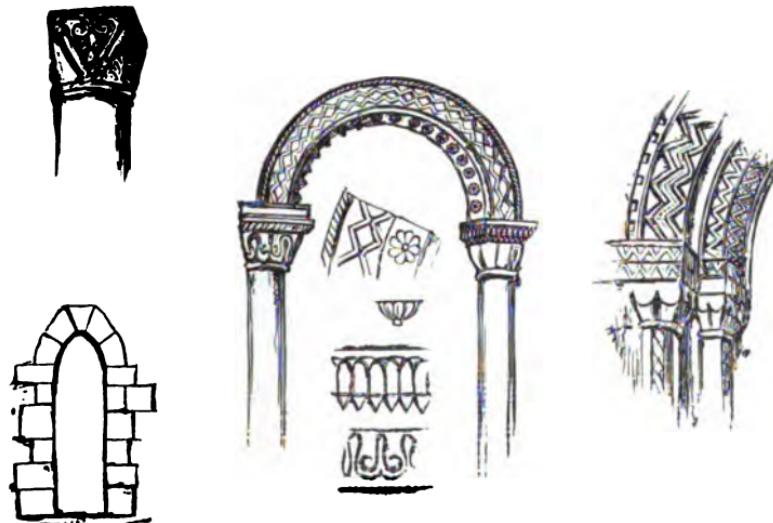
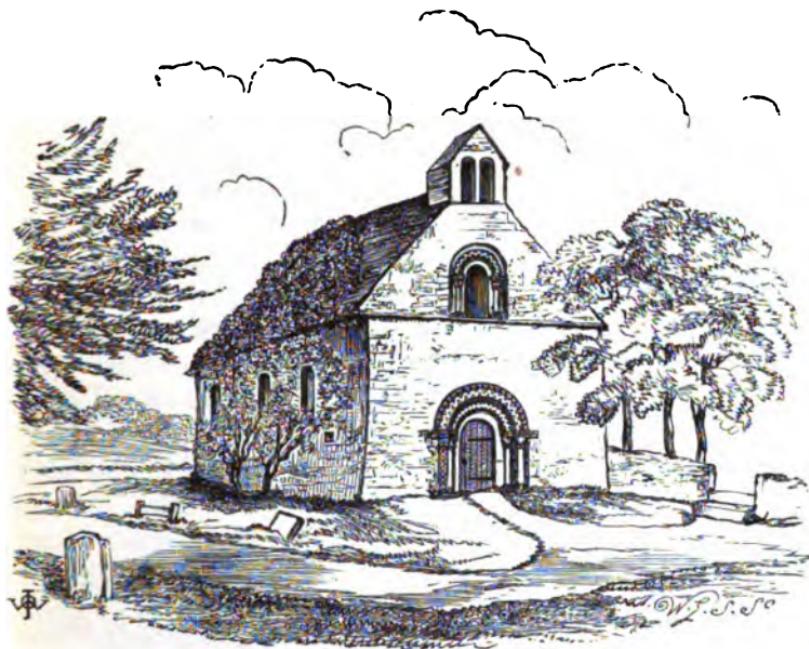
May 8, 1849.

A small church, prettily situated, but much modernised, and containing very little worthy of observation. It has only a nave and chancel, a south porch, and belfry over the west end. The windows are chiefly poor modern Gothic, but that at the east end is an original Third Pointed one, of three lights. The door within the porch has a depressed arch. The chancel arch is a plain Pointed one, with continuous moulding. The chancel has its original roof, which is coved with ribs and bosses. The font is old: a small circular bowl, having in its lower part a kind of zigzag moulding, below which it becomes octagonal, of which form also is the stem. There is a stone bench outside the south wall.

MALPAS.

May 7, 1849.

This curious small Norman church is in process of destruction. The nave has been unroofed and ruined, but the chancel is not yet destroyed. The arch between the chancel and nave is rather a plain semicircular one, having on each side three large shafts with varied capitals, apparently not very early in the style; the abaci ornamented as well as the caps. The east window is a plain single Norman one. The north-east one is enriched internally with shafts having chevron mouldings and varied capitals, and a nail-headed hood. Externally, the windows are plain; below them is a string. That on the north of the chancel seems exter-



Malpas Church : View from West and Details.

nally to have its arch pointed, and the stone-work about it is singular and very irregular as to the shapes

of the stones. The original flat buttresses remain. The nave has a curious and ornamental south door, the hood with spiral mouldings ; the outer member with small chevrons, the inner one has a course of an unusual kind of ornament : each in bold relief, in form and general appearance not unlike a fan or shell. The shafts have on the capitals shallow intersecting arches. Under the Norman arch the door is formed into a double square-head, but it is doubtful whether this be the original arrangement. The windows are set very high in the wall upon strings, and all the buttresses are flat. Adjoining the church, on the south, are ancient buildings, now applied to farm purposes, which probably formed part of a religious house.¹ The nave is unroofed, but the walls still stand.

MAMHILAD.

May 8, 1849.

A small church, prettily situated on sloping ground, the churchyard containing some large yew trees. It consists of chancel and nave only, with south and west porches, and a bell-gable over the west end, with two open arches, and a wooden cage for the bells. The outer walls are entirely whitewashed. The work appears to be wholly Third Pointed. The west porch, now a vestry, is an original feature, somewhat unusual. The chancel arch is plain and coarse, but the chancel is properly developed. Most of the windows are square-headed, of two lights, with cinquefoiled heads. The east window is of three lights, and has some remains of stained glass, amongst which may be discerned the figure of a saint. There is a priest's door on the south, and no windows on the north of the chancel. The chancel roof is coved, with ribs and bosses and tie-beams. The south porch has an open roof, of cradle

¹ "The church was the chapel of a Cluniac establishment for two monks" (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. x, p. 193), where J. O. Westwood describes and illustrates the church.

form, also ribbed. In the west gallery is some tolerable wood carving. There is an external stone bench on the south of the nave, as at Llanvihangel.

MARSHFIELD.

July 12, 1858.

A long church, consisting of a chancel, a nave without aisles, a west tower, and a south porch. The latter, as usual in the district, is very large, and set further than usual towards the east. The outer doorway has good continuous mouldings, with flowered ornament, and flanked by pinnacles. Within the porch is an earlier doorway, of curious character, having a cylindrical moulding twined with branches, and shafts with capitals of foliage. Above it is a closed niche. The porch has stone seats. The chancel arch is Early English, with two orders of shafts, having excellent foliage on the capitals. The other windows are mostly Perpendicular, some of three lights, square-headed and labelled; one on the north of the chancel is a single cinquefoil-headed one. The east window, of three lights, has lately been restored. There are two windows at the east end of the nave, set high up to light the rood-loft. The upper and lower rood-doors also remain on the north side, where there is a slight projection. The nave has a ceiled roof, and is of great length; the western part divided off. The font is modern. On the north of the altar is a pointed recess. The tower seems Perpendicular, and of a local type, without buttresses and with a swelling base. There is a battlement, and a good west doorway which has two orders of continuous mouldings and hood. The west windows, of three lights; those of the belfry are of two lights, and square-headed. There is no projecting stair-turret. The tower arch is tall and open, with continuous mouldings. The churchyard is of unusually large size.

MATHERNE (ST. THEODORIC).

June 3, 1849.

A handsome church, with aisles to the nave, a fair chancel, south porch, and west tower. The latter and the external walls of the nave are Third Pointed ; the chancel has some First Pointed features. The arcades of the nave are also First Pointed, but not quite similar. On each side are four arches. On the south, all segmental, the piers of clustered shafts with large moulded capitals. On the north, the three eastern arches are also segmental, but the piers are lower, and the capitals of the clustered shafts not so distinctly moulded. The west arch on this side is quite different ; and, indeed, the form of that adjacent to it is quite changed by having been adapted to it. The west arch is low and very plain, nearly straight-sided, and its pier square, with imposts. The west side of the next arch is quite different from the corresponding one, and comes down straight to the square pier. The windows of the aisles are all of three lights, and pretty uniform. On the north the hoods are returned, and each pier between the windows occupied by two buttresses. On the south, there is only one in each pier. In the south-east angle there is the appearance of a rood-turret. There is no clerestory, the roofs sloping and tiled, without parapets. The chancel arch is a very plain Pointed one. The chancel has an east window of three lancets, which internally are included under a Pointed arch, and the window is filled with stained glass, in memory of the Rev. James Williams, late Vicar. This arch has a good cylindrical moulding. On the north side of the chancel is a single lancet, now closed, and all round the chancel is a stringcourse of the same character. The other windows of the chancel are Third Pointed, varying in character. On the south of the sacrarium is a wide moulded, arched recess, probably a piscina. There are two large projecting shed-like buttresses, one on each side of the east end,

similar to those at St. Arvan's. The font is a small, plain, octagonal one. The south porch has its outer doorway with continuous mouldings and hood; the interior one rather similar, but with bases to the mouldings. The tower is of very good masonry, and lofty; of three stages, with battlement and octagonal turret at the north-east. There are small crocketed pinnacles and corner buttresses. The west door is plain; over it a small three-light window. In the next stage, a square-headed opening, ogeed with a shield on each side, charged with heraldic and other devices: in one appear the Arms of the See of Llandaff. The belfry windows are of two lights. The churchyard is beautiful and retired; adjoining it is the picturesque ancient palace of the bishops of Llandaff, now degraded into a farmhouse.

MICHAELSTON VEDW (ST. MICHAEL).

July 12, 1858.

This church has a nave and chancel, and south chapel or transept, western tower and south porch. The chancel is Early English, has on the south three lancets, now closed; at the east end a fair triplet with hood-mouldings outside, and pedimental buttresses at the angles. The chancel arch is Pointed and plain, springing at once from the wall. The south transept wall is partly modern. In the transept are Late square-headed windows, with labels. The other windows are modern. The porch is, as usual, very large and plain. The tower is embattled, with four short pinnacles, and the frequent corbel table under the parapet. The belfry window on each side has two trefoil-headed lights. The tower swells out at the base, and is without buttresses. The west doorway has continuous mouldings.

MITCHEL TROY (ST. MICHAEL).

October 14, 1858.

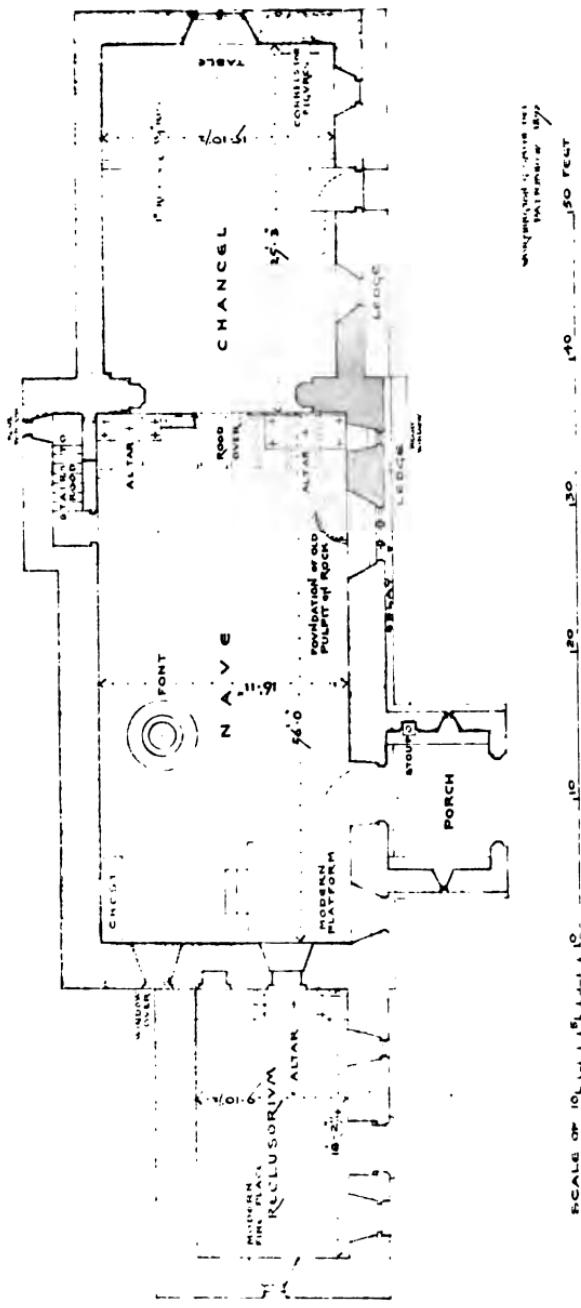
This church has a nave, with south aisle, chancel, western tower, and south porch. There was formerly a north aisle, which is said to have been destroyed by the fall of the spire. The tower is very small, has a battlement, and a two-light Decorated window. The upper story of the tower overhangs. It opens to the nave by a narrow acute arch, with continuous mouldings. Within the nave there are arched recesses in the west wall, north and south of the tower arch. The nave has on the south a good arcade of three lofty Pointed, rather straight, arches, with mouldings continued down the piers without capitals. The western arch is lower than the others. There is a similar arcade in the north, but only two arches, that aisle not having been continued to the west end. The chancel arch springs straight from the wall. The east window is Decorated, of three lights. The windows north and south of the chancel are merely slits. The chancel is in good order. The altar has slate slab, with an incised representation of the *cæna (Domini)*. The roof of the nave on the south comes low over the aisle. At the east end of the south aisle is a triple window, very oddly arranged, each light single and trefoiled, and gradually diminishing in height. In this aisle is also a rude piscina, with trefoil head. The churchyard is quite filled with trees and evergreen shrubs.

ST. PATRICIO (ST. PATRICK).

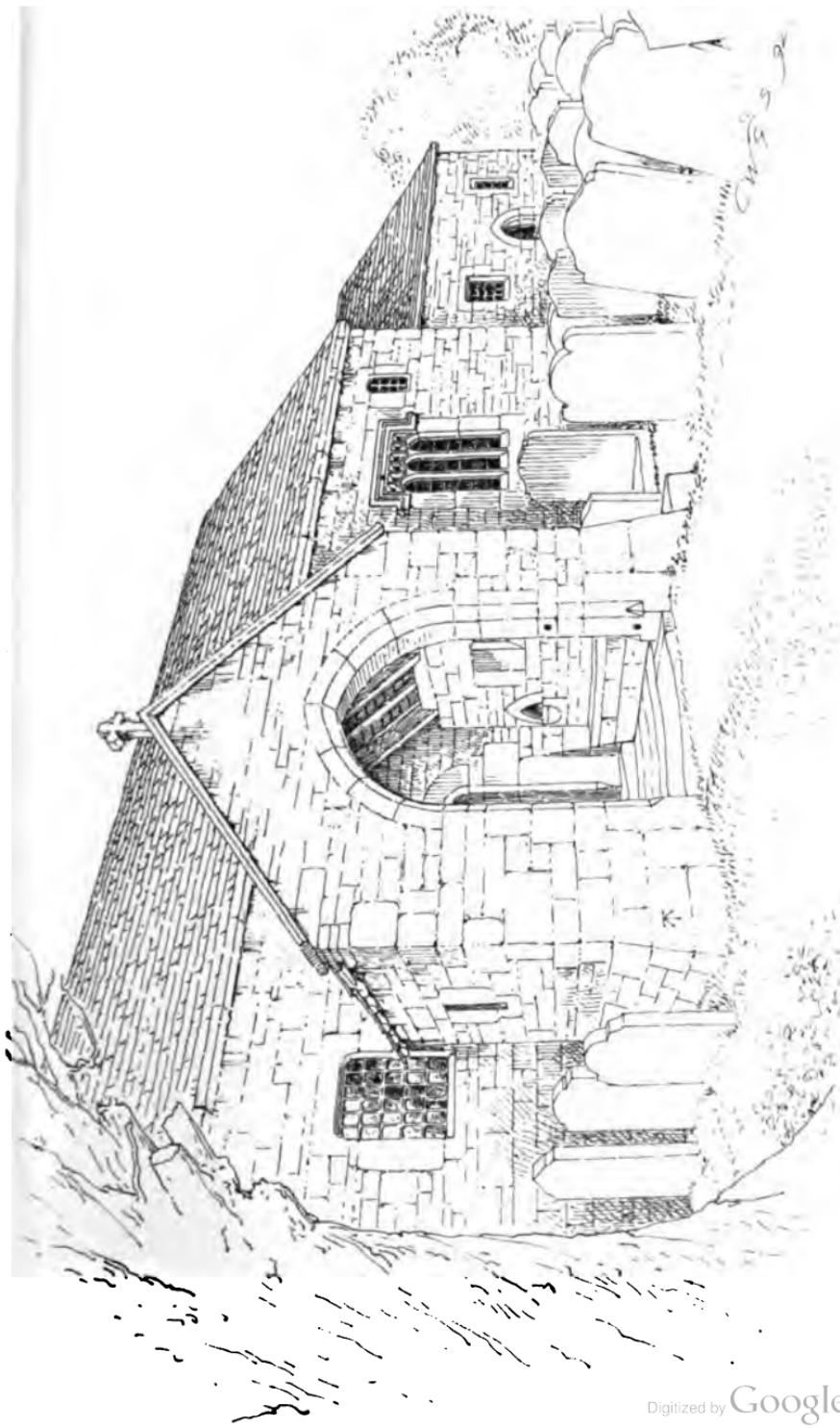
May 19, 1864.

A very interesting little church, from the ecclesiological curiosities which it contains. Its secluded but very beautiful position has probably been the cause of its having been so little disturbed. As a building it is not particularly remarkable, except for the curious chapel added to the west end. It has in great measure escaped

CHURCH OF ST. ISRAEL
PATRISZOW - BRECON



Ground Plan of Patricio Church, Brecknockshire.



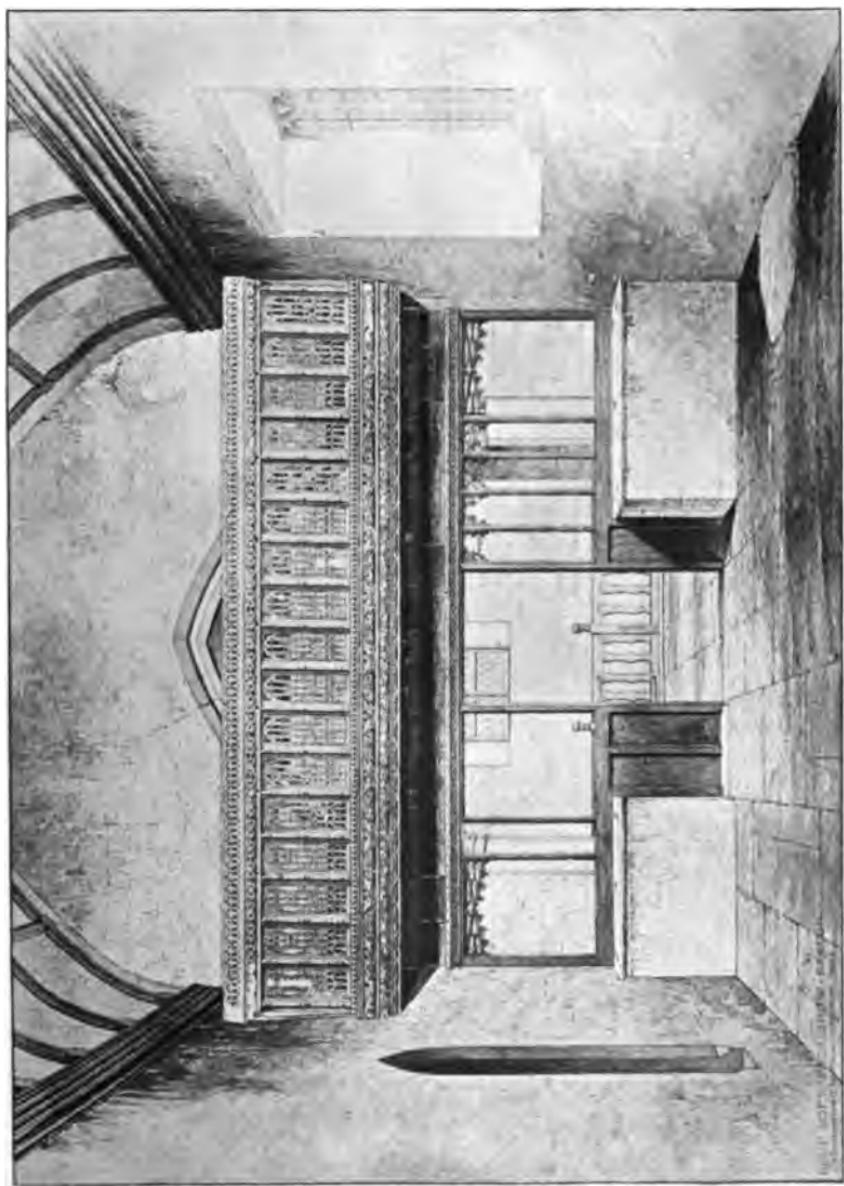
Patricio Church (Exterior View showing South Porch).



CHURCHYARD CROSS
PATRICK SHOW - BRECON.

Cross in Patricio Churchyard.

Rood Screen and Loft in Patricio Church (West Side).



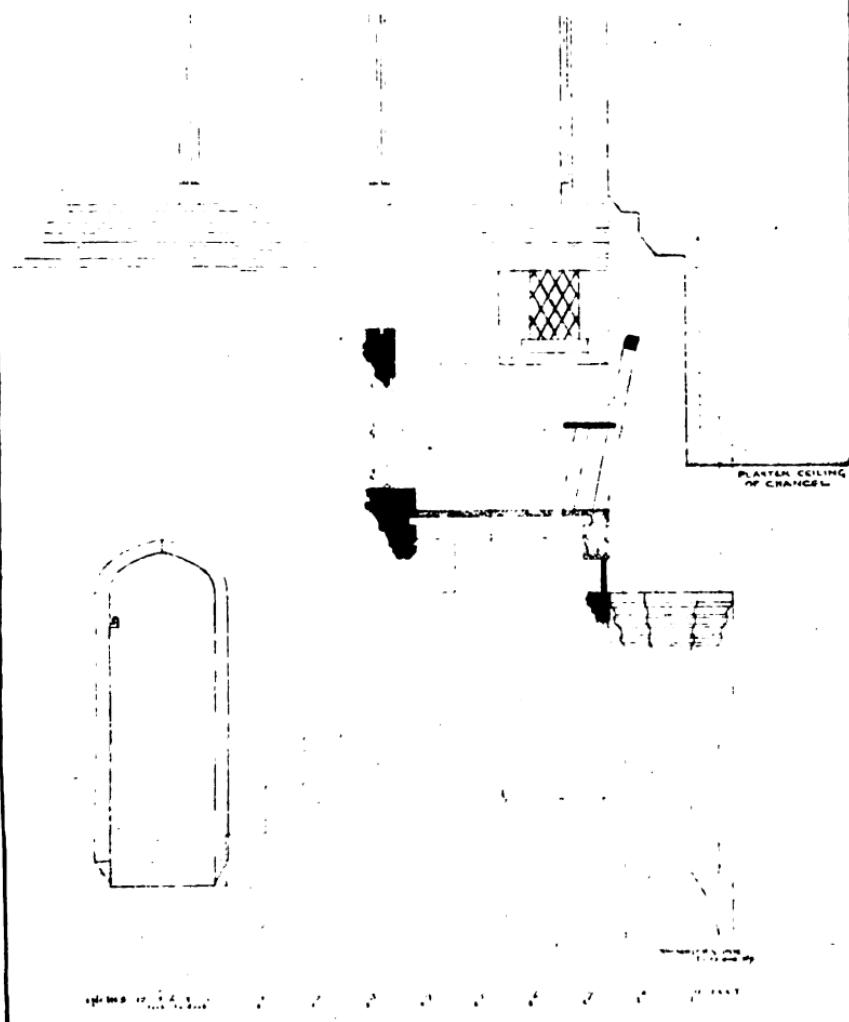


Rood Screen and Loft in Patricio Church (East Side).



Rood Loft in Patricio Church.

CHVRCH or S.ISHAW .
PATRISHOW - BRECON -
SECTION THRO' CHANCEL ARCH & ROOD LOFT .
LOOKING, NORTH



Cross-Section of Rood Loft in Patrício Church.

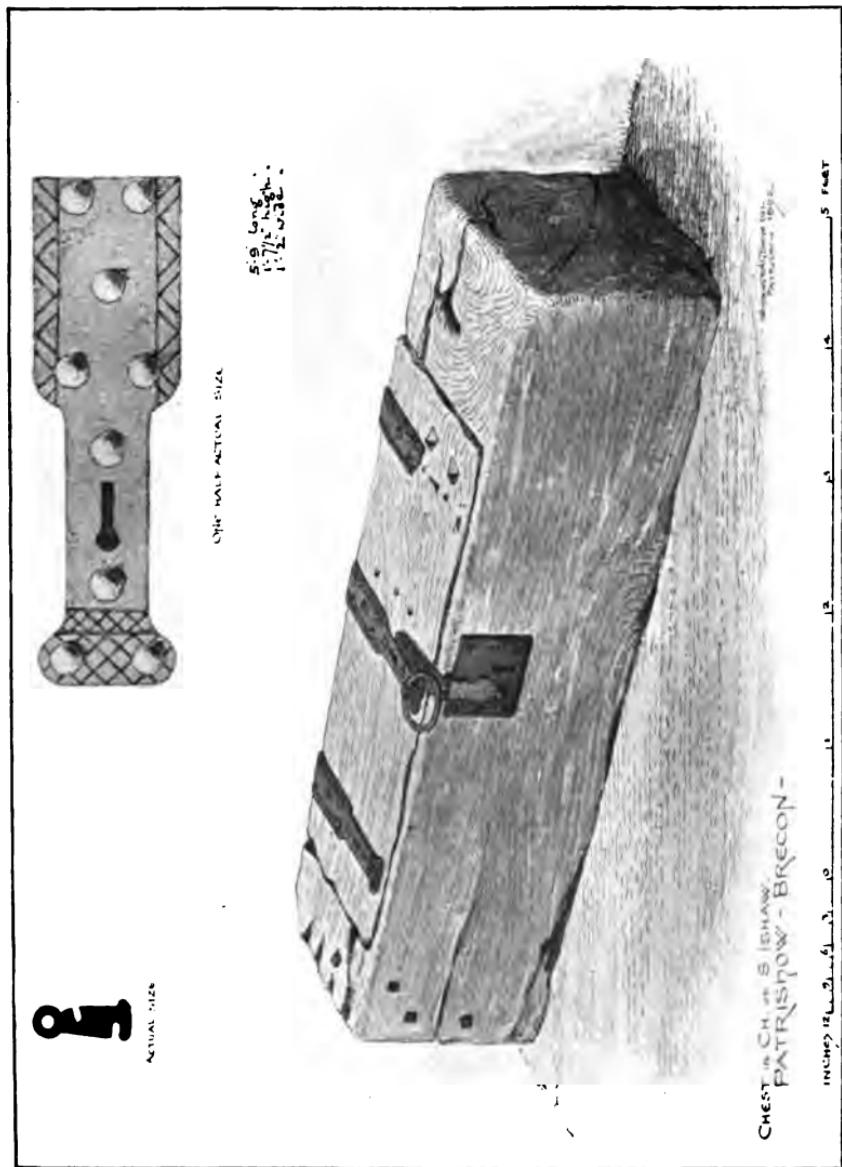


Interior of Western Chapel in Patricio Church
(View looking East). Digitized by Google

FONT - PATRISHOW - BRECON
FROM SW. CORNER OF NAVE.



Inscribed Font in Patrício Church.



Chest in Patricio Church.

BY MARY'S BROOK ABOVE:

THE STONE WALLS ARE 12 FEET HIGH.

OVERLAPPING
FLAGGS AT TOP.



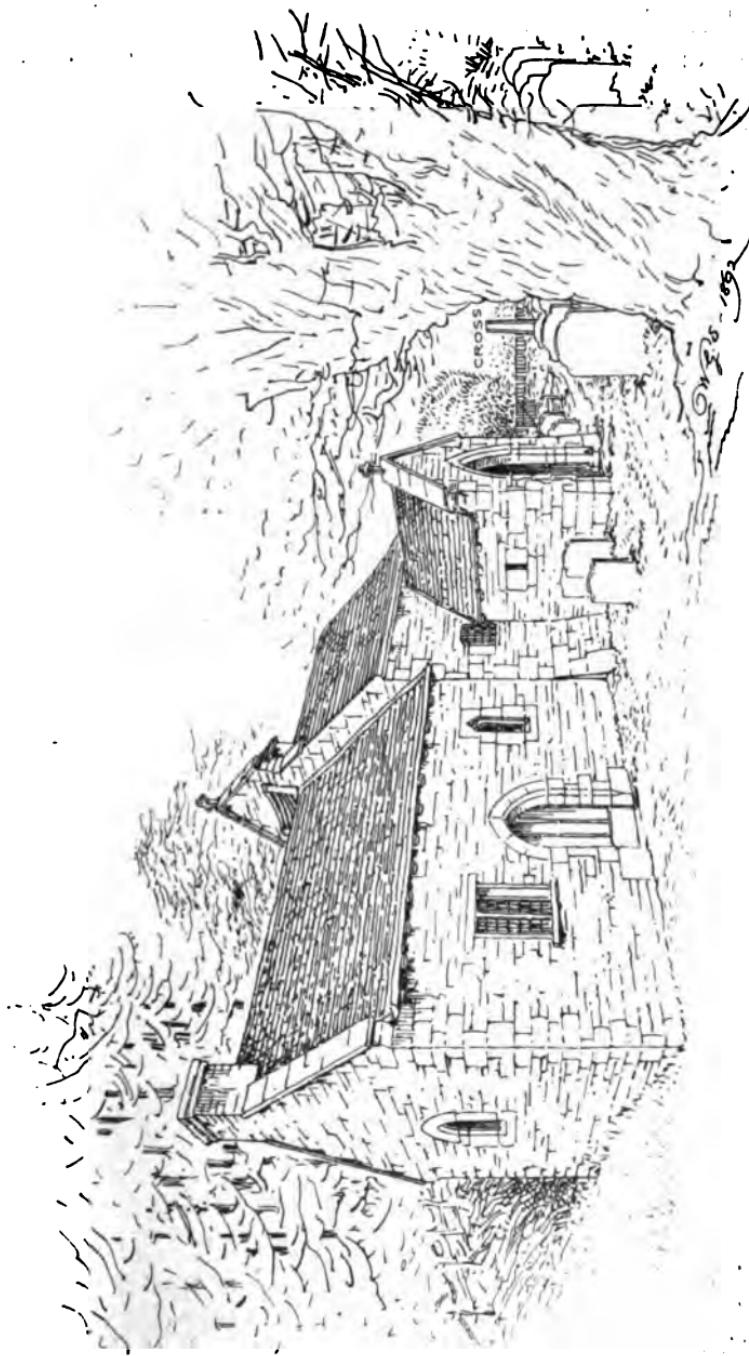
WELL OF S. ISHAW -
PATRISHOW -
BRECON -

THE STONE WALLS ARE 12 FEET HIGH.

10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 FEET
SCALE OF WALL AT BACK

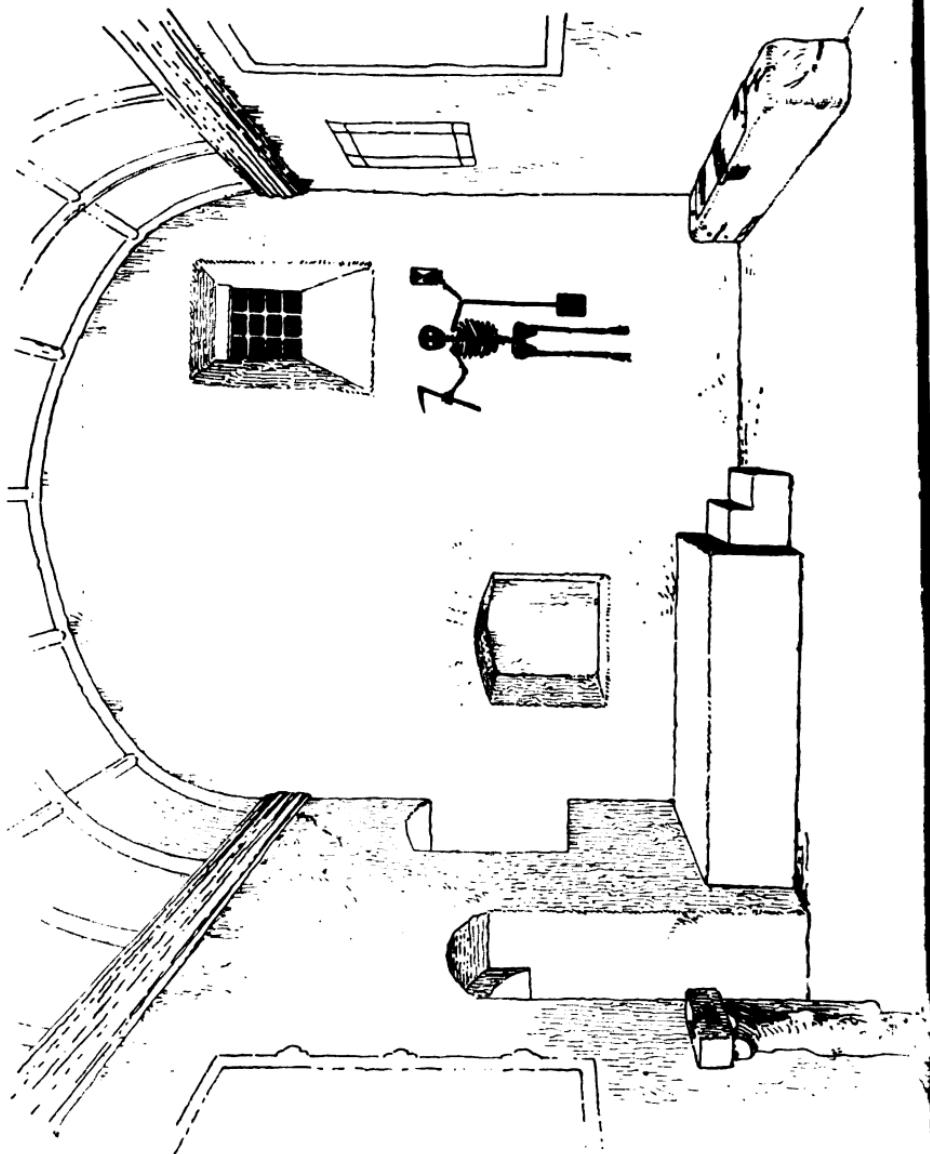
Holy Well at Patricio.

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Patricio Church : Exterior View from the South-west, showing Western Chapel.

modern alteration, but no part seems to be earlier than the Perpendicular period. The plan is merely a nave



and chancel, with south porch and a western chapel added, but not open to the nave. Over the west end of the nave is a wooden bell-cot, for two bells in arches. The chapel, as seen from the south, seems as if it were

a later appendage made, as is sometime the case, for a school. The whole of the exterior walls are white-washed. There are no windows on the north, which is often the case in small remote churches. Those on the south and at the east end are square-headed and labelled, of two-lights (one of three), and one has been badly altered. There is a small window at the west of the nave, now mutilated and closed, and placed to the north



Patricio Church : South Door of Chancel, as seen from the Inside.

of the western chapel, which is not equal to the nave in width, but only occupies the southern portion. The roof is open, coved, and ribbed with bosses. The chancel arch is Pointed, on octagonal columns. The chancel has an ugly modern ceiling encroaching on the arch. The great ecclesiastical curiosities are the rood-loft, with its appendages, and the two stone altars which stand on its west side in the angles, besides the original altar in the western chapel. The rood-loft and screen

are fairly complete, though, from neglect, out of repair. The screen has had some of its tracery broken. The loft has some very good open tracery and fine bands of foliage, and a course of Tudor flowers. The two altars placed against it are plain, wholly of stone, and some marks of the original crosses may be discerned on the slabs. In the north wall is a small projection, containing the steps which lead to the loft, and are pretty perfect. They are approached through a Pointed doorway, and lighted by small slits. There is a small window of three lights, with square head and label, giving light to the rood-loft on the south. Against the east wall of the chancel are two stone corbels, set low. The font has a circular bowl, on a low stem. The western chapel is about coeval with the church, and is entered on the south by a plain Pointed doorway. It has a solid wall to the east, against which is a third original stone altar, to the north of which, in the wall, is a Pointed trefoiled niche and two stone steps. On the south is a single-light window, trefoiled, and on the west side an obtuse-headed small window, closed. The interior is dark and dingy, with broken decayed pews, and is much neglected. The south porch contains a stoup. On the south side of the chancel, externally, is the plain stone ledge, seen also in Vowchurch and other churches of the neighbourhood. There is a curious old poor-box of wood. The interior flagged and poorly fitted up, and very dark. There is the shaft of a cross in the churchyard, which has a lych-gate. The situation is striking: on an eminence so steep that the latter part of the ascent is more like a staircase, and inaccessible to carriages. The view is lovely, over the neighbouring beautiful valley and woody hills.¹

¹ For this church, see further, *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xi, p. 289; 3rd Ser., vol. iv, p. 145; 4th Ser., vol. v, p. 8; and for the inscribed font, 3rd Ser., vol. xi, p. 286. Also paper by F. R. Kempson in the *Transactions of the Woolhope Club*, 1883-5, p. 280. Very good photographs of the church, rood-screen, etc., can be obtained from Mr. J. Thirwall, 18, King Street, Hereford.

PENHOW (ST. JOHN).

This church is small, but curious ; the exterior white-washed. It consists of a nave with south aisle, a tower in the centre of the south side and porch attached to it, and a chancel. The porch is large and plain. The western portion of the south aisle is divided by walling from the nave, the arches Pointed and plain, with octagonal pier, having square capital. There is a small Pointed arch between the tower and the aisle. Eastward of the tower, the aisle opens to the nave by two rather small Pointed arches without mouldings, upon a circular column which has a square abacus, and a capital enriched with curious foliage, intermixed with sculpture. The tower is low, and has a Pointed roof, tiled. On the north side of the nave are square-headed Perpendicular windows, Late and poor. At the west end of the nave is a lancet window, and at the west end of the south aisle another with trefoil head. The east window of the south aisle is Perpendicular and square-headed. At the east end of this aisle is a stone seat. The chancel is divided from the nave by a wall, whether ancient or more recent is not quite certain, but it appears to be original. In this is pierced a small arch, more of the proportions of a doorway, and on each side of it two square apertures, which have mouldings. The chancel is small and dark, has a double lancet at the east end, a single one on the north, and on the south a two-light window with tracery of doubtful character, whether Decorated or Perpendicular, probably the latter. In the north wall of the chancel is an ogee arch, feathered, with finial, under which was probably a tomb. The font has a circular bowl upon a small cylindrical shaft, on a square base. In the churchyard are a fine yew tree, and the base of a cross. The ruins of the adjacent castle are highly picturesque, but ugly farm-buildings are erected in the midst of them, and parts of the ancient walls applied to the same purpose. They are finely mantled

in ivy. The prevailing character seems Late, but there is not much in a perfect state—the windows square-headed, and one large square tower has good bold machicolation.

PETERSTONE (ST. PETER).

July 12, 1858.

A fine church, but in a desolate situation, and in a sadly dilapidated state, being too large for the scanty population. The whole is Perpendicular, and has considerable affinity to those of Somersetshire, across the Channel. The plan comprises a nave with north and south aisles, chancel, west tower, and south porch. The south aisle is not carried quite to the west of the nave. The south porch is extremely large, and has, like the south aisle, a moulded parapet with gargoyles. There is a plain niche on the south porch. The doorway is continuous, and there are stone seats. The windows are of three lights, but some are mutilated, and only one remains unclosed on the north. On one of the south piers is a canopied ogee niche. There is a clerestory but without windows, and a mark appears on the east side of the tower, which shows that the roof must have been lowered. The arcades are quite of the Somersetshire sort, there are on each side four good moulded arches, with piers of closely-clustered shafts, having general capitals of rich foliage, but much clogged by whitewash. There is one arch on the north, narrower than the others, and the south arcade is frightfully out of the perpendicular. Over the piers are corbels, the roof very poor. The tower arch is Pointed, upon corbels. The chancel arch is continuous. There is a rood-door, and stairs on the north side of the chancel arch. In the south aisle a square-headed piscina, trefoiled, under a window, and one at the east end of the north aisle. There is a small space in the north aisle, partitioned off as a vestry. The chancel has been rebuilt in a very poor style. There are a few

ancient open seats. The font has a plain octagonal bowl and panelled stem. The interior has a most desolate and dilapidated appearance. The tower is a fine one, having a richly-panelled battlement, the central piece on each side extended into a canopied niche, with pinnacles, and containing statues. At the north-east a lofty turret of octagonal form rises higher than the parapet, panelled with pinnacles. The belfry windows are each of two lights, that on the north having the pierced stonework so peculiar to the West; the buttresses are enriched with crocketed pinnacles attached. The tower is of three stages. The west window, of three lights, has in the jamb-moulding a delicate band of foliage with the branch. The large churchyard is shaded with fine trees, but contains no graves. There are six bells.

RHYMNEY (ST. AUGUSTINE).

This is a large church, in the rude style prevalent in South Wales, consisting of a plain west tower, a nave of considerable length without aisles, a chancel, and south porch. The porch, as is usual in this part of the country, is very large, resembling a transept, and is entered by a Pointed arch, moulded, near which is a bénatura, somewhat mutilated. The tower is small in proportion to the length of the church, has no buttresses or stringcourse of division, but plain battlements, and four small crocketed pinnacles. On the west side is a doorway, with moulded semicircular arch and elegant clustered shafts of Early English character. The belfry windows are plain Perpendicular, of two lights; the other openings of the tower very narrow and square-headed. The nave has a tiled roof, that of the chancel slated. The church being more spacious than required by the parish, the western portion of the nave is divided off by a screen and not used. The interior has the usual naked and desolate appearance, though not out of repair. The tower opens to the nave by a low

Pointed arch, resembling a door. The roof has plain ribs, forming a semicircular arch. The windows are few and mostly square-headed, late Perpendicular, of three lights; in some are fragments of painted glass. At the east end of the nave, near the chancel arch, are two small windows, set low in the wall, on opposite sides, and on the south side another set above, which must have been intended to light the rood-loft. The chancel arch is Pointed, with continuous mouldings. On the south side, at some elevation, is the door opening to the rood-loft, together with the steps. On the north side of the chancel arch is a bracket, having some of the rope and knotted ornament, apparently Early, but clogged with whitewash. The chancel is large but gloomy. The east and the north windows being closed up, those on the south are Late Perpendicular and brought down low, but there is no indication of sedilia. The chancel roof is different from that of the nave, but plain and open, the rafters crossing. The font is a plain octagonal bowl. The church is paved with large stones for flagging. There are five bells.

ROCKFIELD (St. KENELM).

September 27, 1847.

A small church, in a pretty situation, consisting only of a chancel and nave, south porch, and small western tower. The latter is finely mantled in ivy, and has some plain square-headed slits. It is crowned by a wooden turret, with tiled roof. The east window is of three lights, and Third Pointed; other windows of the chancel are single and square-headed, narrow and plain; those of the nave are square-headed, of three lights, and of Third Pointed character. The chancel arch is pointed, without shafts. Over the east gable is a cross, and the roofs are flagged externally. The pews are high. In the churchyard is a fine cross, lately well restored.

ST. ARVAN'S.

June 4, 1849.

A very poor church, greatly modernised. It consists of chancel, nave, and a modern west tower of octagonal form. The external walls are whitewashed, and most of the windows modern insertions. There is the trace of an Early Norman doorway, now closed, on the south side of the chancel; the arch is very narrow and has imposts, one of which is plain, the other ornamented with carving. The church has no north windows. The east window is Late and debased; on the south one of two lancets, under a Pointed arch. The chancel arch is a modern one. On the north side of the nave are some large solid buttresses, resembling sheds, which may be original.

ST. BRIDE (NETHERWENT).

July 13, 1858.

Like Marshfield and Peterstone, this church is situated on the extensive level, or marsh, which reaches to the Bristol Channel. It consists of a nave with short north aisle or chapel (now closed), chancel, west tower, and south porch. The whole appears Perpendicular, but, except the tower, does not much partake of the fine Somersetshire character apparent at Peterstone. The tower is, however, a fine and remarkable one, of good stone, divided by two horizontal strings, and having an octagonal turret at the north-east. The tower resembles, in many respects, that of Peterstone, but on its north and west sides the parapet seems to be left unfinished, having no battlement nor panelling, but rising into a pediment in the centre, both on the west and on the east. On these two sides the parapet has fine panelling, and there is a fine canopied niche occupying the central battlement on the south. There are corner buttresses and pinnacles, which last are small. The turret rises above the tower parapet, and is surmounted by fine panelling. The west window is of

three lights, and below it is a doorway. The porch is, as usual, very large. Its inner doorway is of Tudor form, with label upon corbel heads; its mouldings flowered. A canopied niche over the outer door has crockets, finial, and groining. The outer doorway is plain. The interior is tolerably neat, but rather desolate, and the long nave has been divided by a modern partition, the eastern part of it alone being sufficient for the small congregation. The roof is coved, with ribs on corbels, and bosses at the points of intersection. The north chapel, which is closed, is separated from the nave by two good Perpendicular arches, rising from a pier of clustered shafts, having flowered general capital, and a canopied ogee niche on one of the hollows between the shafts. The windows are of three lights, and have Perpendicular tracery. Near the pulpit, in the south wall, is a stone bracket. The tower arch is lofty and continuous. The northern windows are closed. In the south wall of the nave is a very small flat ogee recess. The chancel arch is good Perpendicular, of Somersetshire character, with small shafts and continuous mouldings. The east window is of three lights. On the south side of the chancel is one square-headed, of two lights, and one single. On the south of the altar is an old-looking shallow recess, in the corner of which is a small trough, like a piscina. The font is small octagonal, on a stem raised on two steps. There is a part of a cross on the south side. The churchyard has no graves. No burials seem to take place either at St. Bride's or Peterstone, perhaps because of the moisture of the churchyards. The parishioners probably bury at Coedkernew and at Marshfield.

ST. MELLONS.

September 10, 1843.

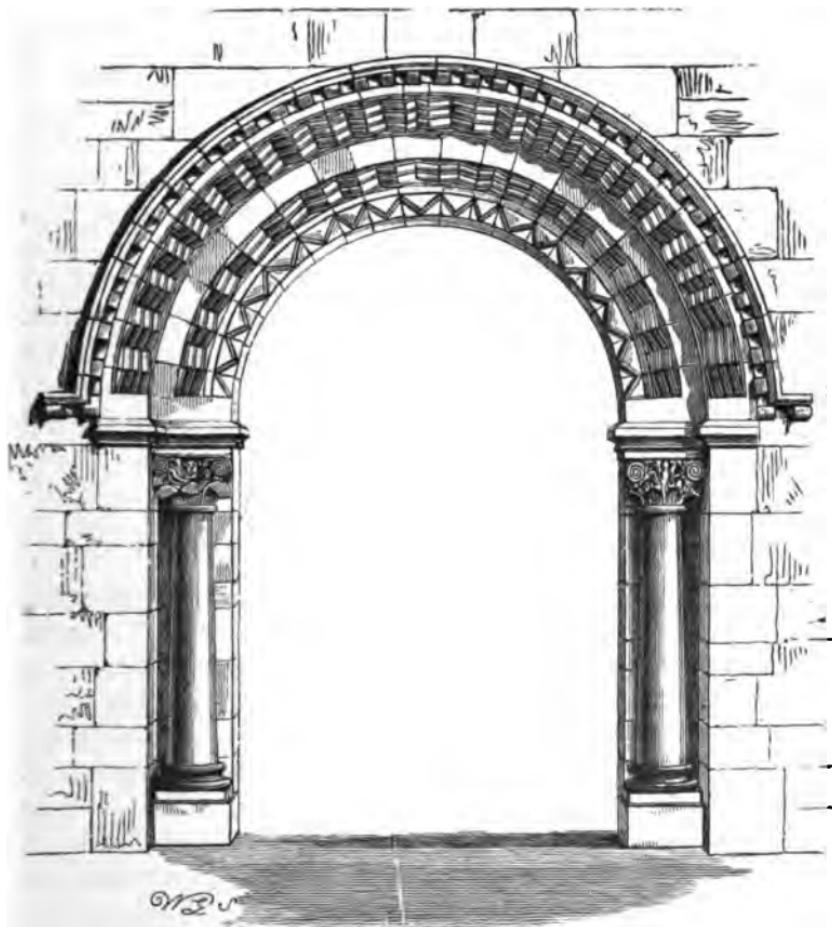
This church has nave, chancel, tower, and porch on the south side, a south aisle continued from the tower to the east end of the chancel, and a north chapel to

the latter. This arrangement is rather complicated. The exterior entirely whitewashed. The porch is very large, its roof covered, and within it a *benatura*. The tower something like that of Rhymney, without buttresses and rude in workmanship; the parapet embattled, belfry windows square-headed, and other openings small and rude. The windows are all Perpendicular, of three lights, with good tracery; some parts of the church may be earlier, but the character is rude and coarse. The interior is gloomy, and has a neglected appearance; the pews are painted white, but only occupy a portion of the church. The roofs of the body and aisle are separate and tiled. The arch from the nave to the chancel is wide and straight-sided; the chancel is not equal to the nave in breadth; the arches dividing the aisle ranging with the pier of the chancel arch, and a small arch opening to the aisle on the north side of the chancel arch. The pier between these two is octagonal. There is a moulded arch of plain character between the chancel and aisle. The south aisle, beyond the tower, opens to the nave by two Pointed arches, springing from circular columns, and between the south aisle and the chancel is an arch with continuous mouldings and no shafts. The roof of the nave has ribs forming panels, and a wood cornice. There are two square recesses in the south wall of the nave, near the west end. There was evidently an altar at the east end of the south aisle, which is a little elevated. In the wall is an elegant niche, the pedestal of which is enriched with foliage. One of the south windows has the sill extended with a small octagonal *piscina*. Over the east end of the south aisle is a boarded panelled roof. On the north side of the chancel are the steps that led to the rood-loft. There are several stone brackets in the chancel. The font has rather a small moulded octagonal bowl, upon a panelled pedestal of Perpendicular character. The interior is much clogged with ugly paint. The graves are adorned with flowers. There are five bells.

ST. WOOLLOS (NEWPORT).

An interesting church, principally Norman, consisting of a nave and chancel with side aisles, a small north transept, south porch, a curious chapel to the west of the nave, forming now a vestibule, and a tower westward of it. The tower, porch, and almost all the windows are Perpendicular, but the main part of the nave is Norman. The tower is rather plain, having a battlement and octagonal turret at the north-east, the belfry window square-headed, and on the west side a canopied niche. The south porch is disused as an entrance, and applied as a vestry. The windows of the north aisle and transepts are of four lights, some others are of three lights, and some square-headed. The roofs are tiled. The western chapel, called that of St. Mary, is Early English of rather plain character, consequently later than the Norman nave. It has externally a corbel table beneath the roof, and on each side three lancet windows ; and within it are four arches in the wall for tombs, two of which on the south contain mutilated effigies : one of a knight apparently of the fifteenth century ; one earlier is cross-legged, with rich chain armour and shield. On the north side, under one of the arches, is an alabaster effigy of a female, with a necklace, but the head has disappeared. The tower arch opening to the chapel is Pointed, and wide with continuous mouldings. The west gable of the nave is crowned by a cross ; between the lady chapel and the nave is a very grand Norman doorway, which was originally the entrance to the church, though the chapel was added at no very distant period from the erection of the nave. This arch has four courses of moulding, containing chevron and billeted ornaments, rising from shafts which have curiously-sculptured capitals, with acanthus foliage and figures of animals. The nave is divided from each aisle by five semicircular arches, springing from large cylindrical columns, with the common inverted capitals and square abaci. Over

each column a clerestory window, with semicircular arch of like character with the main arches, and now opening into the aisles, the roofs of which have been raised at a subsequent period. Beyond the Norman arches, on the north side, is a small narrow addition or



St. Woollos Church : Norman Doorway.

chapel, which opens by a moulded Pointed arch ; and opposite to it (on the south) is a window in the wall. The transept contains nothing particular, but there is a small arch obliquely set between the north aisle and the small added chapel. Near this is a small turret

with stairs that led to the rood-loft, and on the south side a small square-headed Perpendicular window, which must have given light to it. The chancel is in two divisions, the eastern forming a kind of sanctuary. The chancel arch is hidden by a gallery. On the south side of the chancel is a Decorated window, of two lights. The east window is hidden by a huge modern reredos of Italian woodwork, in which a picture is inserted. On the south side of the altar is a large tomb of the debased Italian style, but mutilated. On the north side a plain arch in the wall, within which is a mutilated effigy of a female under a trefoil canopy. Under one of the monuments in the chancel is a real skull. The nave is much impaired in appearance by large galleries which encroach sadly upon the arches. In the western one is a large organ. The font has a square bowl. The situation of the church is elevated and striking, commanding a very grand and varied view.

SKENFRITH (ST. BRIDGET).

September 27, 1847.

The church comprises a nave and aisles, a chancel with south chapel, western steeple, and south porch. The architectural features are mixed, and there are good specimens of the three Pointed styles, with some of the local peculiarities of the district. The aisles are wide, and the roofs of nave and aisles are separate and coved, having internally ribbed panelling. The arcade on each side of the nave is First Pointed. There are four bays, with Pointed arches, springing from low circular columns with moulded capitals ; those on the north have square, those on the south circular, bases. At the west end of the north aisle is a very good Middle Pointed window of four lights, of the Herefordshire type. The north aisle has tie-beams ; the east gable of the north aisle is very acute, and of good masonry. In the north aisle are some windows, also of a Herefordshire kind, of three lights, without tracery or

foils, and apparently transitional from First to Middle Pointed. The chancel arch is First Pointed, springing from octagonal shafts ; that on the south has a toothed capital, but much clogged with whitewash. In the angle north of this arch is a First Pointed bracket. The south aisle has Third Pointed windows ; that at the west of four lights. The tower arch is low, and of contracted form, with imposts. The chancel has an east window, like that described in the north aisle, containing some good pieces of stained glass. The north-east window of the chancel is Middle Pointed, of two lights ; the south-east window is Third Pointed, of three lights, and below it is a semicircular piscina with mouldings. The chancel has a narrow chapel in the south side, opening to it by a Tudor arch on octagonal shafts ; there is another arch, with continuous mouldings, between this chapel and the south aisle of the nave. This chapel has Late Third Pointed windows. The tower is First Pointed, and has thick walls, with lancets on the north and south sides ; also a string-course and west door, with tolerable mouldings. The tower is low, and surmounted by a wooden belfry, tiled, and resembling a dovecot. The font is an octagonal bowl on a circular stem, with square base chamfered at the angles. There is a Jacobean pulpit, and much pewing of the same age, and some open benches. There is a tomb to some members of the family of Morgan, with incised figures of a man and woman, A.D. 1587. Over the south door is a niche. The porch has open square-headed windows, and in the angle a stoup, with mutilated trefoil-headed fenestella. The material is a reddish stone.

In bringing to a close these "Notes on the Older Welsh Churches," it will be well to record briefly their story. The writer, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Baronet, of Hawarden Castle, the first President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, was an indefatigable archaeologist and especially devoted to ecclesiology. Probably no man in the kingdom ever visited so many of the old churches of the land ; certainly no one ever examined so large a number so

thoroughly and intelligently, or recorded so minutely their details and salient features. It was his custom on these visits to note down very carefully all the points of interest, and afterwards to write them out more fully in a series of MS. note-books. From those relating to England there have been published already his *Notes on the Churches of Kent*.

Those Note-books, which contained the churches in Wales, were kindly placed by his nephew, the late Mr. William H. Gladstone, at my service for the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in whose volumes instalments have appeared for many years, and they are now completed.

At first it was decided to add footnotes to the descriptions, so as to bring them down to date: and for those relating to the diocese of St. Asaph I am myself responsible; and I have to record my obligations to the late Dean Allen for those in the earlier portion of St. David's. After the Dean's death, it was thought best to omit the footnotes, and to print only the notes themselves; for their value depended not on the subsequent additions, but on their own intrinsic merit as full and accurate descriptions of the churches at the time indicated. The "Notes" in the MS. books follow no particular order of time or place, but were entered according to the opportunities of visiting the churches. In transcribing them for the press, they were at first put together in alphabetical order, according to their diocese and deanery. Subsequently, however, this plan had to be abandoned; but in the later dioceses of Bangor and Llandaff they have been arranged alphabetically in their counties. Any inconvenience arising from this change, however, will be obviated by the Index. As the "Notes" cover the period ranging from 1824 to 1874, they will be seen to include a vast number of churches which have been greatly altered by renovation, and some altogether rebuilt. This adds greatly to their value as a record, not only of the then state of the churches, but of much that has now ceased to exist. Besides which, the interest in local, and not least in parochial, history, has been greatly developed in the last few years, and these "Notes" will supply useful and reliable information on the ground they cover. Above all, it must not be forgotten how much the fabrics of our parish churches have to tell us of the periods when, as well as of the methods by which, revived church life expressed itself in the past. Indeed, our older parish churches are visible object-lessons, that tell us by monument and effigy and epitaph of our forbears, and illustrate, by capital and moulding, by arch and window, when the forefathers of the parish bestirred themselves, in successive generations, to beautify their House of Prayer. Whether the detail belong to the "Norman," or one of the three "Pointed" styles—for this is the title by which Sir Stephen marks the Early English, the Decorated, and the Perpendicular—or whether it be of still later date, it hands down to us a visible and legible illustration of the real continuity, under differing external conditions, of the old Mother Church of the land.

February 25th, 1902.

D. R. THOMAS.

THE OLDEST PARISH REGISTERS IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

BY THE REV. J. PHILLIPS.

IN his very interesting Paper on the Registers of Gumfreston, which appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for July, 1900, Mr. E. Laws made the following statement:—

“ Hitherto the Johnston Registers, 1637, were believed to be the oldest in the county of Pembroke, but one entry was made in the Gumfreston book in 1632, thus ante-dating Johnston by five years.”

If I were a parishioner of Johnston, I should be disposed to challenge the claim of priority thus made by Gumfreston, on the strength of a single incomplete entry. The dozen words dating from 1632, are followed chronologically by two entries of baptisms in March, 1647 (1648 N. S.), and there is another hiatus of three years before the continuous entries begin with two burials in 1631.

The point, however, is not worth discussing, because the honour of possessing the oldest registers in the county of Pembroke belongs neither to Johnston nor to Gumfreston, but to St. Mary's, Haverfordwest.

Prior to 1888, it would have been open to Mr. Laws to retort that Haverfordwest is not a part of Pembrokeshire, and he would have had a good precedent for saying so. In 1656, the Town Council contended that the Act of 1650, for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales, did not apply to their town, because the preamble of the act named the twelve counties of Wales, but did not name “the county of Haverfordwest.” Unfortunately, the Local Government Act of 1888 merged the historic and unique “town and county” in

the administrative county of Pembroke; and so St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, cannot be denied the distinction that might otherwise have been disputed by Johnston and Gumfreston.

A few years ago, when examining the Corporation Records, I found that they included a large number of documents connected with the church and parish of St. Mary's.

St. Mary's was not the oldest church of the town, for—

"St. Martin's bell
Tolled many a knell
When St. Mary's was a furze hill."

Yet, although the younger of the two churches within the town (the church of St. Thomas of Canterbury was outside the walls), St. Mary's could boast of a respectable antiquity. The present building dates at least from the years of comparative quiet for Pembroke-shire that followed the wars of Llewellyn the Great. On one side of the chancel arch may still be seen the sculptured portrait of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and cousin of Edward I.

Facing him, on the opposite side of the arch, is his wife, one of the co-heiresses of the vast estates of the Marshalls. The comely face of the countess looks down on the Protestant worshippers of the twentieth century, as she looked down on the stately Catholic ritual of the thirteenth century. How few of those who pass beneath the beautiful arch know that they are looking on the great-granddaughter of Strongbow, the granddaughter of the great earl of Magna Charter fame, and the mother of Earl Aymer, who bore himself so bravely amid the rout of Bannockburn! But in the walls of the church are incorporated fragments of a still older building, perhaps the church that was destroyed when Llewellyn "burned Haverfordwest up to the castle gates." If St. Mary's was of later date than the church of St. Martin's which rose under the shadow of the castle, it, or the first church that

stood upon this site, must have been built in the days when the houses of the burgesses who were attracted by the liberal charters of the first earls, were beginning to cover the space with the ramparts of the new borough.

St. Martin's was the Castle church. St. Mary's, on the opposite side of the narrow valley, and standing at the head of the principal thoroughfare, must have been, from the first, the church of the town.

At one time it had belonged to the Augustinian monastery on the marsh (the monks were wholesale "robbers of churches"), and it had come to be known as the "Priory Church of St. Mary, the Virgin." After the dissolution of the monastery, the mayor and council appear as the governing body of the church, though they did not succeed in acquiring the advowson before the reign of James I.

The Guildhall stood at the top of High Street, just below the churchyard wall, in the open space where the "three lamps" now stand. The entrance was by a flight of steps at the eastern or lower end. Some twenty yards lower down the street, at the top of the steps leading to Dark Street, there stood, till some fifty years ago, a stone pillar about 3 ft. high. This was known as the Martyr's Stone, for here, according to a well-attested tradition, William Nichol was burned in the reign of Queen Mary. The stone is now in the grounds of Dale Castle, the late Mr. Lloyd Philipps having rescued it, by a judicious use of "backsheesh," from the Corporation workmen, who were about to break it up.

There is a general wish in the town that it should be replaced as soon as possible on the old site, and communications to this effect were recently made to the present proprietor: whose absence at the time, on service as a Volunteer officer in South Africa, is possibly the reason why no further steps have been taken in the matter.

The old council chamber stood within the church-

yard, having been built over the north porch of the church. In the year 1860 this old building, with no pretensions to architectural beauty but venerable from its historical associations, was purchased from the Corporation by the Church Restoration Committee, for, I believe, £300, which was *not* employed in building another council chamber. A large sum was expended that time on the repair and restoration of the fine old church ; but in some respects, and in this among others, the zeal of the "restorers" was as usual a "zeal not according to knowledge."

But still more reprehensible was the careless stupidity of the Corporation of that day, in consenting to the demolition of the senate-house of the civic commonwealth, where its conscript fathers had assembled for centuries. One must have been utilitarian indeed to have witnessed without a pang the disappearance of the ancient chamber, and of the well-worn steps that had been trod by the feet of many a man who has left his mark in the annals of England. Down those steps had passed, in their scarlet robes of mayoralty, Sir John Perrott, the soldier-statesmen, and the benefactor of Haverfordwest; and his son, good Sir Thomas; and that other son, acknowledged though not lawfully born, Sir James, the Puritan patriot and Christian mystic and scholar, who lies in his unmarked grave within the walls of the ancient sanctuary. Up those steps, in the stormy days that followed, passed as honoured guests of the town, Cromwell himself, and Bridget Ireton, and Ludlow and Pride, and Goffe, whose father had once been the lecturer of St. Mary's, and Laugharne and Carbery, and Gerard and Stradling, and many another stout Puritan and loyal Cavalier. It is probable enough that to these should be added Archbishop Laud, who visited the church at least once while he was Bishop of St. David's. He was already on the high road to promotion, little dreaming where that road should end—when the royal council-board and the Chair of Augustine were exchanged for the prison-cell and the bloodstained scaffold.

In that chamber had been received the missives of the Tudors, and the often less welcome rescripts of the Stuarts. There the magnates of the town plighted their allegiance with equal promptitude to King, and Republic, and Protector, and then had hastened to proffer their loyalty to the returning Charles. There had been read Stepney's grateful acceptance of the seat in the Short Parliament, which the Council had offered him, and his promise, in return for their courtesy, to serve the town in Parliament gratis. There, too, was read the frank and dignified letter in which Sir John Philipps, of Picton (the "good Sir John"), offered himself to fill the seat vacated by the sudden death of John Laugharne, of St. Brides, on the night of his re-election, in 1717. The letter, in Sir John's beautiful handwriting, now adorns the wall of the council chamber, side by side with Cromwell's peremptory order for the demolition of the castle, against which the Corporation had protested in vain. They were more fortunate next year, when they wrote to the "Lord General to save the lead roofs of St. Mary" from the fate of the cathedral, from which 3,000 lb. weight of lead had been carried off to be cast into bullets. The Lord General, who was then waiting at Poplar for a fair wind (or more cash) before he could start for Ireland, readily interposed to avert the spoliation. There, too, the anxious councillors had met to read Sir William Wogan's letters, counselling "Mr. Mayor and the brethren" as to the best method of resistance to the threatened writ of Quo Warranto, when James II had resolved that Haverfordwest should share the fate of London, and its ancient liberties be forfeited. All the efforts of the council, and of the good knight who had represented the borough in the last Stuart Parliament, would have been in vain but for the Revolution, when Sir William Wogan, as member for Haverfordwest, gave his vote for the change of dynasty. This forgotten episode would explain—if explanation were needed—the loyalty of the town to the Revolution settlement.

When the town council and the Church Restoration Committee had completed their act of vandalism, the former met for a while in the room behind the modern market-hall. In 1871 they rented the present chamber from Perrott's trustees, who had originally intended the building for use as a public reading-room.

As little care was taken of the old furniture as of the old building. Some ancient chairs found their way to the new infirmary. One has been brought back to the present council chamber, where it is pointed out as the "Cromwell chair," from a belief (very likely to be correct) that the General sat in it when he visited the chamber in 1648. A table, evidently of the same century, is now in one of the upper rooms of the council house.

But I must pass on to the Registers. The situation of the old council chamber within the precincts of the church, as well as the relation in which the council appear to have stood to the church, will account for the presence among the papers of the Corporation, of so many ecclesiastical documents. It is fortunate that they did find their way there, otherwise we should have lost the vivid pictures left to us of the ecclesiastical life of the town in the days when the organisation of the Church had become as unstable and uncertain as the constitution of the State. No other parish in the town has preserved a fragment of record or register older than the eighteenth century.

In this paper I shall deal only with the old Registers. I was fortunate enough to find fourteen sheets. Of these, seven covering the period from May, 1627, to April, 1646, had formed part of one book, four being still sewn together. Six appear to have formed part of another book. Their entries range from 1590 to 1599, and from 1615 to 1621. The remaining sheet is somewhat of a puzzle. The third and fourth pages are occupied by baptisms of 1614 to 1616. The second page is blank. The first page contains a series of

entries of marriages from May, 1647, to August, 1648. Above them are two almost illegible entries of burials, and between the burials and the marriages are these words, in the same bold hand as the burial entries :

“ For other burials b
of Mr. Holland and Mr.”

As a Holland was incumbent of St. Mary's at the end of the sixteenth century, it is probable that this refers to a book begun by him which was still in use, or at least available for reference in 1647, and that to this the six older sheets belong.

We have thus parts of two books, one of which I shall call the Holland Register, and the other, the Ormond Register, as the twenty-eight pages are almost entirely in the handwriting of William Ormond, who was ejected by the victorious Puritans in 1646 or 1647, from the living which he had held some seventeen years.

The sheets are all of uniform size, the pages being 11 in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in the Holland book. The first page of the fragment appears to have been the first page of the book. It is headed :—

“ St. Maries, in Haverfordwest.”

The first entry is—

“ Thomas Lewes, clerck, was buried October”
[i.e., 1590].

This looks like an entry of the burial of Holland's predecessor in the living. There are six pages of burials all in the same hand, and all appearing to be transcripts from another record. The entries are usually in Latin, but occasionally one meets with an English word, and the writer has not unfrequently strayed into English in the Christian names.

In the summary the years are O. S. In the remainder of 1590 there were six burials entered. In

1591 there were thirty-one, and in 1592 fifteen. At the end of that year is the following note:—

“The last two yeares in the ould records are very unperfect.”

Then follows, at the bottom of the page, one burial of May 24, 1593. The next entry, at the top of page 3, is for January, 11, 1595-6. There is, therefore, one leaf missing, and there is a corresponding hiatus in the register of baptisms.

January to March, 1595, there were eight burials; in 1596, thirty-six; in 1597, fifty-seven; in 1598, eight; and in the first six months of 1599, five. There were thus only thirteen in the eighteen months, March, 1598, to September, 1599; against eighty for the previous eighteen months, September, 1596, to March, 1597-8. The high rate of mortality begins with the autumn of 1596. Both 1596 and 1597 were years of exceptionally bad harvests throughout the country, with the invariable accompaniment of bad harvests—extensive sickness and a high death-rate.

The parish of St. Mary could not have contained more than a third of the population of the town, and since the mortality would naturally be heavier in the poorer districts, which lay chiefly in St. Martin's parish, as was certainly the case in the plague of 1651-2, we scarcely estimate the number of deaths in eighteen months as less than two hundred and fifty, or about *an eighth* of the population. This is a startling approximation to the plague mortality fifty years later. From September 5th to November 4th, 1597, there were twenty-four burials.

There is, however, no reason to believe that the bubonic plague was then in the county. The sickness must have been due to the double failure of the harvest, and the consequent privations of the poor, and of those who in years of average prices would live in tolerable comfort. When epidemics of any kind were making havoc among the poorer classes, the upper classes

would also suffer. Probably 1592, with its fifteen burials, was an average year, for the interval covered by the two missing pages was two years and eight months—from May, 1593, to January, 1595-6—and the average number of entries to a page being about twenty-four, this would give forty-eight for the two and three-quarter years, or eighteen to a year.

The high rate of 1591 may have been due to an epidemic of some kind. It was a year of great sickness in Carmarthen. Apparently the transcript closes with page 8. The reference to the “ould Records” at the end of 1592 would seem to suggest that the “copy” ended there, but the appearance of the other six pages is unmistakeably that of a transcript not of entries made after each burial.

There is nothing in these lists of burials calling for further remark. The character of the nomenclature is that of all Pembrokeshire documents of the Elizabethan period. The proportion of surnames now unknown, or very rare in the county, is greater than in the next century. Among Christian names the not unfrequent occurrence of Balthazar and Thomasine, and the proportion of names which are now of very rare occurrence, such as Hugh, Leonard, Arnold, etc., are indications of the continued preponderance of the Teutonic element. The Celtic element was sufficiently in evidence, but Haverfordwest was still the town of the Flemings.

Another leaf which I examined some years ago, but which I cannot now find among the papers, contained the burial entries for 1599 and 1601. These were obviously the original entries, not a transcript. Against one man’s name was written “*crudeliter vulneratus*.” In another place was the pathetic word “*Magdalena*.” A third entry, which I jotted down in my note-book, told how two boys, sons of Mr. Bowen, of Llwyngwair, had died on the same day, and had been buried in one grave. Thirty years before, the Bowens were known as the ap Owens of Pentre Evan.

A detached leaf, which does not apparently belong to the "Holland" book, contains in pages 1 and 2 entries of fifteen marriages in the year 1600.

The following are the entries on the first page, as far as they can be deciphered.

1599.

Thomas Rice &	} Januarij ultimo
Elizabeth Orriell	
... Edwards &	} Februarij 3
... Thomas &	
	} Februarij 4
&	
Elizabeth John	} Februarij 18
Henry Kendell	
Elizabeth Crunn	} Februarij 19
Phillip Ackland &	
Elizabeth Hoare	} Maij 13
Arnold Tanke &	
Ales Hill	} Junij xj ⁰
Bauldwin &	
Jane Gibbon	} Junij 16
John Reede &	
Elizabeth ...	} Augusti 5
Water Warlow	
Ann Barber	} Augusti 26
William Scowrefeylde	
Elizabeth	} Septemb'

In the last case the bride's surname was not entered. On the second page the writing is still more difficult to decipher.

David Keethen &	} Octobris 13
Allson Marchent	
John White &	
Mawde Davids	
Henr	
Elizabeth.....	
Thos.....	
Chris	

Underneath are written three lines, of which only the first part of each line is even partially decipherable.

The time (?) of other marriages
 Holland and Mr. Eynon the.....
 booke among ?

Below this is the following :—

Jenkin Howell & } married
 Elizabeth Cuny } weaver at
 one the 30th day of June 1610

This brief list of marriages in the last year of the sixteenth century, imperfect as it is, is not without interest. Those families with Pembrokeshire nomenclature will note the occurrence of Scourfield, Crunn, and Ackland. The Tankes have vanished long since. The Christian name Allsen, borne by the bride of David Keethen, has disappeared as completely as the surname of the bridegroom.

Arnold Tanke was the holder of several municipal offices, having been mayor in 1607.

The fragments of the note about the “other marriages” is provokingly incomplete, but it appears to confirm our theory of the two Registers.

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. T. G. Marshall, rector, of Walwyns Castle, for the following information regarding Mr. Holland :—

Robert Holland, of Jesus College, Cambridge, who took his degree of M.A. in 1581, was a younger son of the well-known family of the Hollands of Conway. He was presented by the Picton Castle family to the vicarage of Llandowror, and by the Crown, in 1591, to the rectory of Prendergast. He married Jane, daughter of Robert Meyler, of Haverfordwest, and was the author of a poetical “*Holie Historie of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*” in English, and of several prose works in Welsh. Resigning his former preferments, he was presented in 1607 to the rectory of Walwyn’s Castle, and in 1612 to that of Robeston West. Both of these

Crown livings he held till his death in 1624. His son, Nicholas, became Vicar of Marloes, another Crown living, in 1618. His son, Nicholas, a lawyer practising in Haverfordwest, was married four times, his first wife being Dorothy, daughter of Orlandon, and his second, Eliza, daughter of Thomas Davids of Robleston, mayor of Haverfordwest in the plague year 1651-2. At the time of her marriage with Nicholas Holland, she was the widow of Thomas Cozens (a Cozens of Roosepoole), who was also Mayor of Haverfordwest in 1665. Cozens, at the time of the plague in the town, was employed in representing the interests of the borough in London.

The identification of the former Rector of Prendergast, and future Rector of Walwyn's Castle, with the Vicar of St. Mary's 1600, rests on slight evidence; but it is strengthened by the following entry in the Register of Burials :—

“Anne f. Roberti Holland, Martij 25, 1597.”

Before dealing with the pages covering the years 1613-1621, something more must be said about the years 1596 and 1597. The price of wheat had been rising fitfully, but none the less surely, since the middle of the century. In 1495, a cheap year, it had been 4s. 0½d. per quarter. In 1533, a dear year, it was 7s. 8d. In the nine years, 1564-72, the average price was 12s. 1d. In 1590 it was 18s. 4½d. Then came a succession of bad seasons; 1594 and 1595 were dear years, but in 1596 wheat rose to 46s. 3d., and in 1597 to 56s. 10½d. Oats, oatmeal, malt, and barley were proportionately dear. In 1597 it was a “veritable famine.” Though the average prices for each decade were steady till the middle of the next century, the prices of 1597 were not again paralleled till 1648 or 1649, while the high figure of 1649 was reached only four times in the next hundred years.¹ In all parts of the country there was great suffering. In the northern

¹ Thorold Rogers, *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*.

counties, plague followed in the wake of famine. Contemporary letters speak of "want and waste" and terrible distress. The rest of the kingdom seems to have been free from plague, but other epidemics, especially famine fever, were making sad havoc. At Bristol wheat is quoted at the incredible figure of 20s. the bushel.¹ "Wheat was sold at Carmarthen at 40s. the bushel, and barley for 26s. 8d., money by Carmarthen measure."² If Carmarthen measure meant the "Haverford measure" of the double Winchester, *i.e.*, sixteen gallons,³ that gives us, as at Bristol, the incredible figure of 20s. the bushel. It is more probable that it meant the "teal," or "double Haverford measure" of four English Winchester bushels, which was also current, in Upper Kemes and Cardigan. Even this amounts to 80s. a quarter. At this time, the average pay for labourers in Haverfordwest was nearer 4d. than 6d. a-day, and artisans rarely received the 8d. a-day fixed by the magistrates in those English counties, which were below the average of the country. No wonder that the mortality here, as in some other districts, approximated to that of the Plague years. In the parish of St. Ishmael's (Ferryside), the only Carmarthenshire parish of which the figures are known, the number of deaths, which was thirteen in 1593 and eighteen in 1594 and 1595, rose to seventy-six in 1596: presumably a higher death-rate than in Haverfordwest, where the distribution of the high mortality over the eighteen months points to simple starvation, rather than to any epidemic, unless it were famine fever.

It was the experiences of the two famine years that led to the Elizabethan poor law legislation of 1599.

¹ Creighton's *History of Epidemics*.

² Spurrell's *History of Carmarthen*.

³ Owen's *Pembrokehire*, pp. 137, 138.

(To be continued.)

ON

SOME DISCOVERIES AT LLANGENDIERNE CHURCH, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.¹

BY T. P. CLARK, ESQ.

THIS church bears the name, Cyndierne, or Kentigern, of a famous ecclesiastic who, some twelve or fourteen centuries ago, exercised considerable influence in Britain: founding the North-Welsh sanctuary of St. Asaph, where he was bishop, and ruling in the same capacity the district now identified with the great manufacturing city of Glasgow, among others. He, no doubt, established in these early times a place of worship upon or near the site of this church, to which his name has descended. The building, of unusual size for a country church in Wales, was erected probably in the fourteenth century, placed upon the eastern slope of a rounded hillock, capped by a stratum some 5 ft. in thickness, of water-worn pebbles and sand, so firmly compacted together that its builders were satisfied with a foundation on its surface a few inches below the turf that covered it: they also omitted the usual "footings" or projecting courses at the base of its walls, as well as the ordinary plinths.

Before the recent restoration the church presented a lamentably neglected appearance: its thirteen windows were constructed of wood, without a trace of stonework about them, dating from the seventeenth century or later; roofs of a low pitch, and the meanest construction, had taken the place of earlier structures, as marks where a high-pitched roof had once abutted against the simple but picturesque tower indicated.

¹ Made during the progress of the work of restoration carried out in 1883-1888 by the late Vicar, the Rev. David Jones, deceased.

The interior had no features of interest to recommend it ; the walling masonry was the rudest hammer-dressed random rubble ; the window-openings had no rear arches, and there was an entire absence of cut stonework of any description in piers, arches, or elsewhere.

The piers, it is important to note, had marks upon them below present floor-level, showing that for a considerable time its level had coincided almost exactly with that of the natural surface of the ground outside, sloping from west to east, with a declivity of about 2 ft. in the length of the building.

About the year 1676 (the late Vicar thought) the nave and aisle were filled with high pews, with wooden floors, sufficient to accommodate about a thousand people ; and at this time, no doubt, an attempt was made to level the sloping floor of the church, as excavations were made to a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins. at the west end of the nave and aisle, gradually tapering out and dying towards the middle of the building, the material thus removed being deposited towards the eastern half of it, the filling at the east end of the chancel raising its level some 1 ft. 6 ins., and necessitating an alteration in the headway of the priests' door, the arch of which shows traces of having been raised about 1 ft. 6 ins.

The shallow foundations of the church walls, already referred to, created a difficulty in excavating in the nave ; and at the west end, the gravel or conglomerate upon which the walls rested was exposed to a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins., cut down vertically flush with the face of the masonry above. The substratum below the nave piers was exposed in the same way, and it had to be remedied by underpinning at the restoration.

At the commencement of the work the dilapidated pews and their decayed wood flooring were removed, to begin with : it was found the floor-joists rested upon the ground, which had been plastered with a coat of mortar to receive them about an inch thick. This plaster being taken up, the startling discovery was made that immediately below it lay rows of skeletons, side by side,

as closely as they could be packed, without any covering of earth, although mould of the same description as that of the surface soil of the churchyard was filled in between them. The skeletons were perfect, the different bones holding together in their natural position, so that with care it was possible to raise and carry away each separately.

As soon as a few had been removed, it was found, another similar row of skeletons lay beneath the top one, no earth intervening, and under this layer again, a third, and towards the last a fourth, and even fifth ; and as investigation proceeded, the extraordinary fact was revealed that the whole area of both nave and aisle, some 2,240 square feet in extent, had at some time been excavated to a depth of from 3 to 5 feet below the lowest course of the foundation of the church, and the space filled with bodies closely packed, and lying one upon the other in tiers.

The bodies were laid all with their heads to the east, the bottom layer resting on the ground on their backs, the next one lying on their faces upon those below them, the third again upon their backs, and so on alternately, earth or fine sand being filled in at each layer between the bodies, as before stated.

In all four hundred and ninety-seven skeletons were removed, all those of full-grown men of average height, without any of either women or children, and all perfect: no fractured bones or cleft skulls appearing, as would have been the case had they belonged to men killed in battle. The bodies appeared to have been buried without any covering, a small strip of silk about 1 ft. 6 ins. by 3 ins., and a small quantity of box leaves, being the only objects found among them. Nothing whatever is known on the subject of the ancient burial of nearly five hundred bodies at one time together. Every fact in connection with it has been entirely forgotten in the neighbourhood ; history makes no mention of it.

Llangendierne Church should not be dismissed with-

out some reference being made to a lady, the wife of the late Vicar, to whose indefatigable exertions the restoration of the church was mainly due.

No less than £2,053 was spent, the greater part of which was collected by Mrs. Jones, in answer to epistolary appeals. A memorial tablet, a brass recording the fact, has been fixed in the chancel to her memory.

The entire renovation of such a large building after the plans of Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, architect, was effected under the daily superintendance of the late Vicar, whose zeal and enthusiastic interest in the work contributed largely to its thoroughness and excellence.

CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, LLANFIHANGEL-GLYN-MYFYR, DENBIGHSHIRE.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A.

THE main road from Cerrig-y-Druidion to Ruthin passes within a few hundred yards of the small church of St. Michael, in the Vale of Myfyr.

The building consists of a chancel, a nave, and a porch on the south side. The chancel is of greater width than the nave. From the manner in which the eastern and western portions are connected, it would seem evident that they were erected at different periods. The eastern end of the nave, inside the church, does not extend to the western termination of the chancel on the exterior. Probably, therefore, the nave is the oldest portion, and the chancel added independently and joined to the older building. If the chancel had existed before the nave, the walls of the western division would doubtless have been constructed of full width from the junction : that is, if they had not overlapped the chancel walls. Further, it is highly improbable that if the nave had been constructed after the chancel, it would have been of contracted width.

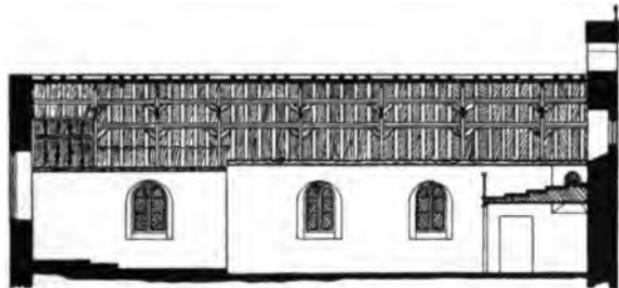
Although the church is mentioned in the *Taxatio* of 1291,¹ the roof is the only ancient constructive feature remaining. It probably dates from the sixteenth century. Doubtless the side walls contain masonry of an earlier period, but all the ancient windows have been replaced by modern work.

In 1853, the west end and the east window were rebuilt.² The small western bay is modern, and probably the church was extended at this date. Most of the windows in the side walls are of the same

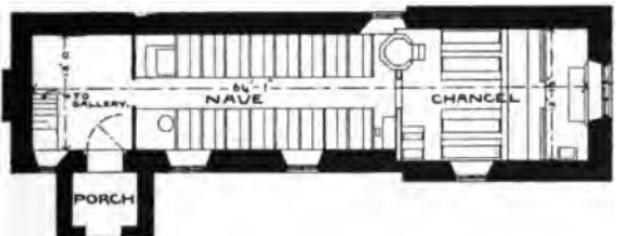
¹ *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, 1874, p. 552.

² *Ibid.*, p. 553.

LLANFIHANGEL GLYN-MYFVR
CHURCH DENBIGHSHIRE



LONGITUDINAL
SECTION



PLAN.

FEET 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 FEET.

character as the east window. They are of mean design, and doubtless belong to the same period.

The ancient roof is evidently part of one work. It is divided into seven bays, four belonging to the nave and three to the chancel. The easternmost, that of the sanctuary, differs from the two other bays of the chancel roof. There is again a slight difference between the latter and the roof of the nave. Until recently, the ancient work of the chancel roof was hidden by a plaster ceiling. The roof is shown in detail on the accompanying plate. The principals are arched, and have deep collars. There are internal and external massive wall-plates. A double row of purlins extends the length of the church. The ridge-piece was of the usual square section, set diagonally, but none of the original exists. The purlins of the chancel roof were rebated, over which the rafters were notched. The wind-braces under the purlins are cusped. The rafters were rebated, to receive the upright boarding or paneling between them. The two western bays of the chancel roof differed from that of the nave, in that the rafters were strutted from the wall-plate. The struts and the sides of the principals were grooved to receive panels. The sanctuary had a curved wooden ceiling, following the shape of the arched principals, divided vertically and horizontally by moulded ribs, on which curved panels rested. The sides of the principals were grooved to receive the panels.

When the Rector, the Rev. Thomas James, was appointed to the living, a few years ago, the roof was in a very dilapidated state, and in 1900 he determined to repair it. The slating was in very poor condition, and, in the first instance, it was necessary to strip the roof. None of the original boarding remained on the rafters. Most of the rafters were decayed, and some were not original. Several of the purlins had evidently been renewed. The boarding of the sanctuary ceiling was found in position, but cracked, broken, and dilapidated.

In the illustrations the roof is shown as it originally existed. The remains of the various timbers were sufficient to indicate the sizes, shape, and construction of the various parts of the roof.

The principals had spread and opened widely at the joints. Most of the oak pins had given way. One or two principal rafters were severely cracked, and had little power of support. In repairing the roof, no "restoration" was attempted. The principals were not taken down. The worst were cramped, tightened up, and bound together with iron bolts and straps. In the case of a badly-broken principal, new timber had to be placed at the side to strengthen it, but not to interfere with the old work. The old ribs of the chancel ceiling were not moved. The other ancient timbers, purlins, etc., were retained as far as it was practicable. It was necessary, however, to provide new rafters throughout. But the new rafters and covering are distinctly modern work, and not restoration.

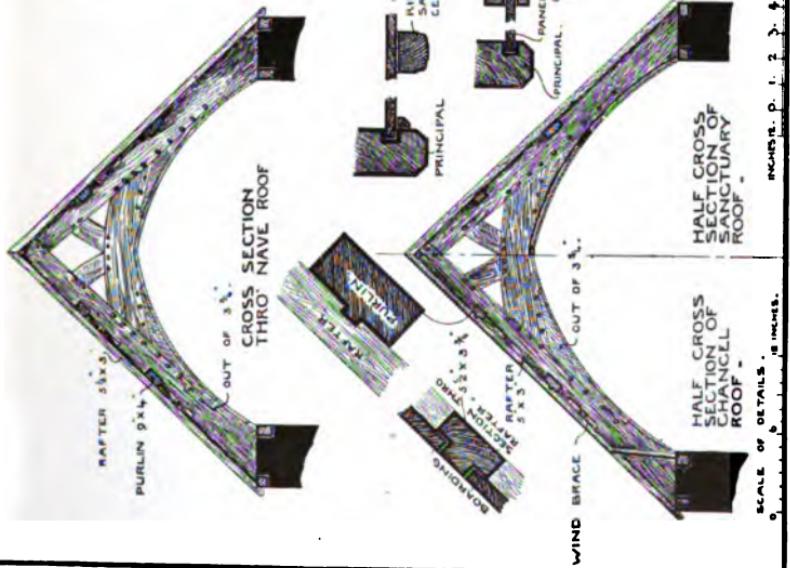
Of the walls, the east and the upper portion of the west-end with the bell-gablet, which had been rebuilt in 1853, had again given way, and it was found necessary to reconstruct them. Funds would not permit a new window and bell-gablet to be substituted for the wretched work of 1853.

The north and south walls, though bulged and much out of the perpendicular, appeared sound. To run cement in from above, and to do a certain amount of pointing, therefore, was all that was considered necessary.

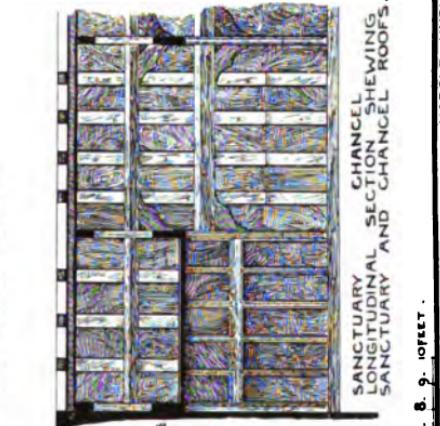
Much of the internal plastering was in a very decayed state. It was necessary to re-plaster a large extent of wall surface.

All the fittings are modern, and of poor design; but again, in this case, the question of cost prohibited any substitute being made.

LLANFIANGEL
DENBIGHSHIRE
CHURCH
GLYN-MYFYL ROOFS



LONGITUDINAL SECTION
THRO' NAVE ROOF



INCHES. P. 1. 2. 2. 4. 2. 6. 7. 8. 9. OFFSET.

HAROLD HUGHES

The bell in the modern gablet bears the inscription :
“ 1594 TI AG RO” (see Illustration).

RO 1594 TI AG

Inscription on Bell at Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr.

The sedilia consists of an oak bench, with four raised panels and curved arms, and has inscribed on it, in raised letters, “ Hugh Davies’s Bench. 1753.”

The entrance-door is square-headed, of oak, and is nail-studded. It is hung with wrought-iron hinges, with rudely-ornamented ends.

The wooden balusters in front of the gallery probably formerly belonged to the altar-rail. Portions of old pews (chiefly doors) form a dado against the side walls. Probably they were placed in this position in 1853. Two old doors, fixed against the chancel walls, are inscribed : “ 17 ^W _{EB} : 21.”

The church contains a massive ancient oak chest.

The churchyard is bounded on the north side by the river Alwen. In 1781 a haystack is said to have been carried away by the river when in flood, and to have blocked up a bridge lower down the stream, causing the water to rise to a considerable height. A small slab, fixed in the north wall, about 8 ft. or 9 ft. above the floor level, marks the height to which the water rose in the church. Eventually, the bridge is said to have been swept away by the flood, but the water did not subside before the chancel had sustained much damage.

Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr is the birthplace of several celebrated men : amongst others, Owen Jones, the antiquary, who was born at “ Tyddyn Tudur,” in this parish, in 1741 ; Hugh Maurice, another antiquary ; and his son, Dr. Peter Maurice, of New College, Oxford.¹

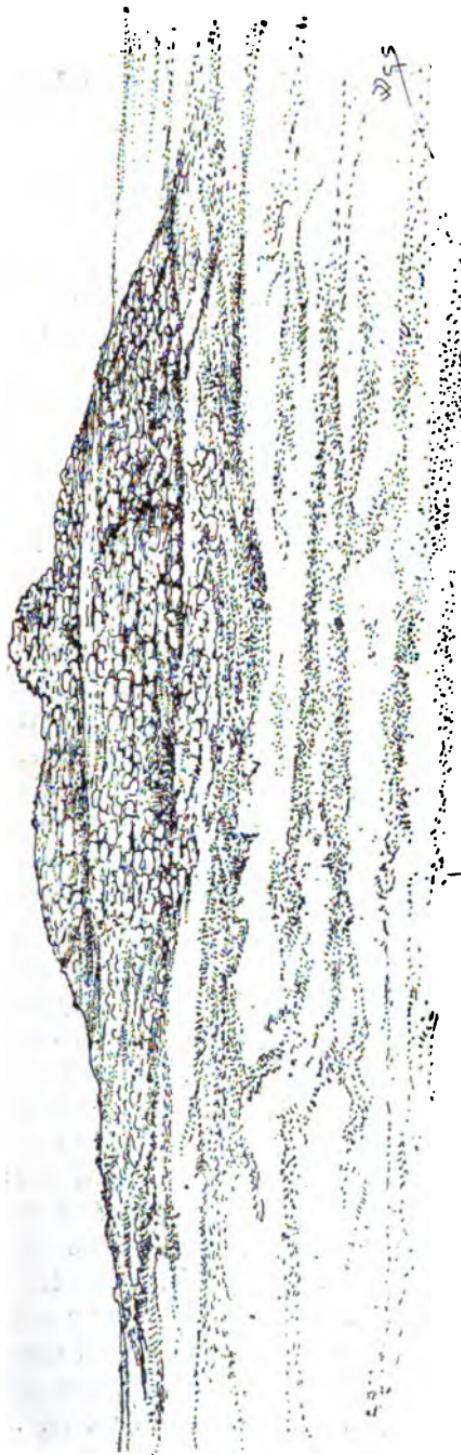
¹ *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 553.

CRUG YR AVON: GLAMORGAN'S LONE SENTRY-BOX.

BY JOHN GRIFFITH, ESQ.

CRUG YR AVON, or Avan, is situate at the source of the river Avon, which flows into the sea at Aberavon. Close by, also, is the highest source of the river Ogwr, Ogmore. The crug also is on the boundary of Ystrad-yfodwg parish, occupying the western edge of the peat-bog which crowns Craig y Parc, Cwmpark, where Edward Lhwyd, two hundred years ago, discovered some coal and a "flint axe," the latter being probably the first discovery of the kind in Wales known to antiquaries, and may be found, perhaps, in the Ashmolean Museum with the "fossils" which, the biographer of Lhwyd says, "he did not live to digest."

Crug yr Avon is 1,859 ft. above the level of the sea, 112 ft. lower than the place called in maps Carn Mosyn, the highest point in Glamorgan. But though the latter is higher, it is less conspicuous. I venture to say, though without any authority except my own observation, that from no other point in Glamorgan can such an expanse of land be seen as from Crug yr Avon. It was a cloudy day, with the sunlight streaming down through the rents in black clouds, when I first visited the crug. Just as I was looking around on the spot, a stream of light fell on Burry Inlet, disclosing the stacks of Llanelly; and, further, a range of hills in the heart of Pembrokeshire. If I had the aid of a glass, I might be able to distinguish some points in Cardiganshire, near Cardigan town. But, leaving the last out, I could distinguish seven counties: Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecon, Monmouth, Somerset, Devon, and the whole of Glamorgan, except a portion hidden from view by the lower hills on the south-west side. It



Cnig yr Avon - from the West

Cnig yr Avon.

is peculiar of this crug that it commands a view from the Bristol Avon to Pembrokeshire, except the part between Porthcawl and Swansea. On the north the view is restricted by the Carmarthenshire Vans and the Brecknock Beacons. On the east side, the Sugar Loaf and Blorenge at Abergavenny are seen. Netherwent is hidden from view by the Ebbw Vale hills, and the hillocks which keep company with Twm Barlwm, or Twyn Barlwm, of Risca.

If the crug is to be regarded from a military point of view, it possesses another singular feature. While it practically commands all entrances to the Rhondda on one side, it is not visible at all in the Rhondda. The site is certainly of strategic significance, as a glance at the map will show.

The crug, or tumulus, is, measured over the whole, 77 ft. in diameter. The height of the crug proper is 8 ft. 3 ins., but on the southern edge is a stone tower, 3 ft. high and 7 ft. 6 ins. diameter. The crug seems to be perfectly round, with a terraced outline, as if built in three sections, one on the top of the other. On the outside is a marked ditch, and at the time we secured a photograph of the crug it was surrounded by a ring of water. It is not easy to decide whether or not the ditch at one time was of considerable depth. Between the ditch and the bottom of the crug proper is a space of 11 ft., rising 1 ft. 6 ins. or so above the ditch. What fills the space seems to be *débris* fallen from the crug, or it may be the first section of it. But the reason I have for regarding this 11 ft. space as fallen *débris* is, that the line of the crug proper is still marked by the usual upright stones, to keep the stuff in, as it were. One nearly always finds the outer line of our Rhondda cairns marked by upright stones. But these upright stones of Crug yr Avon are 11 ft. from the outer line, and they appear 2 ft. or more above the ditch.

The line of the top section is as well marked as the line of the lower, with a terrace between. In the very top of the crug is a crater-like hole, 14 ft. wide at the

top and 1 ft. 8 ins. deep. The edges around the hole are well preserved. Though a hole, it does not appear as the work of reckless grave-spoilers. Besides, the stones with which the tower on the south edge of the crater-hole has been built are different from the loose stones of the cairn. The former are for the most part rounded, and there is good reason for believing that the supplementary stone towers, which crown some half-a-dozen Rhondda cairns are not only modern, but built also of stones gathered from other places. There was the feeling of superstitious reverence with which cairns were regarded. There was also a singular custom which appears to have been observed in this neighbourhood as late as the middle of the last century. An aged resident of Blaenrhondda has told me that he remembers the time when a farmer on the "Glamorgan Alps" would "get mad" at a man who would travel along the old road, from Hirwain to Glyncorwg, without picking up a stone to add to one of the cairns, which were such useful guides along the mountain wilds. I have further observed—and I have seen all the cairns in this district which have supplementary towers—that an old road passes by each of them. A famous old road may be traced from Llangeinor to Blaencwm, passing Crug yr Avon. Roads from Bwlch y Clawdd, Cwmpark, Maesteg, and other places, meet at the same spot.

On the whole, I am inclined to regard the hole referred to as a space which was once occupied by sentinels or watchmen. There is an exactly similar hole on a tumulus near Gelli, Rhondda, which commands a view of the valley up to Treherbert. I have the joint opinion of two experts, who merely judged from a written description of the crug, that it is probably a sepulchral mound, used also as a point of observation. Whether such a curiously-constructed mound was used also for purposes of defence is a question that naturally occurs to the observer. I may say, also, that there is no sign of the crug

having been broken into, except the hole on the top already mentioned.

The crug is miles from everywhere. To visit it means half a day's tramp from the nearest centre of civilisation. Nantymoel, Cwmpark, Blaengwynfi, and Blaencwm possess about equal advantages as starting-points. As competent antiquaries seem to dread the Rhondda, my friend, Mr. E. J. Powell, of Ystrad Rhondda, and myself, after four visits to the crug, have succeeded in conveying it bodily on a piece of paper to this sheet, where the experts can see it and tell us all about it. The members of the Rhondda Naturalists' Society would like to know something definite about this lone sentry-box of Glamorgan. It has been suggested that the crug was an important repeating station on an ancient line of wireless telegraphy, which ran from London to St. David's, possibly to Ireland. As the crug is covered with grass, which, at the time, was of the same dull brown colour as the surrounding peat-bog, it was very difficult to obtain a good photograph ; but, I think, the result, after repeated efforts, is the best that could be obtained.

FLINTSHIRE SUBSIDY ROLL, 1592.

THROUGH the kindness of Colonel Howard, C.B., of Wigfair, St. Asaph, I am enabled to send the accompanying transcript of the Subsidy Roll for the several Hundreds of the county of Flint, which is among the many deeds he has inherited from Wickwer (as it was formerly spelt) and Hafodunos. This particular record, doubtless, came through John Lloyd, of Vaenol Vawr and Wickwer, registrar of the diocese of St. Asaph, and one of the commissioners acting for the Hundreds of "Counssillt, Ruthllan and Prestatton." The other Hundreds are those of "Mould and Mallors."

The return is of value as well as interest, in that it gives, under each Hundred, the parishes of which it consisted, and the landowners resident therein, with the amount of their assessed value from 20*s.* upwards, and also those tradesmen whose "goodes" were assessed at £3 and above. Of these there were in the whole county only twenty-five, and only one of them was above £3, viz., William Hanmer Gent., in Broughton, £5. The landowners, on the other hand, were one hundred and sixty two. Of these the wealthiest was John Hanmer of Hanmer, £13; next to him came Thomas Mostin of Mostyn, and Roger Puleston of Emral, £10 each; John Conway, of Bodryddan, and William Hanmer, probably of The Fenns, followed with £7 each; there was only one at £6, Roger Brereton; the four next were assessed at £5, viz., Ravenscroft of Bretton, Mostyn of Basingwerk (Maes Glas), Griffith of Caerwys, and Mostin of Talacre; while £4 represented the rental of Trevor of Trevalyn, Davies of Gwysaney, Stanley of Ewloe, Hope of Broughton, Salusbury of Bachegraig, and Morgan of Golden Grove. It must, however, be borne in mind that this is "the second

payment of the second subsidy"; but even so, and remembering the far greater value of money at that time, it does not show any overwhelmingly large proprietors, while the one hundred and twenty two put down at 20s. or 30s. show how much more generally and evenly lands were then held. And this is further illustrated by the large number of old mansions scattered all over the county, which are now simply tenanted as farm-houses. The rate of this subsidy was one shilling and fourpence in the pound on the "landes" and one shilling in the pound on the "goodes." No manufactures, no coalpits, no mines, are specified, and it is probable there were none, or at least none profitably worked; and the picture it recalls is in marked contrast to the smoky and grimy aspect of portions of the county at the present day.

In the whole Hundred of Rhuddlan there is not a single instance of "goodes" assessed, though it boasted a Port; and in the adjoining Hundred of Prestatyn, with its Talargoch, only one, and that one not at Meliden but at Llanasa. The names of some of those assessed in their "goodes," such as Ravenscroft, Conway, Eyton and Hanmer, show the higher social position of business in those days, when the younger sons of the landed gentry were brought up to follow some useful trade.

With the help of Mr. A. N. Palmer and Mr. A. Ffoulkes Roberts, I have been able to identify and localise the homes of a considerable portion of the persons mentioned; and they cannot fail to be useful for the verification of pedigrees and for tracing the devolution of properties long since absorbed in other and larger estates. Those that have not been as yet identified will often find their clue in the parochial registers, and they will all help to illustrate the social and economical history of their time and parish.

D. R. THOMAS.

An Extracte made the xxiiith day of September, in the xxxiiijth yere of the Raigne of our most gracious Sovraigne Ladie Quene Elizabeth, &c., of the Second paym^t of the Second Subsidie graunted to her mat^{ie} att the p'liament holden in the xxxith yere of her highnes most gracious Raigne, Taxed and Sessed upon the Inhabitants of the hundred of Mould in the Com. of Flint, before Roger Puleston, Rob^te Davies, and Thomas Evans, Esquiers, by vertue of her mat^{ies} C'mission unto them and others directed.

HUNDRED DE MOULD.

Hope.

Richard Trevor ¹ Esquier	...	...	in landes	iiij <i>l</i> i.	vs. iiijd.
Richard Yonge ²	...	...	in landes	xxx <i>s</i> .	ijs.
Edward ap Roger	...	...	in landes	xxx <i>s</i> .	ijs.
John Lloyd	...	...	in landes	xxx <i>s</i> .	ijs.
Richard Sneyde	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xvid.
Ellice Yonge	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xvid.
Rees ap Hoell	...	...	in goodes	ii <i>l</i> i.	ijs.
Griffith ap Rob ^t e	...	...	in goodes	ii <i>l</i> i.	ijs.
Rees ap John	...	...	in goodes	ii <i>l</i> i.	ijs.
Rob ^t e Trevor ³	...	...	in landes	ls.	iijs. iiijd.

Moulde.

Rob ^t e Davies, ⁴ Esquier	...	...	in landes	iiij <i>l</i> i.	vs. iijd.
Rob ^t e lloyd de Hertesheath	...	...	in landes	x <i>l</i> s.	ijs. viijd.
John Wynne de Towre	...	...	in landes	x <i>l</i> s.	ijs. viijd.
Edward Lloyd ap Will'm ⁵	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xxvjd.
Edd. ap Jeu'n ap D'd ap Rees ⁶	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xvjd.
Rees ap Jeu'n ap D'd ap Rees ⁷	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xvjd.
John Eaton	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xvjd.
Peter Wyn	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xvid.
Evan ap Ithell ⁸	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xvid.
Evan ap John Wyn	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xvjd.
Thomas Griffith	...	...	in landes	x <i>l</i> s.	ijs. vijd.
Jeu'n ap John Gruff	...	...	in goodes	ii <i>l</i> i.	—
John Robtes	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xvjd.

Hawarden.

Thomas Ravenscroft, ⁹ Esq.	...	...	in landes	v <i>l</i> i.	vis. viijd.
Edward Stanley, ¹⁰ Esquier	...	...	in landes	iiij <i>l</i> i.	vs. iiijd.
John Hope, ¹¹ Esquier	...	...	in landes	iiij <i>l</i> i.	vs. iiijd.
Thomas Whitley ¹²	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s</i> .	xvid.

¹ Of Trefalyn.² Of Bryn Iorkyn.³ Of Plas Teg.⁴ Of Gwysaney.⁵ Of Trerbeirdd.⁶ Of Rhual.⁷ Of Coedyllai.⁸ Of Llwynegrynn.⁹ Of Bretton, High Sheriff 1595, married Catherine Grosvenor of Eaton.¹⁰ Of Ewloe, was buried at Hawarden 1608-9.¹¹ John Hope, Esq., of Broughton, M.P. for Flintshire, 1584-86; married Maud, daughter of Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq., of Bretton.¹² Of Aston.

John Evance	..	..	..	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Peirs Whitley	..	..	..	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Will'm Corbyn	..	..	..	in goodes	ijij <i>l.</i>	ij <i>s.</i>
Richard Browne	..	..	..	in goodes	ijij <i>l.</i>	ij <i>s.</i>
Will'm floxe	..	..	..	in goodes	ijij <i>l.</i>	ij <i>s.</i>
George Ravenscroft ¹	..	..	..	in goodes	ijij <i>l.</i>	ij <i>s.</i>

Sum' pagine *ijij*l.* ij*s.* ij*d.**

JOHE'S AP WILL'M AP JOHN DE
ARTHINWENT per Collecto'r

ROGER PULESTON.²

Rob't DAVIES.³

THO. EVANS.⁴

An Extracte made the xxvth day of September in the xxxiiijth yere of the Raigne of or most gracious Sovaigne Lady Quene Elizabeth, &c. of the second paym^t of the second subsidy granted to her mat^e att the p'liament holden the xxxijth yere of her Highnes Raigne, taxed and sessed upon the Inhabitantes of the hundred of Cou'ssillt in the com of Fflint before John Conwey, Will'm Mostin, John lloid, Tho. Evans, Esqr^s by vertue of her Mat' Commission unto them and others directed.

HUNDRED DE COU'SSILLT.

Whitford.

Thomas Mostin, Esqueir ⁵	..	..	in landes	xli.	xiijs. iiijd.
Roger Mostyn, Esq. ⁶	..	..	in landes	ijij <i>l.</i>	iii <i>j.</i>
Peirs Pennant ⁷	..	..	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
David lloid ap John ap Ho'll	..	..	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
John ap Res ap David ap Pell	..	..	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Thomas ap Edd ap Robte	..	..	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Peirs ap Ieu'n ap Ithell	..	..	in goodes	iiij <i>l.</i>	ij <i>s.</i>

holliwell.

Will'm Mostin, Esquier ⁸	..	..	in landes	vli.	vis. viijd.
Nicholas Pennant ⁹	..	..	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Thomas ap John Gruff	..	..	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Thomas Manley	..	..	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Richard Gruff	..	..	in goodes	ijij <i>l.</i>	ij <i>s.</i>

¹ Of Bretton, son of Thomas Ravenscroft.

² Of Emrall, M.P. for Flintshire, 1588, 1593.

³ Of Gwysaney.

⁴ Of Soughton, Northop.

⁵ Of Mostyn.

⁶ Eldest son of Thomas.

⁷ Of Bychton.

⁸ Of Talacre and Maesglas, i.e., Greenfields (Basingwerk Abbey).

⁹ Of Bagillt. "Nicklas Pennant ap Harri Penant ap Edward Pennant ap Thomas Penant abad Dinas Basyn ap David Penant of Ychdan."—*L. Dicenn*, vol. ii, p. 305.

Kilkain.

John ffacknall ¹	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
John Davies	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Christopher Hanmer	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
John Griffith de Brythdire	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Gruff ap Ithell Wyn	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Peirs Will'ms	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Lewis ap John Eyton	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Evan lloid ap Richard	...	...	...	in goodes	ijjli.	ijjs.

Halkin.

Thomas Jones	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
John ap Ieun lloid	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
David Gruff ap Ho'll	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
John Pennant	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Richard ap Robte ap Rees and	}	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Thomas ap Richard						

Northoppe.

Thomas Hanmer, ² Esquier	...	...	...	in landes	ijjli.	ijjs.
Thomas Evance, ³ Esquier	...	...	...	in landes	ijjli.	ijjs.
Rob't Salusbury ⁴	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Richard Lewis	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Ellice Kenricke	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Edward Conwey ⁵	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
John ap Richard ⁶	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
John Thomas ap Ho'll ⁷	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Edward ap Thomas ap Morice	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Owen Hanmer	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Edd ap Thomas ap Rees	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Ie'u'n ap Ithell	...	...	...	in goodes	ijjli.	ijjs.

flint.

Thomas ffrauncis	...	...	...	in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Peirs Conwey	...	...	...	in goodes	ijjli.	ijjs.
Thomas Walker	...	...	...	in goodes	ijjli.	ijjs.
				Sm' pagine	ijjli. vijjs. iiijd.	
ELLINE AP RICHARD AP MORICE					r. h. corner torn off.	

Peticollector.

Jo. HANMER.⁸THO. EVANS.⁹

¹ Of Ffachnallt. He married Jane Brereton of Esclusham.—*Porys Vadog*, vol. iii, p. 54.

² Of Caervallwch.

³ Of Soughton.

⁴ Of Leadbrook.

⁵ Of Soughton.

⁶ Of Caervallough. He married Margaret, sister of Edward Conwey.

⁷ Of Caervallough.

⁸ Of Hanmer.

⁹ Of Soughton.

An Extracte made the xiiiijth day of Septemb'r, in the xxxiiijth yere of the Raigne of our mooste gracious Sou'aigne Ladie Quene Elizabeth, &c., of the second paym^t of the second Subsidie graunted to her Mat^{ie} att the p'liament holden in the xxxijth yere of her highnes most gracious Raigne, Taxed and Sessed upon thinhabitants of the hu'dred of Ruthllan, in the Com. of flint, before Will'm Mostin, John lloid and Thomas Evans, Esquires, by vertue of her Mat^{ies} Comission unto them & others directed.

HUNDRED DE RUTHLLAN.

Ruthllan.

John Conwey, ¹ Esquier	...	...	in landes	viii <i>s.</i>	ix <i>s.</i> iii <i>jd.</i>
Piers Conwey ²	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Thomas Hughes ³	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Hugh Piers ap Hugh ⁴	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>

llanelwhey.

John lloid, Esquier ⁵	...	...	in landes	ij <i>jd.</i>	iii <i>s.</i>
John Conwey, ⁶ Esquier	...	...	in landes	i <i>ls.</i>	ijs. viij <i>jd.</i>
Thomas Humfrey ⁷	...	...	in laudes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Ffowlike ap Roberte ⁸	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Rob'te Gruff: ap Ieu'n ⁹	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Hugh ap M'edd ¹⁰	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Rees Wyn ap Ho'll ¹¹	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Piers Thomas ¹²	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Piers Grigor	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
John ffolkes ¹³	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>

Shiuoge.

John Hughes, ¹⁴ esquier	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Will'm Jones	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
John Powell	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Rice Wyn ap Ho'll ¹⁵	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Rice ap Ithell	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Will'm ap John Thomas	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Hugh ap Rees ap Ieuan	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Piers ap John	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Jane, v'ch Hugh, late wyef of John ap John Thomas		...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>
Rice ap John Wyn	...	...	in landes	xx <i>s.</i>	xv <i>jd.</i>

¹ Of Bodryddan.

² Of Llewerlyd.

³ Of Vaenol Vawr.

⁴ Of Bodelwyddan.

⁵ Of Pengwern.

⁶ Of Gwerneigrion.

⁷ Of Coedybrain.

⁸ Of Hendre.

⁹ Of Cwybyr.

¹⁰ Of Plas Coch.

¹¹ Of Vaenol Vach.

¹² Of Bodeugan, d. 1608.

¹³ Of Gledlom.

Cairwies.

Peirs Gruff ¹ , Esquier	...	... in landes	vli.	vis. viijd.
Rob'te Gruff ² , Esquier	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Henry Morgan	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Thomas ap John Morgan	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Harry Browne	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .

Botvarry.

Thomas Will'ms	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Rob'te Geathin	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Will'm Thom's Lewis	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Rob'te ap Roger	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .

Dimerchion.

Roger Salusbury ³	...	... in landes	iiijli.	vs. iiiijd.
Harry Thom's ap d'd ap Pell	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Rob'te ap Rob'te	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Rob'te ap Hugh ap Maddocke	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .

Combe.

John D'd lloid	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
John ap E'dd ap Rob'te	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Ll'en ap Hugh	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
John ap John ap Rob'te in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .

Nannerche.

Will'm ap Ithell in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
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Sum' pagine iiijli. xvijs. iiijd.

HUGH AP JOHN WYN de }
Dem' chion peticollector }JOHN LLOYD³Tho. EVANS.⁴

An Extracte made the xxvth day of September in the xxxiiijth yere of the Raigne (as before) in the Hundred of Prestatton in the Com. of Flint, before John Conwey, Will'm Mostin, John lloid, and Will'm Griffith, esqueirs, by vertue of her Ma^{tie}.

HU'DRED DE PRESTATTON.

Llanhafaphe.

Peirs mostin, ⁵ Esquier	...	... in landes	vli.	vis. viijd.
Edward Morgan, ⁶ Esquier	...	... in landes	iiijli.	vs. iiijd.
Will'm Griffith, Esq.	...	... in landes	iiijli.	iijs.
Peirs ap Edward	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Bennet ap Thomas	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Hugh Lewis de Gronant	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Thomas ap Harry Vachan	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj ^d .
Richard fulke	...	... in goodes	iiili.	iijs.

¹ Of Caerwys. See *L. Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 298.² Of Vaenol Vawr and Wickwer.³ Of Talacre.⁴ Of Soughton.
⁶ Of Gwlgre, now Golden Grove.

Diserthe.

Hugh Peirs in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Hugh Will'ms in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.

Meliden.

Henry Conwey in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
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Relifnoide.

John Wyn ap Rob'te ¹ in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
John ap Ithell Wyn in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.

Sum' pagine, xxxjs.

ROB'TE AP L'LEN AP GWYN }
de Relifnoide petticollector } JOHN LLOYD.

THO. EVANS.

An Extract made the iiiijth day of October in the xxxiiijth yeare
of the Reigne of or Sov'eigne Lady Quene Elizabeth, &c.,
of the later payment of the second subcedye granted to her
Matie at the parlement holden in the xxxijth yeare of her
heignes reigne, taxed and cessed uppon th'inhabitants of
the hu'dred of Mallors, in the county of flint, before John
Hanmer and Roger Puleston, esquires, by vertue of her
Mat' Comission to them and others directed.

THE HUNDRED OF MALLOR'S.

Abinbury.

John Rob'tes ²	...	...	... in landes	xls.	ijs. viijd.
Gruff. ap John ap edward in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.

Erbistocke.

George Salesbury, ³ gent. in landes	xxxs.	ijs.
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Bangor.

humfrey Ellis, ⁴ gent. in landes	xls.	ijs. viijd.
Raffe ellis, ⁵ gent. in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Lewis ap Edward	...	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Roger Davis, ⁶ gent.	...	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Edward Eyton, gent.	...	...	... in goodes	iiijli.	ijs.

Ou'ten fforren.

Edward ap Richard...	...	...	... in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
David lloyd mathew in landes	xxs.	xxjd.
David Reece in landes	xxs.	xvj.d.
Richard Eyton, gent. in goodes	iiijli.	ijs.

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¹ Of Emral.² Of Broughton Hall.³ Of Halghton Hall.⁴ Son of William Lloyd. He died in Spain.

broughton.

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George Mathew in goodes	iiijli.	iijs.

Sum'e vjli. & vijs. viijd.

THOMAS COWP' of
iscoid petty collecto' }JO. HANMER.⁴
ROGER PULESTON.⁵¹ Of Fenns Hall.² Of Penley.³ Of Talwern or Talwrn.⁴ Of Hanmer.⁵ Of Emral.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND TEXT OF OUR EARLY ENGLISH BIBLE,
AND OF ITS TRANSLATION INTO WELSH. By GEORGE LEADER
OWEN, of Withybush, in the County of Pembroke, sometime
Scholar of Trinity Hall and Bachelor of Laws in the University
of Cambridge.

It is pleasant to find a layman take up such a literary quest as the History and Text of Our Early English Bible, still more so to see that he has derived so much pleasure, as Mr. Owen evidently has done from the theme; but whether it is always necessary or wise to publish abroad what has been a delight to oneself, is a question upon which opinions will differ.

Mr. Owen's title divides itself into two sections, the one bearing on our "Early English Bible," the other on the Welsh translation; and "Notes" is a happily-chosen term for the information he has gathered together. They do not profess to go very deeply into the subject, but they do present the distinctive features of successive versions of the English Bible; and the word-illustrations of the growth of the language from the time of Wycliffe are both interesting and helpful. But we wish he had kept a more watchful eye over his proof-sheets, as there is much inconsistency in some of his dates. Wycliffe's Bible, on p. 10, is assigned to 1382, on p. 20 to c. 1382-3, and on pp. 21 and 30 to 1383. Tyndale's birth was "in 1483" on p. 30, but, on p. 33, "about A.D. 1484;" Taverner's Bible, p. 47, is dated at the top of the page 1539, but at the bottom of the same page we read, "To the honour and prayse of God, was this Bible prynct and fynyshed in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, MDLI." The same Codex is written as the "Alexandrine" on p. 6, and the "Alexandrian" on p. 10. "The Vulgate," we are told, "was for nearly a thousand years the parent of every version of the Scriptures in Western Europe," p. 8; but the "Old Latin" version was of earlier date than, and independent of, St. Jerome's, and was the one followed in the Scoto-Britannic Church (Haddan and Stubbs, vol. i, p. 170). On p. 40, again, we have the confused description of "the Welsh Bible, first translated by Dr. Morgan, Bishop of St. Asaph in 1588;" if this date refers to the *translation* it is not correct, for it was *published* in 1588, and if it means that Dr. Morgan was "Bishop of St. Asaph" in that year it is not correct. He was not made a bishop at all till 1595, and did not become "Bishop of St. Asaph" till 1601.

It is, however, when we come to the second section, the Translation of the Welsh Bible, the section with which the *Archæologia*

Cambrensis is most concerned, that we are most disappointed. What "fragments of the Bible were translated from the Vulgate into the Welsh language" in 1557, we have no idea. Can the reference be to the "Llith a Ban," published in 1551? the history to which we are invited begins by assigning the Act of A.D. 1563 to A.D. 1562. We demur altogether to the assumption on the title-page and of the heading of the sections, that the Welsh version is only a translation of the English one: "Our Early-English Bible, and its Translation into Welsh;" "the Translation of the English Bible into the Ancient British Tongue." The evidence is all the other way. The New Testament of 1567 bears on its title the statement that it was "Gwedy ei dynnu, yd y gadei yr aencyfaith, 'air yn ei glydd or Groec a'r Llatin," i.e., was drawn word for word, as far as the idioms allowed, from the Greek and the Latin; and whatever version Morgan may have used as his groundwork, it certainly was not the English. The New Testament, we are told, on the authority of Mr. Dore, was printed "at the cost and charges of Humphrey Poy," but we are not told who Humphrey Poy was. The name was not Poy, but "Toy," that of a well-known family at Carmarthen; and it is added that it was "not divided into verses," which is only partially true, as the 21st chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and the first twelve verses of the 22nd chapter, are so divided; and so is the whole of the remainder, from the beginning of 2nd Timothy to the end of the Revelation. On the next page we read that "the Dedication to the Queen (Elizabeth) was signed by William Salesbury, Thomas Huet, Chantor (should be Cantor), *Menevensis*, and Dr. Richard Davis (should be Davies) *Menevensis*; but on the following page we have the dedication itself, with only (and that correctly) the signature of William Salesbury. Dr. Davies, moreover, was not a native of Denbigh, either town or county, but of Gwyffin, in Carnarvonshire. Again, we have on pp. 75 and 77 the date of Morgan's Bible given three times as 1558, whereas it should be 1588; and on p. 76 "Mr. Dore says that, as in the case of Miles Coverdale's Bible, Bishop Morgan's assistants in the translation are unknown;" but Dr. Morgan himself records his obligations to the Bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph, the Dean of Westminster (Gabriel Goodman), Dr. David Powel, and Archdeacon Edmund Prys, as well as Richard Vaughan, the Provost of St. John's Hospital (not the Rector of the parish of p. 77), Lutterworth.

Even Bishop Parry's Bible, 1620, was not translated from the English, although its purpose was evidently to bring the Welsh into accord with the Authorised English Version of 1611; but if we may take the Revised Version as the standard, Parry's Bible was not nearly so accurate and faithful to the original as was that of Morgan, which it claims to have amended. We are sorry we cannot speak more favourably of this section of the "Notes," and we offer these criticisms as our contribution to a more careful and reliable edition at some future time.

A LIST OF THOSE WHO DID HOMAGE AND FEALTY TO THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINCE OF WALES, IN A.D. 1301. Edited by EDWARD OWEN, Barrister-at-Law. Privately printed, 1901.

THIS list is a copy, not of the original record, but of a transcript of that record made in the eighteenth year of Edward III. The scribes who took down the names of the homagers in 1301 no doubt blundered sadly over the Welsh names, and the transcriber of 1344 must have added to the confusion. But Mr. Owen has rightly kept the form of the names as they appear in the Patent Roll, and restricted himself to adding foot-notes which in many cases are of considerable interest, and contain some most important identifications.

We must not expect to find in the list the names of free Welshmen whose lands lay in the great lordships such as Bromfield, Yale, Chirk, Powys, Rhos, Rhyfyniog, and the like, for their overlords in doing homage for themselves did homage for those under them also. Nor must we look for the names of South Wilians, for the towns at which fealty was rendered, besides Chester and other places in England, were in North Wales: at Flint, Ruthin, Rhuddlan, and Conway. Still, we find mentioned men who belonged to both of these classes, and the Welsh personal names amount in all to about six hundred. And defective and disappointing as the record may be in some respects, it contains, nevertheless, plenty of material for the student of Welsh genealogy and history.

Tudor ap Grono, the progenitor of Owen Tudor, appears in the list, and his brothers David and Griffith are also named. Of "Griffith Vaghan filius Griffini ap Ereward, Dengleseye" [Griffith Vychan ap Griffith ap Iorwerth, of Anglesey], Mr. Owen promises us more hereafter. Meanwhile, he devotes to him a useful note.

"Dominus Lewelinus, episcopus Assavensis," was one of the first Welshmen in 1301 to swear fealty, but he did not do homage, because he had no land. This Llewelyn is sometimes named Llewelyn *ap Ynyr*, but he must have been Llewelyn *ap Llewelyn ap Ynyr*, as was hinted in *Arch. Camb.* 1893, p. 275. Accordingly, "Griffinus ap Lewel, fr [frater] episcopi Assavensis" is mentioned in the list as one of the homagers. So, bishop Llewelyn's brother was Griffith ap Llewelyn, and doubtless the Griffith ap Llewelyn *ap Ynyr* whose monument is in the church of Llanarmon yn Iâl.

The list gives the name of "Ffrater Adam abbas de Berdeseye." This was probably a distinct person, as Mr. Owen says, from the Adam who was Abbot of Bardsey in 1252. In the *Taxatio* of 1291 the two "portions" of the church of Hope are mentioned, and the rector described as elsewhere beneficed, but the name of the vicar is not given. Here, however, in 1301 "Kenwryk vicarius de Hope" is duly named. John, Earl of Warren, also renders fealty to the Prince as Earl of Chester, "for the land of Hope in the county of Chester."

While we are speaking of ecclesiastics, we may pick out the names of "Maddoc ap Crenwich [Cynwrig] archidiaconus Den-gleseye," David ap Plethyn clericus familiæ episcopi de Bangor," and "Dauid ap Bleyny, parsone de Kirkyn" [? Cilcen], which appear in the list. One wonders whether "clericus familiæ" is a loose Latin rendering of the Welsh "offeiriad teulu."

In the note to "Hereward ap Ninio" Mr. Owen speaks of the name "Nenniau" or "Nynniau" as unusual. So it is. Yet two other persons bearing this same name are mentioned in the record of 1301, and the present writer noticed that "Jollyn ap David ap Nyneo" was one of the two collectors of subsidies in Worthenbury and Bangor [Isycoed] in A.D. 1435. The personal name "Awr" the writer has never encountered outside the genealogies. But it is here, "Ieuan ab Awr." "Traer" is another curious name—"Kenwick ap Traer" and "Madd' ap Traer." Perhaps it is an abbreviation of "Trahaiarn."

The place-name "Youghit," if a place-name it be, follows "Maillor Seisnek," and may possibly therefore be intended for "Yscoet" [Iscoed]. But this guess, for it is nothing more, is only suggested in defect of a better explanation.

We have pleasure in tendering to Mr. Edward Owen our warm thanks for transcribing and printing this important list, and for the laborious and learned notes with which he has illuminated it. The booklet is dedicated to H.R.H. the present Prince of Wales, and appears most opportunely (in 1901) exactly six hundred years after the men of 1301 swore fealty to the first English Prince.

A. N. P.

PORTFOLIO OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CROMLECHS OF ANGLESEY AND CARNARVON. By JOHN F. GRIFFITH, F.L.S. (Bangor, 1900.)

THIS work contains forty-three large photographs of cromlechs reproduced by the collotype process, with a short description of each, giving references to the longer accounts of the monuments to be found in the back volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The photographs have been extremely well taken by Mr. Griffith, and as Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, of Derby, are responsible for the reproductions, it need hardly be said that full justice is done to the originals.

Most of the cromlechs are in a ruinous condition, and Mr. Griffith states that four of them have disappeared altogether since the year 1830. The following passage from the Introduction throws an unpleasant light on the doings of the ignorant local bodies in whose hands power has been most injudiciously placed, by a Government anxious above all things to secure the popular vote at the next election.

"The establishment of parish councils would seem to have added a new danger to their (*i.e.*, the cromlechs') continued existence, for

what one man would not dare to do alone, he does not hesitate to do in co-operation with others. A great item in parish expenditure being road-mending, it is thought that the rates can be kept down by making use of any stones lying about. An instance of this has come under my own observation. The year before last, I went to Bodavon mountain to take photographs of the cromlech that used to lie there. When I got there, however, I found the place absolutely bare, not a vestige of the cromlech remaining. On making inquiries, a road newly metalled was pointed out to me, and I was told that the cromlech had been used for that purpose: This was done despite the fact that many tons of loose stone are lying on the mountain side close by. Thus, within the last few years, one of these interesting monuments has been done away with in a most ruthless manner."

If Mr. Griffith had the commercial instinct more highly developed in him, he would encourage these precious village councils to destroy as many cromlechs as possible, for every one that was swept away would add to the value of his book, which would then preserve the only record of its existence.

One of the finest cromlechs illustrated is that of Ty Newydd, near Ty Croes station. The capstone is 15 ft. long by 6 ft. wide by 3 ft. 6 ins. thick. The cromlech at Clynnog Fawr is remarkable as being the only one in Wales which exhibits artificial sculpturing of any kind. The Plas Newydd cromlechs are perhaps the best known of all, as they have so frequently been illustrated. The capstone of the largest of the two is 12 ft. 7 ins. long by 10 ft. 11 ins. wide by 4 ft. thick, thus rivalling the one at Ty Newydd as regards its cubic contents. The Bryn-cell-i-ddu cromlech, although perhaps the most interesting of the whole series as regards its ground plan, makes but a poor show in the photograph.

It is very disappointing to find that so few of the cromlechs have been scientifically excavated. The only reference to remains of any kind being discovered within a cromlech is in the case of the one at Pant-y-saer, explored by the Rev. W. Wynn Williams in 1875, which yielded bones of men and animals and shells.

We cannot help thinking that a map showing the localities of the cromlechs, and a few ground-plans, would have added greatly to the value of the work. We notice that the plates are not numbered, and there is no list of contents. Perhaps these omissions will be made good in the next edition. Notwithstanding these trifling defects, Mr. Griffith's book has a permanent scientific value, as an absolutely truthful record of the present state of some of the most interesting pagan sepulchral monuments in the Principality. It is to be hoped that Mr. Griffith's good example will stimulate workers in other counties in Wales to undertake an equally efficient photographic survey of the remains of antiquity they are fortunate enough to possess, before the iconoclastic village councils have converted them all into nice smooth macadamised roads, for the benefit of the motor-car that killeth in the noonday and the byke that "scorches" by night.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

LLANHILLITH CHURCH, MONMOUTH.—Llanhillith Parish Church, dedicated to St. Iltyd, was formerly known as Llaniddel; its proper

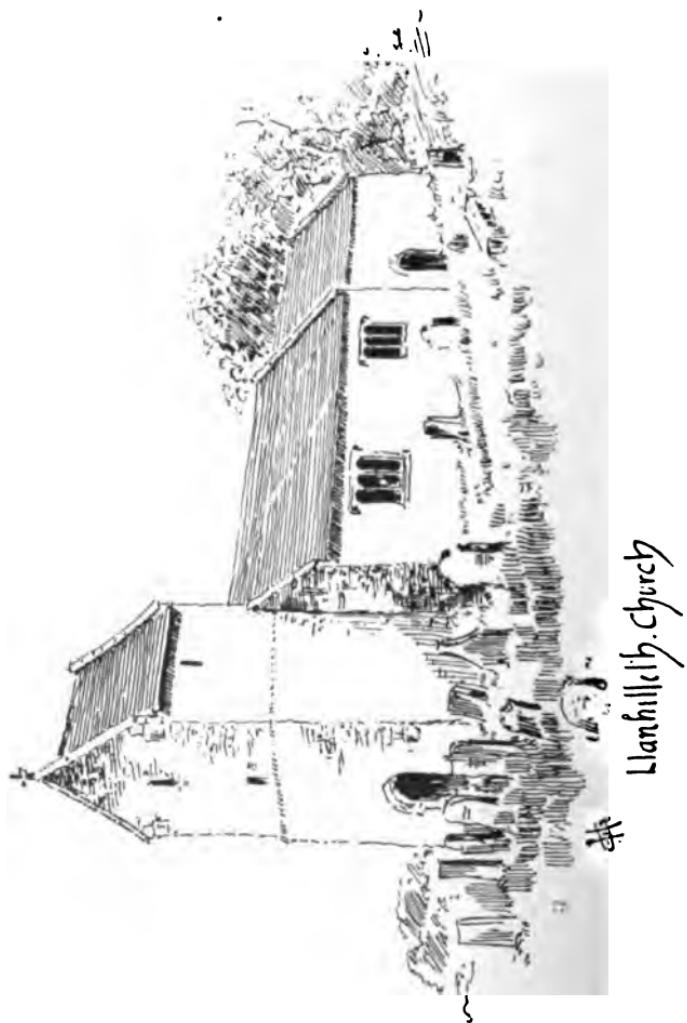


Fig. 1.

name, however, seems to be Llanilltyd. Close to the old church, overlooking Aberbeeg, are some ruins, called on the Ordnance Map "Castell Taliorum." "Tal" signifies a forehead, front, or end, but

the actual derivation of the word is difficult to determine. Roman coins have been found near the spot from time to time, and from



Fig. 2.—Font at Llanhilleth.



Fig. 3.—Base of Cross at Llanhilleth.

the appearance of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the churchyard, it seems to have been the site of a small Roman station. The church is famous for its yew trees. Eight are still living,

but tradition says that within present memory eighteen trees grew in the churchyard.

Another interesting feature, now in the churchyard, but which until recently stood in the church, is the diamond-shaped (*sic*) font (see fig. 2). The bowl is only 18 ins. on each face, and is roughly hewn from native stone. This was in all probability the early piscina, used as a font in later times.

The base of the churchyard cross is still *in situ*, with a fragment of the cross shaft standing in its socket (see fig. 3). About 1848 the church was broken into, and despoiled of its plate, several other churches in the county faring likewise; but, unfortunately, in this instance, the old plate has never been recovered.

Llanhillith is well worth a visit, and its immediate neighbourhood forms as yet an unexplored field for antiquarian research.

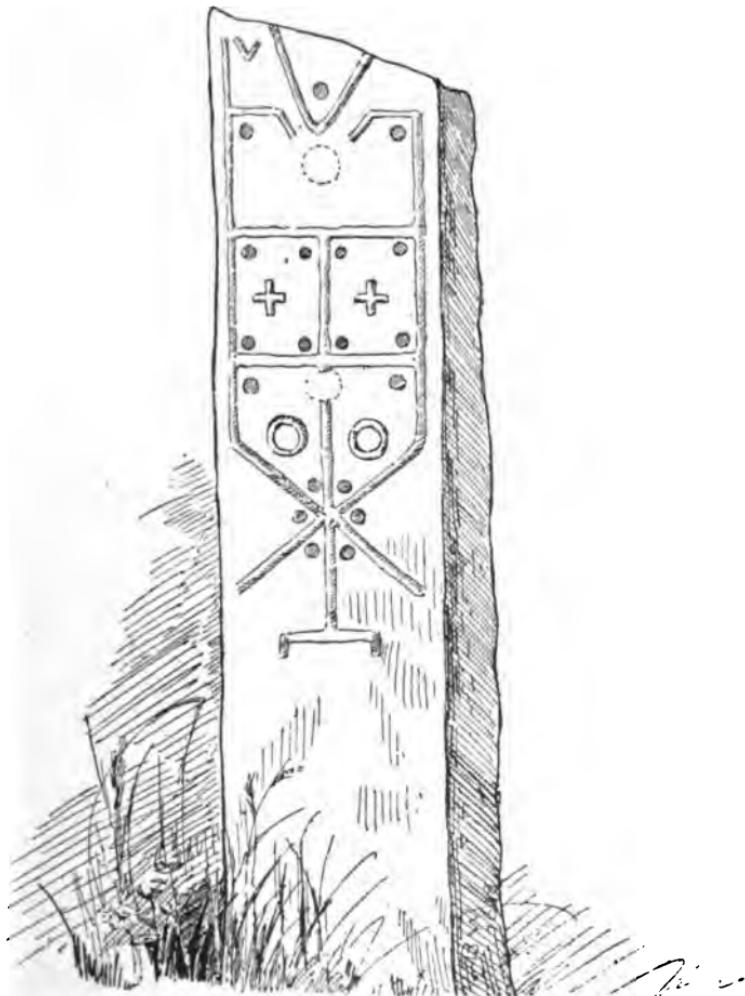
G. E. HALLIDAY, F.R.I.B.A.

THE MANIAN FAWR STONE, PEMBROKESHIRE.—Last year, while engaged on the archæological survey of Pembrokeshire, Mr. Edward Laws, Dr. Henry Owen and I visited the farm of Manian Fawr, near St. Dogmael's, and examined the inscribed stone to which my attention had been directed by Mr. Ben. Rees, of Granant. We found the stone doing service as a gate-post. From rubbings taken and sketches made by us, Miss Edwards, of Tenby, has figured the stone very accurately; and I must record my gratitude to that lady for the accompanying sketch. Mr. Ben. Rees, writing to the *Cardigan Advertiser* in 1880, thus describes the stone, and gives its history so far as he was able to glean it at the time; at the time he wrote it lay "on the side of the road leading to the farm of Manian, not far from the turning in the main road to Poppit. It measures 7 ft. 9 in. long by 2 ft. 3 in. wide at one end, and 2 ft. 4 in. at the other; and is a shapely stone. There are several marks or inscriptions upon one side, the meaning of which I know not.... I obtained the following information lately from a labourer, who is now seventy-eight years of age: 'I came to Manian, as a farm servant, when nineteen years of age; Mr. Meyler being then living there. I remember the stone near Poppit Road being removed several times from one place to another on the farm. The first place I saw it was on the road between Manian and Clawddcam farms, as a gate-post; and it was then taken near the farmyard for use in the same way. But the last place where it was put up as a gate-post was at the entrance from Poppit Road to Manian private road, where it now is; but not in use at present. When I first went to Manian, several people were there who used to say that the stone in question was taken from St. Dogmael's Abbey to Manian by Evan Owens, who formerly lived at the place, but died before the year I went there. I do not remember hearing when it was

taken from the Abbey, but I think it might be ninety or one hundred years ago.' "

H. W. WILLIAMS.

Solva, *May* 30, 1901.



Stone, with Incised Crosses, etc., at Manian Fawr, Pembrokeshire.

WANTEN DYKE.—The following rider was sent to the Editor by the writer too late for insertion in the last October number, and should come in after fifth line on p. 289.

Some 150 yards south of this point is a small circular earthwork

or redoubt, from which three branch dykes of considerably smaller dimensions than Wanton Dyke branch off east, west, and south. The eastern branch is traceable for a few yards only in the direction of Old Hall Domen. Probably it once extended to this Domen, and has been destroyed in the course of cultivation of the soil.

The other two branches are in good preservation, with well-defined though small scarp, fosse, and counterscarp. The western branch runs from the redoubt without a break for about 350 yards to the precipitous edge of Green Dingle, where it ends abruptly just above Lower Hill farm-house.

The southern branch runs from the redoubt nearly due southwards, in alignment with the north to south course of Wanton Dyke, through Old Hall sheepwalk and into Keven-y-berrin sheepwalk; and, except for a short disappearance or break, some 30 yards long, it so runs in a continuous well-developed course for about 300 yards. Thence it takes a short right-angled turn eastwards to the precipitous edge of the dingle forming the eastern boundary of Keven-y-berrin sheepwalk, and thence trends southwards, ultimately curling westwards, and terminating at the top of Green Dingle.

Returning to the elbow or right angle, turn eastwards of the south branch to the edge of the dingle bounding Keven-y-berrin sheepwalk on the east, the precipitous side, etc.

ANNUAL MEETING AT BRECON.—The annual meeting of the Association will be held on August 18th and four following days. The Right Hon. Lord Glanusk has accepted the office of President.



Cambrian Archaeological Association.

1902.

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ENGLISH AND FOREIGN. (78).

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NORTH WALES.

ANGLESEY. (13).

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Morgan, Rev. Daniel	Llantrisant Rectory, Llanerchymedd, R.S.O.
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Prichard, Thomas, Esq.	Llwydiarth Esgob, Llanerchymedd,
Williams-Mason, Mrs.	Plas Bodafon, Llanerchymedd, R.S.O.

CARNARVONSHIRE. (23).

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Williams, J. A. A., Esq.	.	Aberglaslyn, Beddgelert, Carnarvon

DENBIGHSHIRE. (32).

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Williams, William, Esq.	.	Ruthin
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Wynne-Finch, Colonel	.	Voelas, Bettws-y-coed, R.S.O.

FLINTSHIRE. (20).

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Mostyn, Right Hon. Lord	Mostyn Hall, Mostyn
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MERIONETHSHIRE. (11).

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Oakley, William E., Esq.	Plas Tan - y - bwlch, Tan - y - bwlch, R.S.O.
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MONTGOMERYSHIRE. (25).

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BRECKNOCKSHIRE. (9).

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CARDIGANSHIRE. (15).

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CARMARTHENSHIRE. (24).

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Williams, Rev. J. A.		Llangathen Vicarage, Golden Grove, R.S.O.	

GLAMORGANSHIRE. (93).

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Lord Lieut. of Glamorganshire		St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff	
Llandaff, The Lord Bishop of		Bishop's Court, Llandaff	
Aberdare, The Right Hon. Lord		Dyffryn, Aberdare	
Llewelyn, Sir John Talbot			
Dillwyn, Bart., M.A.		Penllergare, Swansea	
Lewis, Sir W. T., Bart.		Mardy, Aberdare	
Llandaff, Very Rev. the Dean of		Deanery, Llandaff	
Allen, W. E. Romilly, Esq.		Fairwell, Llandaff	
Benthall, Ernest, Esq.		Glantwrch, Ystalyfera, R.S.O.	
Blosse, E. F. Lynch, Esq.		Coytrehen, Aberkenfig, R.S.O.	

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Corbett, J. Stuart, Esq.	Bute Estate Office, Cardiff
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Davies, Dr.	Bryn Golwg, Aberdare
Davies, Mrs.	Bryntirion, Merthyr Tydfil
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Evans, W. H., Esq.	Llanmaes House, Llantwit Major, Cardiff
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As it is not impossible that omissions or errors may exist in the above list, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

The Annual Subscription is *One Guinea*, payable in advance on the first day of the year.

Members wishing to retire must give six months' notice previous to the first day of the following year, at the same time paying all arrears.

All communications with regard to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* should be addressed to the Editor, J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A., 28, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.

L A W S
OF THE
Cambrian Archaeological Association.

ESTABLISHED 1846,

In order to Examine, Preserve, and Illustrate the Ancient Monuments and Remains of the History, Language, Manners, Customs, and Arts of Wales and the Marches.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Association shall consist of Subscribing, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, of whom the Honorary Members must not be British subjects.

ADMISSION.

2. New members may be enrolled by the Chairman of the Committee, or by either of the General Secretaries; but their *election* is not complete until it shall have been confirmed by a General Meeting of the Association.

GOVERNMENT.

3. The Government of the Association is vested in a Committee consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Chairman of Committee, the General and Local Secretaries, and not less than twelve, nor more than fifteen, ordinary subscribing members, three of whom shall retire annually according to seniority.

ELECTION.

4. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen for life, or as long as they remain members of the Association. The President and all other officers shall be chosen for one year, but shall be re-eligible. The officers and new members of Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall recommend candidates; but it shall be open to any subscribing member to propose other candidates, and to demand a poll. All officers and members of the Committee shall be chosen from the subscribing members.

THE CHAIR.

5. At all meetings of the Committee the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

6. The Chairman of the Committee shall superintend the business of the Association during the intervals between the Annual Meetings; and he shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, to authorise proceedings not specially provided for by the laws. A report of his proceedings shall be laid before the Committee for their approval at the Annual General Meeting.

EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

7. There shall be an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of at least three members, who shall superintend the publications of the Association, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION.

8. All Subscribing Members shall pay one guinea in advance, on the 1st of January in each year, to the Treasurer or his banker (or to either of the General Secretaries).

WITHDRAWAL.

9. Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must give six months' notice to one of the General Secretaries, and must pay all arrears of subscriptions.

PUBLICATIONS.

10. All Subscribing and Honorary Members shall be entitled to receive all the publications of the Association issued after their election (except any special publication issued under its auspices), together with a ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.

SECRETARIES.

11. The Secretaries shall forward, once a month, all subscriptions received by them to the Treasurer.

TREASURER.

12. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be made up annually, to December 31st; and as soon afterwards as may be convenient, they shall be audited by two subscribing members of the Association, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting. A balance-sheet of the said accounts, certified by the Auditors, shall be printed and issued to the members.

BILLS.

13. The funds of the Association shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the Treasurer of the Association for the time being; and all bills due from the Association shall be countersigned by one of the General Secretaries, or by the Chairman of the Committee, before they are paid by the Treasurer.

COMMITTEE-MEETING.

14. The Committee shall meet at least once a year for the purpose of nominating officers, framing rules for the government of the Association, and transacting any other business that may be brought before it.

GENERAL MEETING.

15. A General Meeting shall be held annually for the transaction of the business of the Association, of which due notice shall be given to the members by one of the General Secretaries.

SPECIAL MEETING.

16. The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, shall have power to call a Special Meeting, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given to each member by one of the General Secretaries.

QUORUM.

17. At all meetings of the Committee five shall form a quorum.

CHAIRMAN.

18. At the Annual Meeting the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or the Chairman of the Committee, shall take the chair; or, in their absence, the Committee may appoint a chairman.

CASTING VOTE.

19. At all meetings of the Association or its Committee, the Chairman shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

REPORT.

20. The Treasurer and other officers shall report their proceedings to the General Committee for approval, and the General Committee shall report to the Annual General Meeting of Subscribing Members.

TICKETS.

21. At the Annual Meeting, tickets admitting to excursions, exhibitions, and evening meetings, shall be issued to Subscribing and Honorary Members gratuitously, and to corresponding Members at such rates as may be fixed by the officers.

ANNUAL MEETING.

22. The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the direction of one of the General Secretaries in conjunction with one of the Local Secretaries of the Association for the district, and a Local Committee to be approved of by such General Secretary.

LOCAL EXPENSES.

23. All funds subscribed towards the local expenses of an Annual Meeting shall be paid to the joint account of the General Secretary acting for that Meeting and a Local Secretary; and the Association shall not be liable for any expense incurred without the sanction of such General Secretary.

AUDIT OF LOCAL EXPENSES.

24. The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Local Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received, or paid, by the Treasurer of the Association, such audited accounts being sent to him as soon after the meeting as possible.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RULES.

25. Any Subscribing Member may propose alterations in the Rules of the Association; but such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month before the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee; and if approved by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

(Signed) C. C. BABINGTON,

August 17th, 1876.

Chairman of the Committee.

Sixth Series, Vol. II, Part 3.

Archæologia Cambrensis

THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

Cambrian Archæological Association



JULY, 1902.

[ISSUED QUARTERLY TO MEMBERS ONLY.]

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SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. II, PART III.

JULY, 1902.

ON THE CAIRN AND SEPULCHRAL CAVE AT GOP, NEAR PRESTATYN.¹

BY PROFESSOR BOYD DAWKINS, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Introduction.

1.—The Exploration of the Cairn at Gop.

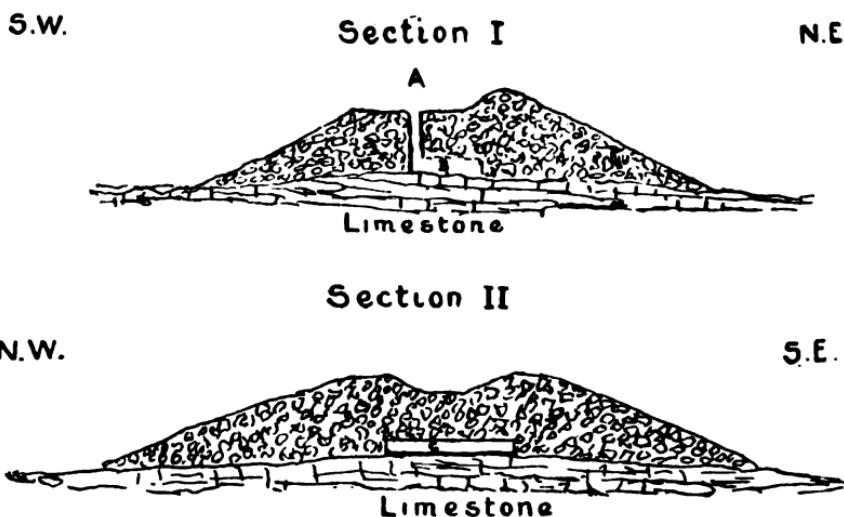
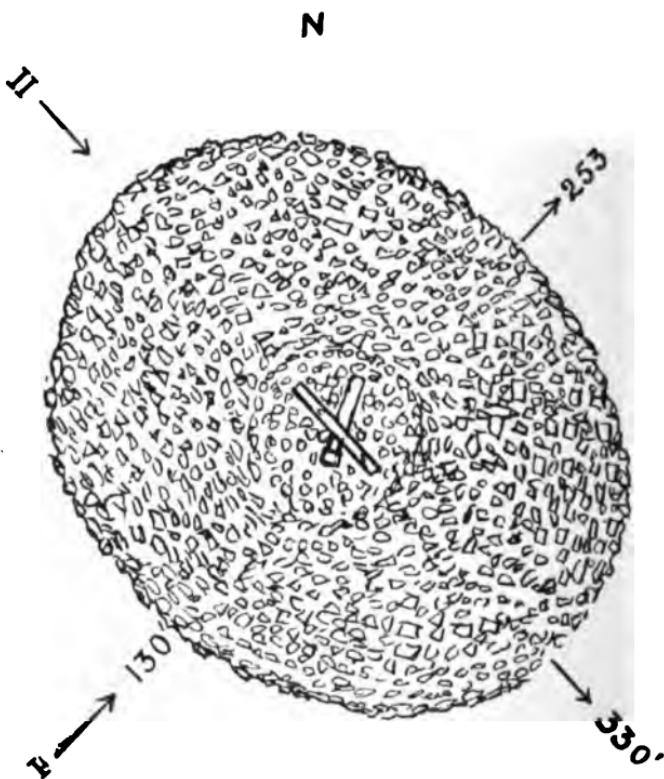
2.—The Sepulchral Cave.

- A. The Pleistocene Strata.
- B. The Prehistoric Accumulations.
- C. The Sepulchral Chamber.
- D. Cave Inhabited before Use as a Burial-place.
- E. The Pottery of Bronze Age.
- F. The Links.
- G. The Flint Flakes.
- H. The Animal Remains.
- I. The Human Remains of Iberic and Goidelic Type.
- J. The Fusion of the Two Races.
- K. The Relation of the Cairn to the Sepulchral Cave.

INTRODUCTION.

THE cairn at Gop first to be described in the following pages stands in a commanding position, at an altitude of 820 ft., at the northern end of the picturesque line of hills forming the eastern boundary of the Vale of Clwyd. It is about two-and-a-quarter miles to the south-east of Prestatyn, on the London and North Western Railway, and about six miles to the east of Rhyl. It commands a magnificent view, westward over the Vale of Clwyd to the Snowdonian range, northward over the Irish Sea, and eastward over the low-lying plain of Cheshire, to Liverpool and beyond. It is

¹ Read June 5th, 1901, and reprinted from *The Archaeological Journal*, September, 1901, vol. lviii, pp. 322-341.



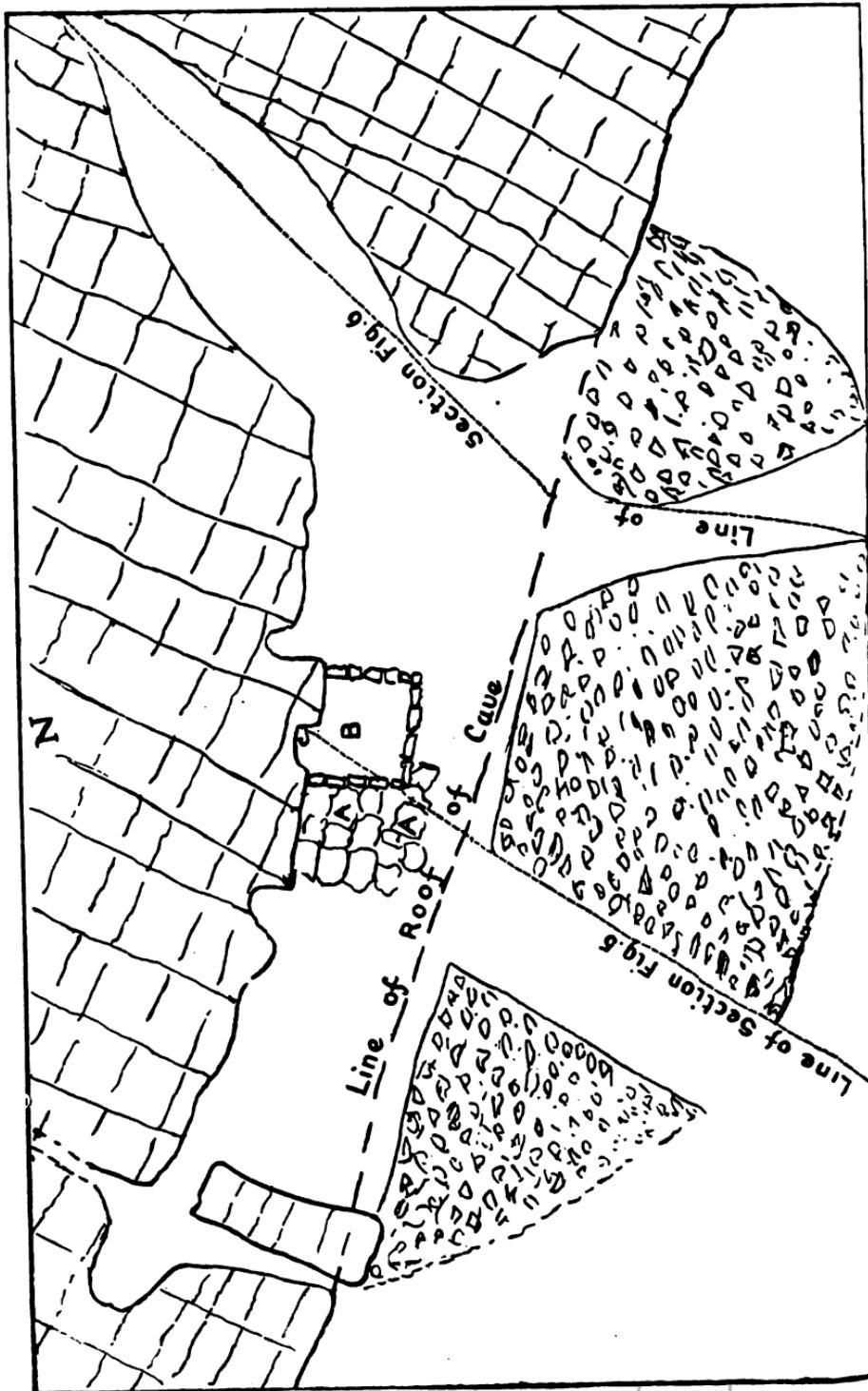
Figs. 1, 2, and 3.—Cairn at Gop: Plan and Sections. (Scale, 1 in. = 100 ft.)

recognised generally in the neighbourhood as a tumulus, and is so described in the Ordnance Maps. It is attributed in common talk to Queen Boadicea, in spite of the fact that there is no evidence that the famous Queen of the Iceni ever set foot in that region. In 1886 Mr. Pochin, of Bodnant Hall, who had bought the Golden Grove estate, on which it is situated, asked me to undertake the examination of this conspicuous landmark, at his expense. The following are the results of the work carried on in 1886 and 1887, which I have been unable to publish before, on account of the pressure of other work.

1.—THE EXPLORATION OF THE CAIRN AT GOP.

The cairn is composed of blocks of limestone, of a size easily carried, piled up so as to form an oval, with its long diameter 330 ft., pointing from north-west to south-east, and its short diameter 223 ft. from north-east to south-west (see Plan and Sections, figs. 1, 2, 3). It is 46 ft. high, with a truncated top, which may be due either to the removal of the stone for making field-walls, or by the giving way of a chamber in the area immediately beneath it. It rests on solid limestone rock.

The exploration was begun by sinking a shaft (6 ft. 6 ins. by 4 ft.) in the centre, an operation of considerable difficulty on account of the instability of the limestone blocks, down to the solid rock forming the original surface of the ground. It was found necessary to use heavy timbers to allow of the work being carried on. The original surface was struck at a depth of 26 ft. (see figs. 1, 2, 3). A drift was then made, 6 ft. high and 4 ft. wide, in a north-westerly direction (B of figs. 1 and 2) to a distance of 30 ft., following the original surface of the rock. Two other drifts were also made, c, c, intersecting B in the line of the Section fig. 3. The only remains met with were a few bones of hog, sheep, or goat, and ox or horse, too fragmentary to be



accurately determined. They are, however, of the refuse-heap type usually found in prehistoric habitations and burial-places. We failed to obtain evidence of the archæological age, or of the purpose to which it was put. If, as is usually the case, there was a central burial-place, we missed it. The question cannot absolutely be decided until the whole of the stones have been removed. The timbering necessary for our work was not only very costly, but rendered it very difficult to observe the condition of the interior, even in the small space which was excavated.

The cairn Gop is probably sepulchral, similar to that in the same range of hills to the east, near Mold, used for years as a stone quarry, in which, in 1832, a skeleton was discovered lying at full length, clad in a golden corselet, and adorned with three hundred amber beads. If it be a burial-place, its large size implies that it was raised in memory of some chieftain conspicuous above his fellows.

2.—THE SEPULCHRAL CAVE.

While the cairn was being explored, my attention was attracted to a fox-earth at the base of a low scarp of limestone, 141 ft. to the south-west of the cairn. It occupied a position which I have almost invariably found to indicate the presence of a cavern used by foxes, badgers, and rabbits as a place for shelter. I therefore resolved to explore this, with the assistance of Mr. P. G. Pochin. The fox-earth led us into a cave, completely blocked up at the entrance by earth and stones (figs. 4, 5, 6), and large masses of limestone, which had fallen from the ledge of rock above. This accumulation of *débris* occupied a space 19 ft. in width, and extended along the whole front of the cavern (see fig. 4).

We began operations by cutting two driftways down to the surface of the rock. We then proceeded to clear out the whole of the interior of the cavern, which was

filled very nearly up to the roof with *débris*. It consists of a wide rock-shelter, passing into a narrow passage at the north-eastern and north-western ends. It faces very nearly due south. It contained deposits of various kinds and of widely different ages, the two lower being pleistocene, while the two upper yielded remains which prove that they belong to the prehistoric period. I shall consider these in some detail.

A.—*The Pleistocene Strata.*

On the rocky floor of the interior of the cave, strewn with large blocks of limestone, was a stiff yellow clay, No. 1 of Sections (figs. 5, 6), from 1 to 2 ft. thick, containing angular stones and pebbles, some of which are derived from rocks foreign to the district, and occurring only in the boulder clay, which lies in irregular patches on the hillsides in the neighbourhood. It contained neither the remains of man nor of the fossil mammalia found in the caves in the Vale of Clwyd.

Above this, and also within the cave, was a layer of grey clay, No. 2 of Sections, containing stones, angular and water-worn, and some of foreign derivation as before. In addition to these there were water-worn, and in many cases perfect, remains of the following animals :

Cave-hyæna	...	...	<i>Hyæna spelæa.</i>
Bison	...	...	<i>Bison priscus.</i>
Stag	...	...	<i>Cervus elaphus.</i>
Reindeer	...	...	<i>C. tarandus.</i>
Roedeer	...	...	<i>C. capreolus.</i>
Horse	...	...	<i>Equus caballus.</i>
Woolly rhinoceros	...	...	<i>Rhinoceros tichorhinus.</i>

Some of these, and more especially the antlers of the reindeer, bore the teeth-marks of hyænas, and had evidently belonged to animals which had fallen victims to those bone-eating carnivores. They did not, however, occur in layers on the floors, occupied at successive times

N. 32° E.

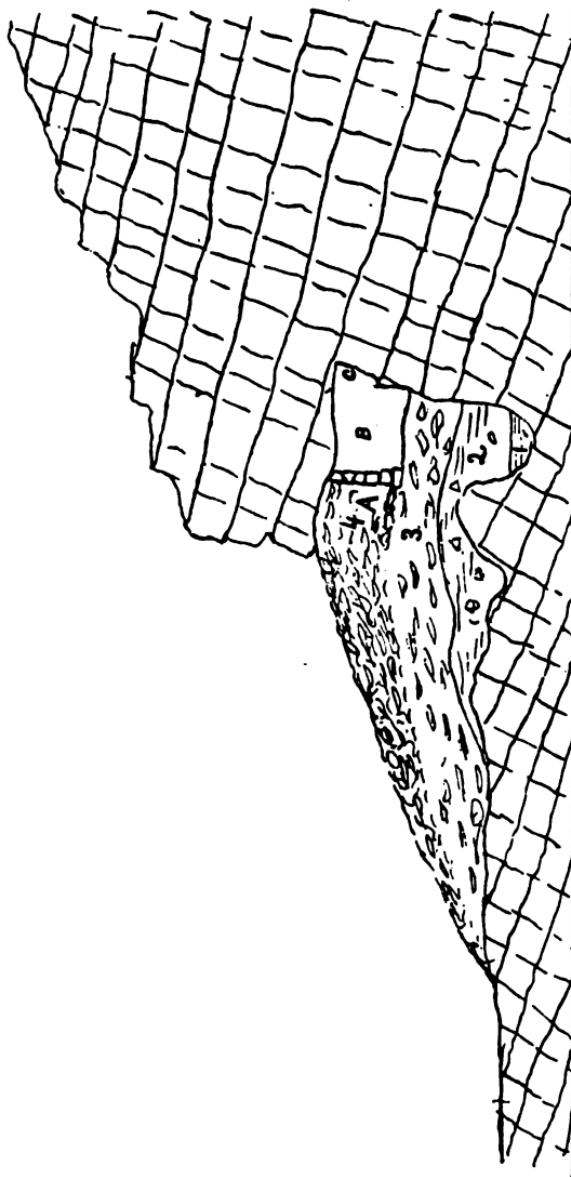


Fig. 5.—Sepulchral Cave, Gop : Section. (Scale, 1 in. = 10 ft.)

by the hyænas, as I have observed in other caves, such as Wookey Hole near Wells, and the Creswell caves near Worksop. They appear to have been washed out of

the original hyæna floors by the action of water, and to have been re-deposited at a time later than the occupation of the cave by hyænas.

B.—*The Prehistoric Accumulations.*

The upper surface of the grey clay, No. 2 of the Sections, figs. 5 and 6, passed insensibly into the accumulation above, in which the interest principally centres, as it marks the position of the ancient floor of the cave in prehistoric times. It extended nearly horizontally inwards, from a little beyond the entrance to the inner walls of the cave, composed either of limestone or of breccia. On this rested a mixed layer of red earth, broken stalactites, and stones, No. 3 of Sections, containing a mixture of refuse bones of prehistoric age, together with those of pleistocene animals such as reindeer and hyæna, obviously derived from the layer below. Pieces of charcoal were scattered through its mass, together with pot-boilers and fragments of pottery. These were, however, less abundant in the lower portion (No. 3 of Sections), which was about 3 ft. thick, than in the upper (No. 4 of Sections), where in some places there was sufficient charcoal to blacken the accumulation. This upper layer was about 4 ft. thick at the entrance of the cave, shown in section fig. 5, where it abutted directly on a sepulchral chamber B. In the section shown in fig. 6, it was thickest outside, thinning away outwards to the edge of the talus, and inwards into the cavern.

As we were clearing a passage inwards, along the line of Section No. 5, a thick layer of charcoal, marked A on the Plan, fig. 4, covered slabs of limestone at a depth of 4 ft. from the surface, and marked the site of an old fireplace. There were similar blackened slabs, at various levels, in the strata Nos. 3 and 4, in other parts of the area excavated. There were also numerous burnt and broken bones of domestic animals and fragments of coarse pottery. Intermingled with these were

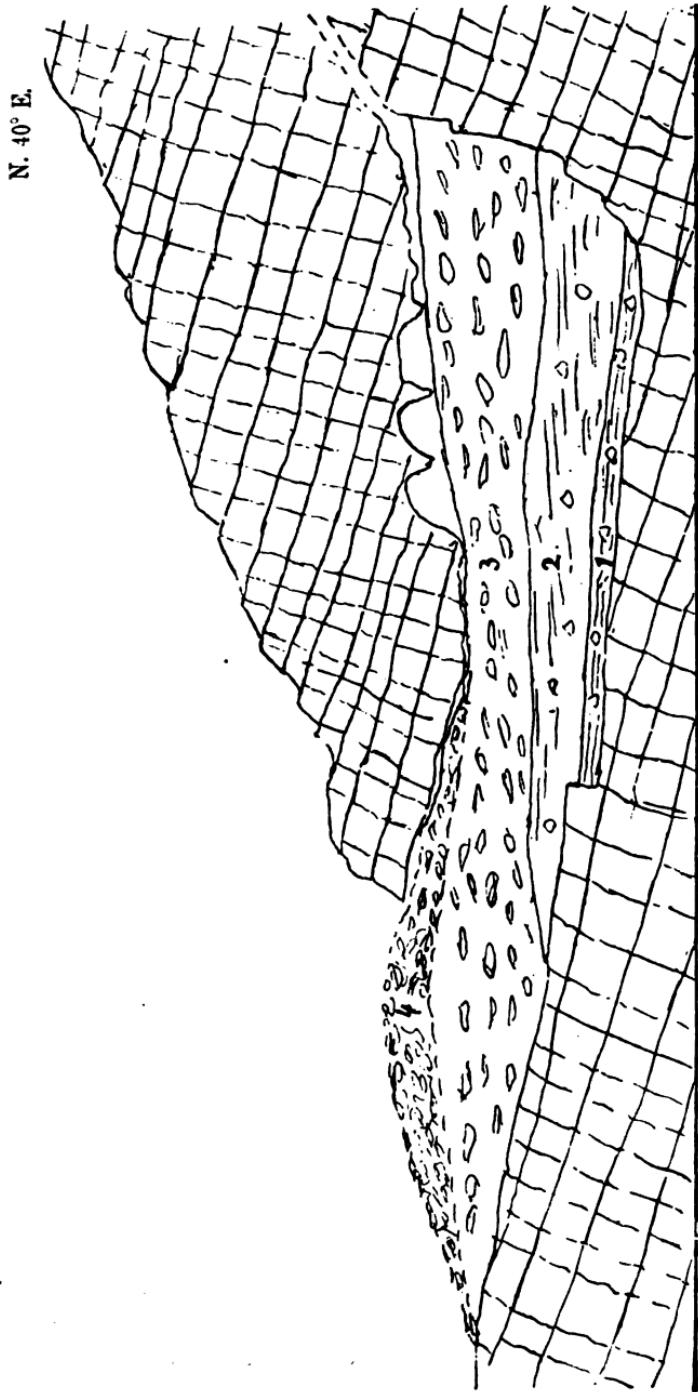


Fig. 6.—Sepulchral Cave, Gop : Section. (Scale, 1 in. = 10 ft.)

a large quantity of human bones, of various ages, lying under slabs of limestone, which formed a continuous packing up to the roof. On removing these, a rubble wall became visible, regularly built of courses of limestone. This turned out to be the west wall of a rectangular chamber, B of figs. 4 and 5, three outer sides being formed of similar rubble walls, while the fourth was constituted by the inner wall of the cave. They enclosed a space 4 ft. 6 ins. by 5 ft. by 4 ft. Inside was a mass of human skeletons of various ages, more than fourteen in number, closely packed together, and obviously interred at successive times. Along with them were the fragments of a rude hand-made pot, ornamented in the herring-bone pattern of the Bronze Age, and showing in its fractured surfaces small fragments of stone sticking out of the paste. A few white quartz pebbles, or "luck stones," two links of Kimmeridge shale, and a carefully polished flint flake were also found, the three last in one group.

C.—*The Interments.*

The bodies had been interred in a crouching posture, with arms and legs drawn together and folded. In several cases the long bones lay parallel to one another—the left humerus and left fibula, the left ulna, the right tibia, and the right femur, the left humerus, left radius and right fibula—of the same individuals. Some of the bones were in an oblique position, approaching to the vertical. It is obvious that so large a number of bodies as fourteen could not have been buried in so small a space at one time, although it is clear from the natural position of the bones, in one case of an ankle, and in the other of a spinal column, that the whole body had been buried. The bodies, therefore, have been buried at successive times, and the sepulchral chamber is to be looked upon as a family vault. When it became full of bones the area A of figs. 4 and 5 was used for burials, as I found to be the case with the

approaches of the stone-chambered tombs on the opposite side of the valley, near Cefn, described in the *Ethnological Journal*, 1871.

In my opinion the access to the sepulchral chamber was on the west side, in the direction of A of Plan, fig. 4.

D.—*Cave used for Habitation, and afterwards for Burial.*

On clearing this portion of the cave, we found the section to be as follows :—

					ft. in.
4. Dark cave earth	...	...	...	...	3 6
3. Mixed cave earth	..	...	...	...	3 0
2. Grey cave earth	...	...	...	...	3 0
1. Stiff yellow clay	...	...	...	...	1 0

The stratum No. 4 extended up to the roof of the cavern, and abutted directly on the sepulchral chamber, while No. 3 passed directly underneath it. We may, therefore, conclude that here, as in the sepulchral caves of Perthi-Chwareu and Rhos digre, near Llandegla, in Denbighshire, the cave was used for purposes of habitation before it was used for burial ; while it is an open question whether the accumulation No. 4 belongs to the time of the interments. It is probable, however, that the sepulchral chamber was excavated out of it. It is not likely that the same place would be used by the same tribe for habitation after it had been used as a tomb.¹

E.—*The Pottery.*

The fragments of pottery are of types repeatedly met with in interments in Britain belonging to the Bronze Age. All are hand-made, coarse, grey in colour, or

¹ These are two out of a group of five Caves of the Neolithic age, explored by me in 1869-1872, and described in *Cave-Hunting*, chap. v.

black, or burnt red, and contain small fragments of stone imbedded in the paste. One specimen found in the refuse heap has a bold overhanging rim, bevelled off on the outside, and adorned with herring-bone marks ; below this is a shoulder indented with a single row of circular finger marks, the body of the vessel being in addition ornamented with at least two horizontal lines of small triangular impressions. With the exception of the last feature it is of the same type as that figured by Hoare in *Ancient Wilts.*, and described by Thurnam in *Archæologia*, vol. xlivi, p. 61.

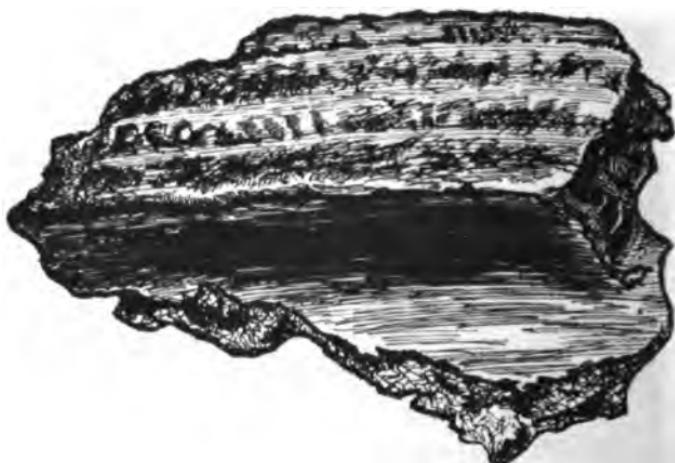


Fig. 7.—Fragment of Urn. (Full size.)

The fragments of pottery found inside the sepulchral chamber belong to an urn with an overhanging rim (fig. 7), adorned with herring-bone pattern both on the outside and on the inside. A small fragment of the same vase proves also that the body was ornamented with four horizontal bands of oblique lines, making two complete herring-bone patterns. The urn to which it belongs is of a type common in interments and refuse-heaps of the Bronze Age throughout the British Isles.

F.—*The Links.*

Two oval articles found close to the ground flake inside the sepulchral chamber, and resembling links (fig. 8), are made of jet or Kimmeridge coal. They are carefully rounded and polished, and each has a large oval perforation in the centre. They are of unequal size, and present the following measurements :—

		mm.		mm.
Length	...	54	...	70
Width	...	22	...	29
Height	...	16	...	27
Perforation	..	29 x 14	..	33 x 15

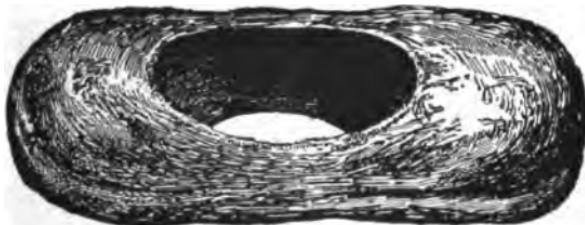


Fig. 8.—Link of Jet or Kimmeridge Coal. (Full size.)

In both the perforation has been formed by scraping, apparently with a flint flake. On neither is there any trace of wear. They were probably intended for dress-fasteners. They are of the same pattern as that figured by Thurnam in *Archæologia*, vol. xlili, p. 229, fig. 206, from a round barrow at Thixendale, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, where it was found under the hip of a doubled-up skeleton, and practically under the same conditions as those under notice. It is assigned by Thurnam to the Bronze Age.

G.—*Flint Flakes.*

Several splinters of flint, and one rough flake of chert, were discovered in the refuse-heap, and need no further notice. A flint implement, however, found

inside the sepulchral chamber is of a rare type (fig. 9). It rested close to a doubled-up human femur, tibia, and fibula. It is a smoothly polished flint flake, 71 mm. long, 14 to 19 mm. wide, and only 3 mm. thick. It has been made by grinding down a flake so as to preserve the natural curvature of the flat side, and to remove the rib on the back, and to give it the appearance of the blade of a paper knife. The edges are bevelled bluntly off, and the end is rounded. Similar objects have been met with, as Evans points out (*Ancient Stone Implements*, pp. 290, 291), in Yorkshire. Their use is

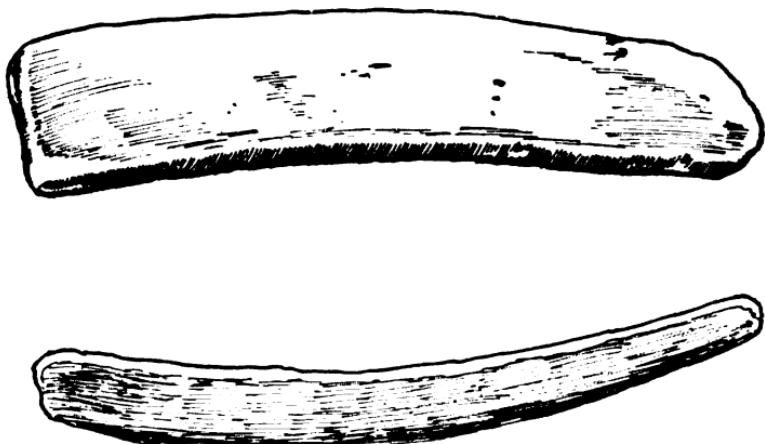


Fig. 9.—Flint Flake. (Full size.)

uncertain. The association of an implement of this type with Bronze Age pottery in this sepulchral chamber fixes the archaeological age of the whole group.

H.—*The Animal Remains.*

The remains of the animals found in the two upper strata, 4 and 5 of figs. 4 and 5, consist of the wild and domestic animals usually associated together in prehistoric refuse-heaps. All are more or less broken and burnt. The wild animals of the following list need no special notice. It may, however, be remarked that the

fox was an inhabitant of the cave up to the time of our digging, and that the remains of the horse may belong to a domestic and not to a wild form.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS FROM REFUSE-HEAP.

Wild.

Fox	...	...	<i>Canis vulpes.</i>
Marten	...	...	<i>Mustela martes.</i>
Badger	...	...	<i>Meles taxus.</i>
Horse	...	...	<i>Equus caballus.</i>
Stag	...	...	<i>Cervus elaphus.</i>
Roe	...	...	<i>C. capreolus.</i>
Hare	...	...	<i>Lepus timidus.</i>

Domestic.

Dog	...	...	<i>Canis familiaris.</i>
Horse	...	...	<i>Equus caballus.</i>
Shorthorn	...	...	<i>Bos longifrons.</i>
Sheep	...	...	<i>Ovis aries.</i>
Goat (?)	...	...	<i>Capra hircus.</i>
Hog	...	...	<i>Sus scrofa.</i>

The remains of the domestic were greatly in excess of those of the wild animals, and the most abundant were those of the sheep. These, as may be seen by the following Table, based upon the valuable observations of the late General Pitt-Rivers, belong to a breed closely allied to that of the Romano-British villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley,¹ as well as to the recent breed of St. Kilda, the Highland, and the Heather Sheep.² They were, however, thicker in the leg. They are now represented by the active and slender-legged hill sheep.

¹ *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. i, Table, p. 188; vol. ii, Table, p. 225.

² *Op. cit.*, vol. ii, Table, Sheep, p. 209 *et seq.*

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF LEG-BONES OF SHEEP.

	Length.	Least Circumference.	Long Diameter of Proximal Articulation.	Short Diameter of Proximal Articulation.	Long Diameter of Distal Articulation.	Vertical Measurement of Distal Articulation (tape).
Metacarpals, Gop Cave	137	48	23	18	27	33
	125	40	22	16	24	31
	125	40	21	15	25	25
	112	40	20	13	22	25
Average ...	127	42	21	15	24	28
Metatarsals, Gop Cave	126	56	18	—	22	28
	125	38	20	20	23	30
	122	33	20	19	21	25
	114	37	18	18	22	25
Average ...	122	36	19	19	22	27

	Romano-British Villages.								
	Woodcuts.	Rotherley.	Average.	Dorset Horned Ram.	Hampshire Ewe.	St. Kilda Ram.	St. Kilda Ewe.	Highland Ewe.	Heather Ewe.
Metacarpals :—									
Length ...	137	113	137	109	124	136	139	112	119
Least circumference .	39	32	42	44	39	55	49	36	39
Metatarsals :—									
Length ...	139	114	126	119	124	147	150	124	115
Least circumference .	34	30	32	29	31	53	49	34	32

The remains of the hog belong mostly to very young animals. The same remark applies also to the remains of the Shorthorn. Those of the dog were too imperfect to allow of any conclusion as to the breed.

The whole group of domestic animals is identical with those which I have described from the Neolithic caves and burial-places in the district. It is also just such an accumulation as may be found in the refuse-

heaps, in the homesteads in those parts of Wales into which the larger breeds of sheep and cattle, common in the low country, have not yet penetrated. This fact establishes a continuity of farming operations in Wales, from the Neolithic Age through the Bronze and Iron Ages down to the present time. This continuity, as we shall presently see from the examination of the human remains, exists also with regard to the farmers, the great majority of the human remains belonging to a race still represented by the small dark Iberic folk of the secluded villages.

I.—*The Human Remains of the Two Races.*

The human remains belong to more than fourteen individuals. The skulls, sufficiently perfect for measurements, reveal the presence of two distinct anthropological types: the one, as shown in the accompanying Table, belonging to the long-oval-headed race, proved, by my discoveries in the sepulchral caves and tombs, to have inhabited the district in the Neolithic Age. The chief characters observable in the skulls are the mark of a vertical bandage across the head from ear to ear. The forehead is well developed, cheek-bones inconspicuous, nasals prominent, chin square and narrow, tending in some to a point. In one old adult the frontal suture is open.

—	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cephalic Index.	Height Index.
1 Skull, sepulchral chamber, Gop	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
2 " " "	186	139	142	.742	.763
5 " " "	196	135	145	.688	.790
Average of 8 skulls, Perthi Chwareu cave ¹ ...	191	137	—	.712	—
Skull from Cefn caves ¹ ...	180	140	143	.765	.784
Average of 4 skulls, Cefn tumulus ¹	188	145	132	.770	.702
	187	141	148	.754	.791

¹ Dawkins, *Cave-Hunting*, "Description of Human Remains," by Professor Busk, pp. 166-187.

The second type is represented by two fragmentary skulls, Nos. 3 and 6 of the following Table:—

	Breadth.	Least Frontal Breadth.	Greatest Frontal Breadth.	Parietal Breadth.	Frontal Arc.	Parietal Arc.
No. 3, Round skull, sepulchral chamber, Gop	152	95	113	152	135	127
No. 6, "	155	107	134	154	150	152
No. 1, Long-oval skull ...	139	101	118	134	127	122
No. 2, "	135	97	113	145	127	117

No. 3 belongs to a woman, and presents the facial characteristics of the round-headed type, being prognathous and having high cheek-bones. No. 6 is an adult male. Both belong to the round-headed Goidels, the invaders of Britain in the Bronze Age, whose tombs prove that they penetrated into the remotest of the British Isles in the western sea. Nos. 1 and 2 are placed in the Table for comparison.

The skeletons present the following characters:— The humeri sufficiently perfect to be examined are thirteen in number, out of which two are perforated at the same point immediately behind the ulnar articulation. The seven ulnae and the four radii present no points of interest. Their dimensions are given in the following Table:—

		Length.	Least Circumference.	Horizontal Measurement of Proximal Articulation.	Vertical Measurement of Proximal Articulation.	Horizontal Measurement of Distal Articulation.	Vertical Measurement of Distal Articulation.
Humerus	...	{ 359 324	69 64	69 61	69 59	49 41	49 41
Ulna	...	{ 293 145	46 41	—	—	—	—
Radius	...	{ 267 269	44 47	—	—	—	—

The femora, twelve in number, are all carinated with the exception of three, and agree in every particular with those found in the Neolithic tomb at Cefn, and the Neolithic caves at Perthi Chwareu and Rhos digre (*op. cit.*, pp. 166, 187). The carination is a character which stands in close relation to the platycnemism which is presented by the associated tibiae. Their dimensions are as follows :—

	Length.	Least Circumference.	Horizontal Measurement of Proximal Articulation.	Vertical Measurement of Proximal Articulation.	Horizontal Measurement of Distal Articulation.	Vertical Measurement of Distal Articulation.
1 Femur right, not carinated	465	87	96	89	—	41
2 Femur left, carinated ...	508	72	107	95	82	46
4 Femur right, carinated ...	440	87	—	—	—	41
3 Femur right, carinated ...	508	97	84	97	—	31

The following are the measurements of the tibiae :—

	Length.	Circumference.	Vertical Diameter of Shaft at 38 mm. below Proximal Articulation.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft at 38 mm. below Proximal Articulation.
1	361	79	36	23
2	422	89	38	24
3	422	89	36	23
4			32	18
5			34	20
6			36	23
7			33	22
8			33	17
9			28	33
Platycnemic tibia				
Normal tibia				

Only two out of the thirteen tibiae examined were not platycnemic, and one of these belonged to a young individual. The flattening of the bone is of the same order as that presented by the Neolithic remains found in the caves at Perthi Chwareu and the cairn near Cefn, described and figured in my work on *Cave-hunting* (pp. 167 *et seq.*). It consists of a prolongation of the shaft, sometimes in front, and at other times behind the long axis of the bone, and is, as Professor Busk pointed out in 1871 (*Journal of Ethnological Society*, January, 1871), due to the free use of the feet, never trammelled by shoes or sandals, and therefore more prehensile than the normal foot of civilisation. It is not a character of race, being found in the Negro, in the Mongolian tribes of North America, and rarely in Europeans. It goes with bare feet. If the last two figures in the above Table be compared with the rest, the difference will be seen between the normal tibia and those which are flattened "en lame de sabre."

The most perfect of the fibulae is 262 mm. long, with a circumference of 30 mm.

J.—*The Fusion of the Two Races.*

It is obvious from the above anthropological details that the great majority of the people who used the Gop cave as a family vault were of the same physique as the Iberic dwellers in the district in the Neolithic Age, and from the presence of the round-headed Goidelic type that the fusion of the Iberic with the Goidelic race had already begun in this district in the Bronze Age. It is the first observed case of the fusion of the two races which has been going on in Wales from that time to the present day. Before, however, the fusion between the two races became so complete as to form a people like the Celt-Iberian, the Brythonic invaders conquered alike the Goidel and the Iberian in this region, and absorbed them into their mass so that all became one people. Just as the Iberic tongue has been so completely lost in

in the Goidelic that no clear trace of it is to be found in Wales, so the Brythonic gradually displaced the Goidelic with the exception of a few place and river names, and Welsh and not Gaelic became the speech of the country. It is not a little remarkable that in all this flux and change, ranging over an unknown series of centuries, the small dark Iberic aborigines of the Neolithic Age should have lived on with but little physical change, so as to be still clearly marked off from the races who have invaded them at successive times.

K.—Relation of Cairn to Sepulchral Cave.

Two questions naturally arise. What is the relation of the cairn to the sepulchral cave a short distance below it? Were the cairn builders the same people who buried the dead in the cave? In my opinion, it is most probable that the cairn marks the site of the burial-place, and that both belong to the Bronze Age and to the same people.

THE CHEVRON AND ITS DERIVATIVES :
A STUDY IN THE ART OF THE BRONZE AGE.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.

THE art of the Bronze Age in Europe is both of a symbolical and decorative character. The principal symbols employed are :—

The Swastika.
The Triskele.
The Cup and Ring.
The Ship.
The Axe.

It is probable that most of these were connected with sun worship.¹

The chief decorative art motives which were prevalent during the Bronze Age are as follows :—

The Chevron.
The Concentric Circle.
The Spiral.
The Winding Band.

The present Paper will be devoted to the consideration of the chevron and its derivatives, namely, the triangle, lozenge, saltire, and hexagon. Some of the terms used are taken from the now happily obsolete pseudo-science of heraldry. Their meaning will be understood by a reference to Fig. 1.

It will be seen that the chevron consists of two straight lines or narrow bars inclined towards each other so as to meet in a point, the form thus produced being that of the letter **V**. Now the chevron,

¹ See J. J. A. Worsaae's *Danish Arts*, p. 68.

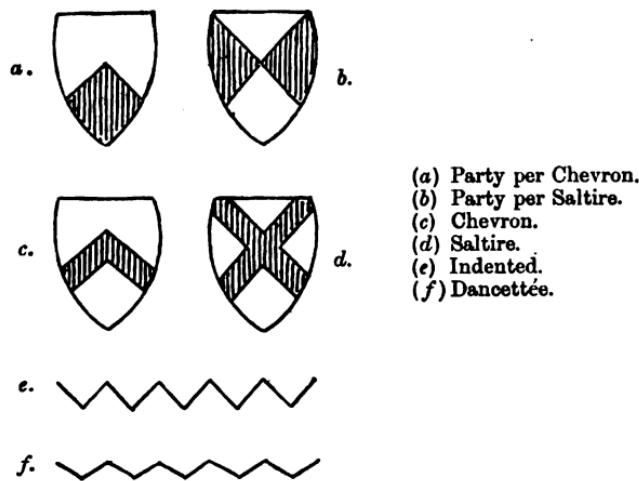


Fig. 1.

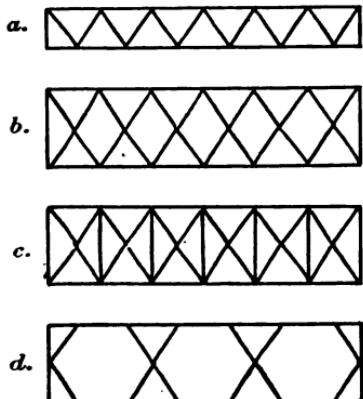
or **V**, is capable of being combined in the following ways :—

W.—Two chevrons, with the points facing in the same direction, placed side by side.

◊.—Two chevrons, with the points facing in opposite directions, placed with the open sides meeting.

X.—Two chevrons, with the points facing in opposite directions, placed with the points meeting.

By repeating the **W**, **◊**, and **X**, each in a horizontal row, the patterns shown on Fig. 2 are obtained.

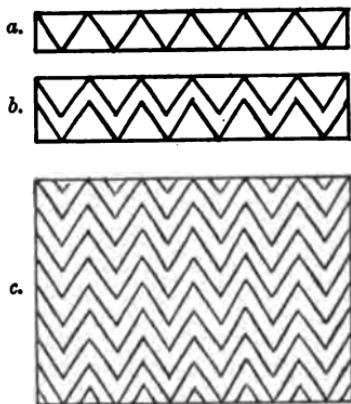


(a) The Triangle or Chevron Border.
 (b) The Lozenge Border.
 (c) The Saltire Border.
 (d) The Hexagon Border.

Fig. 2.

It will be noticed that the same pattern results from repeating a series of \diamond 's in a horizontal line as from repeating a series of X 's, so that in order to distinguish the lozenge border from the saltire border, it is necessary to introduce a vertical line between each X . The hexagon border is derived from the lozenge by omitting every other X .

It is a principle in geometrical ornament that for each pattern composed of lines there is a corresponding pattern in which bars of uniform width are substituted for lines. Another way of stating the same proposition is, that for each pattern composed of geometrical figures (squares or hexagons, for instance) there is a corresponding pattern produced by moving the figures apart in a symmetrical manner so as to leave an equal interspace between them. This principle is illustrated by Fig. 3, where a zigzag bar is substituted for the zigzag line of the triangle or chevron border.



(a) Line Chevron Border.
 (b) Bar Chevron Border.
 (c) Surface Pattern, produced
 by repeating either of
 the preceding.

Fig. 3.

Then, again, another set of patterns may be derived from those composed of lines or plain bars, by shading alternate portions of the design as in chequer-work. Thus on Fig. 4 are shown three different ways of

shading the chevron border, and on Fig. 5 the method of shading the patterns on Fig. 3.

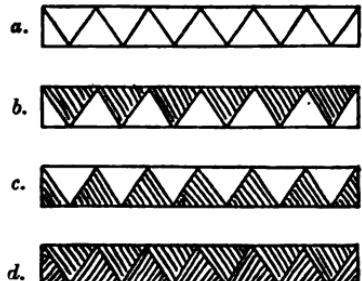


Fig. 4.

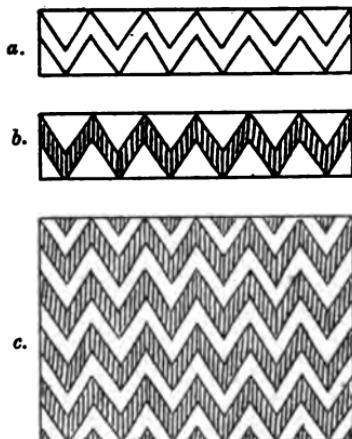


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.—(a) Line Chevron Border.

(b, c, and d) Different Methods of Shading (a).

Fig. 5.—(a) Bar Chevron Border.

(b) The same as (a), but shaded.

(c) Surface Pattern, produced by repeating (b).

A few new patterns (see Fig. 6) may be produced by placing the chevron with the point of the **V** facing to the right or left, thus, **<** or **>**, instead of upwards or downwards, thus, **Λ** or **V**.

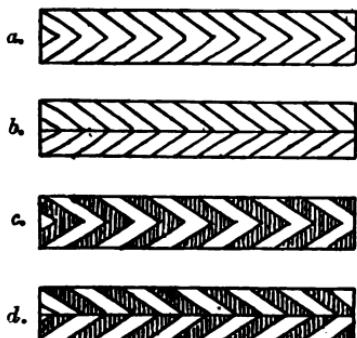


Fig. 6.

(a) Chevron Border, with **V**'s placed thus **>** **>**.

(b) The same as (a), but with a horizontal line through the points of the **V**'s.

(c) The same as (a), but shaded.

(d) The same as (b), but shaded.

Figs. 7 to 10 give the triangular patterns, plain and shaded, produced by repeating the chevron border (see Fig. 2, *a*).

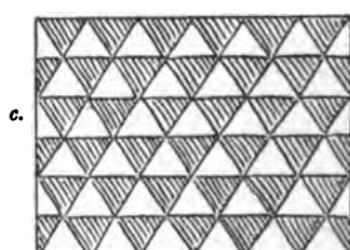
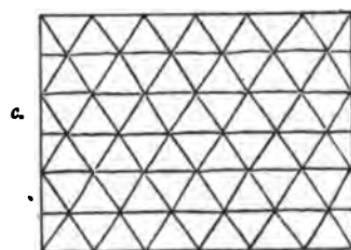
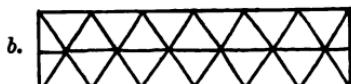


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.—(*a*) Single Border, composed of Triangles.

(*b*) Double Border, composed of Triangles, with the points of all the triangles meeting.

(*c*) Surface Pattern, composed of Triangles, with the points of all the triangles meeting.

Fig. 8.—(*a*, *b*, and *c*) The Patterns shown on Fig. 7, shaded.

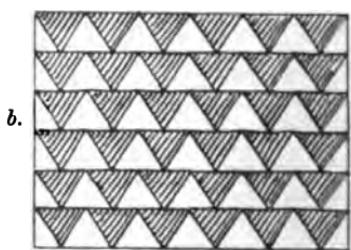
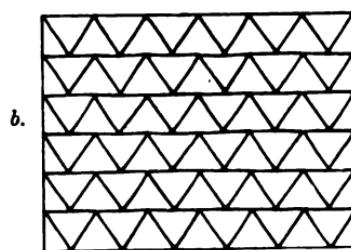
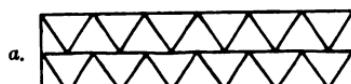


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 9.—(*a*) Double Border, composed of Triangles, with the points of the triangles in one row falling in the centres of the bases of triangles in the row above.

(*b*) Surface Pattern, composed of Triangles, arranged in the same way as in the preceding.

Fig. 10.—(*a* and *b*) The Patterns shown on Fig. 9, shaded.

The patterns derived from the lozenge are shown on Figs. 11 to 18.

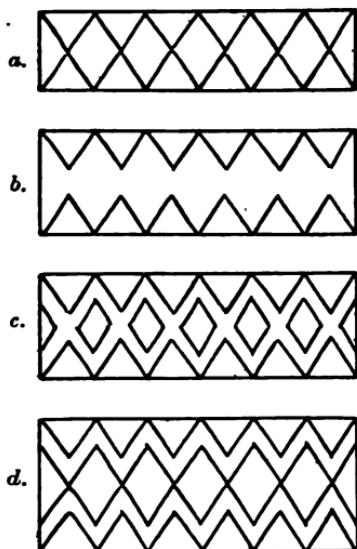


Fig. 11.

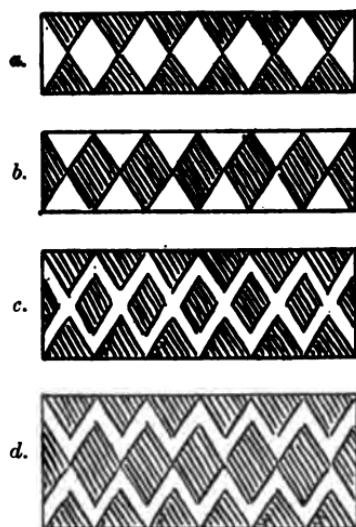


Fig. 12.

Fig. 11.—(a) Lozenge Border, composed of two sets of Chevrons, with their points facing in opposite directions.

(b) The same as (a), but with the Chevrons set apart.

(c) The same as (a), but with bars substituted for lines.

(d) The same as (b), but with bars substituted for lines.

Fig. 12.—(a) Lozenge Border, with Triangles or Chevrons, shaded.

(b) Lozenge Border, with Lozenge shapes shaded.

(c) The same as Fig. 11 (c), but shaded.

(d) The same as Fig. 11 (d), but shaded.

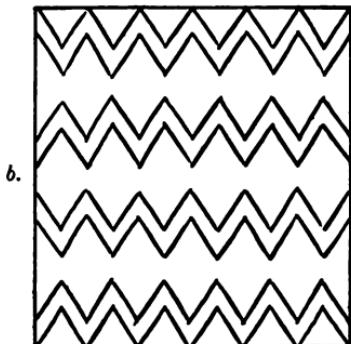
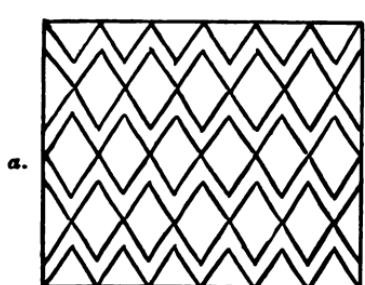
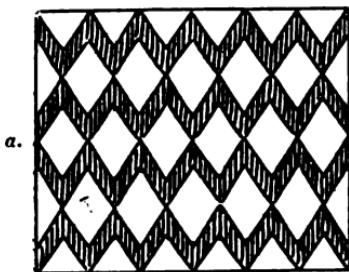


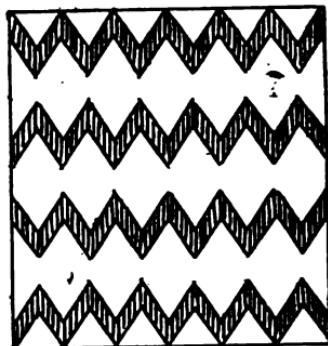
Fig. 13.

Fig. 13.—(a) Surface Pattern, produced by repeating the Bar-Chevron Border, so that the points of all the Chevrons meet.

(b) The same as (a), but with the Chevrons set apart.



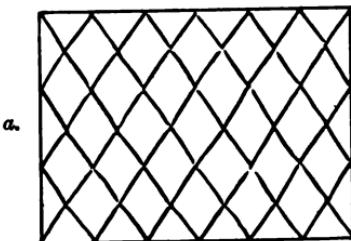
a.



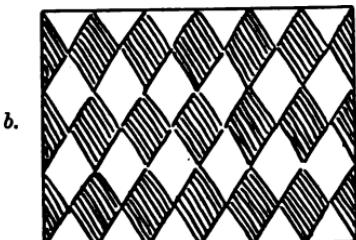
b.

Fig. 14.

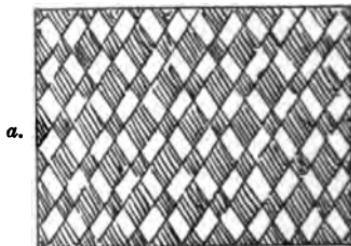
Fig. 14.—(a) The same as Fig. 13 (a), but shaded.
 (b) The same as Fig. 13 (a), but shaded.



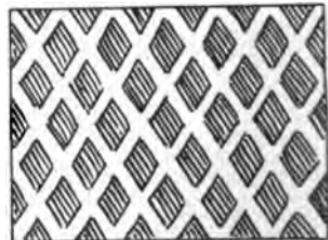
a.



b.



a.



b.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 15.—(a) Line Lattice-work Surface Pattern, produced by the repetition of either the Chevron Border, Fig. 2 (a), or the Lozenge Border, Fig. 2 (b).
 (b) The same as (a), but shaded.

Fig. 16.—(a) The same as Fig. 15 (b), but with shaded Lozenges of two different sizes.

(b) Lattice-work Surface Pattern ; the same as Fig. 15 (b), but with diagonal white bars instead of lines.

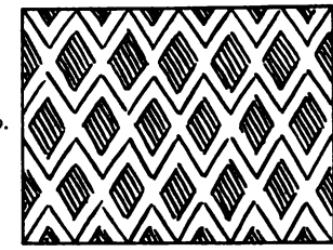
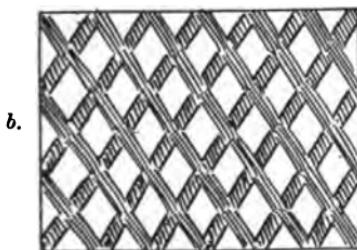
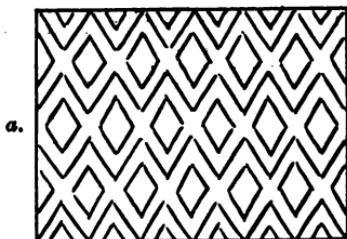
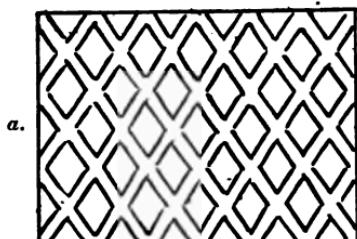


Fig. 17.

Fig. 17.—(a) Bar Lattice-work-Surface Pattern ; the same as Fig. 15 (a), but with diagonal bars instead of lines.

(b) The same as (a), but shaded.

Fig. 18.—(a) Surface Pattern, produced by repeating Fig. 11 (c).

(b) The same as (a), but shaded.

The patterns derived from the saltire are shown on Fig. 19.

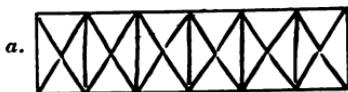


Fig. 19.

(a) Saltire Border Pattern.

(b, c, d) Saltire Border Pattern, in different ways.

(e) The same as (a), but with bars instead of lines.

The patterns derived from the hexagon are shown on Figs. 20 and 21.

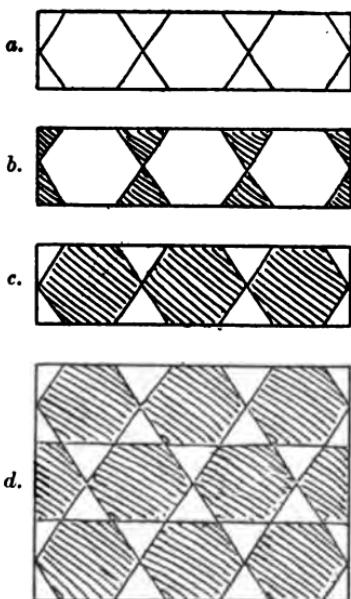


Fig. 20.

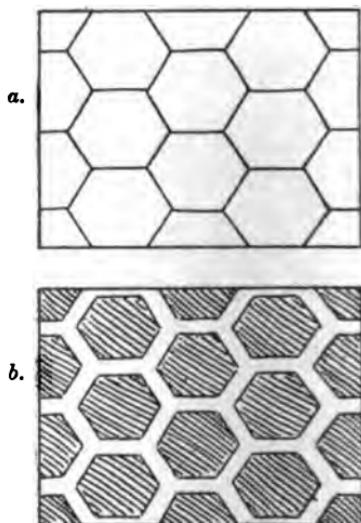


Fig. 21.

Fig. 20.—(a) Hexagon Border Pattern, derived from the Lozenge Border, Fig. 2 (b) by leaving out every other X.

(b) The same as (a), but with the Triangles shaded.

(c) The same as (a), but with the Hexagons shaded.

(d) Surface Pattern, composed of Hexagons and Triangles ; produced by repeating (c), so that the Hexagons in one horizontal row adjoin the Triangles in the next.

Fig. 21.—(a) Hexagon Surface Pattern, probably derived from Fig. 11 (b), by drawing straight lines between the points of each of the Chevrons.

(b) The same as (a), but with bars instead of lines, and having the Hexagons shaded.

Having now explained the geometrical theory of the construction of the ornamental patterns derived from the chevron, we will proceed to show how they were applied practically in the Bronze Age to the decoration of pottery, metal work, objects of stone and jet, and the sculptured stones used in the construction of chambered cairns and sepulchral cists.



FIG. 22. BRONZE AGE URN FROM LAKE, WILTSHIRE.
(Height, 1 ft. 3½ ins.)

POTTERY.

With the exception of the Heathery Burn Cave,¹ Yorkshire, and the small rectangular camps at Rushmore and Handley Hill,² Dorset, hardly any inhabited sites are known in Great Britain which can be attributed to the Bronze Age. Consequently, nearly all the pottery of this period to be seen in our public museums or private collections has been derived from the exloration of round barrows and other sepulchral remains. Although vessels, which appear to have been originally intended to be used for culinary purposes,³ are occasionally found with sepulchral deposits of the Bronze Age, their number is so small as compared with the vessels made specially either to hold the ashes of the deceased or to be buried with him, that they may be regarded as a *quantité négligeable*.

The chief characteristics of the pottery of the Bronze Age are :—

- (1) That it is hand-made and not turned on a wheel.
- (2) That the paste is often coarse and composed of clay, mixed with pounded stone and sand.
- (3) That it is imperfectly fired, although not sun-baked, as has sometimes been erroneously stated.
- (4) That it is unglazed; but in the better class of vessels a smooth surface is produced by some method of polishing.
- (5) That the surface decoration is always rectilinear and geometrical.
- (6) That the ornament is produced by impressing a twisted cord on the moist clay, by engraving with a pointed implement, by stamps, and by the use of the thumbnail.

The sepulchral pottery of the Bronze Age has been

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. liv, p. 87.

² Gen. Pitt-Rivers's *Excavations in Cranbourne Chase*, vol. iv, pp. 1 and 46.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xlivi, p. 338.

divided by most writers on the subject into four classes, namely :—

(1) Cinerary urns.	(3) Food vessels.
(2) Incense cups.	(4) Drinking cups.

The classification is a convenient one, and has been accepted by such high authorities as Canon W. Green-



Fig. 23.—Bronze Age Urn from Lake, Wiltshire. Height, 1 ft.
Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

well and Dr. J. Thurnam, but it must be distinctly understood that it is the cinerary urn alone which has an established right to its title, on the basis of proved facts. The uses of the other three classes of urns are purely conjectural, so that when we speak of an incense cup, a food vessel, or a drinking cup, we merely mean an urn of a particular type, each of which may be recognised by the following special peculiarities :—

Cinerary Urns.—These are the largest of the sepulchral urns, and vary in height from 6 ins. to 2 ft. The most common kind has a wide mouth, a narrow base, and a deep overhanging rim, which is usually ornamented, both on the outside and on the inside round the top. Below the rim there is often a slightly hollowed moulding, also ornamented. The lower part of the urn which slopes inwards to the base is almost always left plain. There are other kinds, with a greater number of shallow mouldings and more elaborate decoration. On the other hand, a type of cinerary urn, found chiefly in Wilts and Dorset, is nearly cylindrical in shape, and ornamented in the rudest possible manner. The Cornish cinerary urns are nearly as simple in form, but they are provided with loop-handles, and



Fig. 24.—Bronze Age Urn from Beckampton, Wilts. Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ linear.

have a deep band of ornament round the rim, which, however, does not overhang. Cinerary urns are generally more coarsely made than the other classes of sepulchral vessels, and the paste is composed of clay mixed with pounded stone. Although cinerary urns, as their name implies, were made to hold the ashes of the deceased, yet in a few instances urns of this type, but not containing cremated bones, have been found with unburnt burials.

Incense Cups.—These are the smallest of the sepulchral urns, and vary in height from $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 3 ins. The most common form is that of a small cup with either an expanded or contracted mouth. Incense cups are often provided with perforated holes for suspension. They seldom have mouldings, but in many cases the sides are formed of openwork pierced right through the thickness of the vessel. A type peculiar to Wilts,

called the "grape cup," is decorated with a large number of small projecting knobs. The whole of the exterior surface of the incense cup is generally ornamented, including the bottom. Incense cups are never found except with burnt bodies. The vessels are placed either upon the cremated bones or amongst them, but scarcely ever, except accidentally, containing them. As often as not they occur within a large cinerary urn.

Food Vessels.—These are smaller than the cinerary urns, and larger than the incense cups. They vary in height from 4 ins. to 5 ins. The usual shape is that of a shallow bowl, with a wide mouth, thick lip, and a narrow base. The diameter generally expands towards the middle and contracts slightly



Fig. 25.—Bronze Age Urn from Aldbourne, Wiltshire. Height, 3½ ins.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

towards the top, but more towards the bottom. Round the part where the vessel is widest there is often a hollow fluted moulding, with small perforated projections at intervals, apparently for suspension by means of a cord. In some specimens the projection has survived as a useless ornament, the perforation being absent. The decoration of the food-vessel type of urn, which is more elaborate and beautiful, especially in the Irish examples, than in the case of any other, consists of a skilful combination of mouldings, sinkings, and surface ornament. Food vessels, except in a few rare instances, are exclusively the accompaniment of unburnt bodies, and are placed either at the head or the feet of the skeleton.

Drinking Cups.—These are taller in proportion to their width than food vessels, and average from 6 ins. to 9 ins. high. The



FIG. 26. URN OF FOOD VESSEL TYPE FROM KILMARTIN, ARGYLLSHIRE.

(Height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins.)

shape of the drinking cup is more uniformly the same than in the case of the other classes of sepulchral urns. The diameter is contracted at about half the height of the vessel ; below this it bulges out into a nearly globular form, and above it expands outwards, so as to make the mouth wider than the base. In most cases the curves of the side are graceful and uniform, but in some instances there is a distinct angle at the point where the contraction of the vessel is greatest and the curve changes its direction. Other variations of form are produced by raising



Fig. 27.—Bronze Age Urn from Alwinton, Northumberland. Height, 5 ins.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

or lowering the level of the point where the greatest amount of contraction occurs, so as to make the urn either a low or a high brimmed one. Drinking cups hardly ever have mouldings, and the ornament usually consists of horizontal bands, chevron patterns, triangular or lozenge compartments, etc., covering the entire exterior surface. This type of vessel has thinner sides, better paste, and greater finish than any other kind of sepulchral pottery. Drinking cups are scarcely ever associated with cremated burials, and are generally found placed near the shoulders of an unburnt skeleton.

The geographical distribution of the four different classes of sepulchral urns is as follows :—

*Cinerary urns*¹ occur pretty generally throughout the whole of Great Britain, but in Ireland and Argyllshire they are more elaborately ornamented than elsewhere, and of a shape somewhat resembling a food-vessel.



Fig. 28.—Bronze Age Urn from Goodmanham, Yorkshire. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

*Incense cups*² are never found except with cremated burials, and their geographical distribution corresponds very nearly with that of the cinerary urns. Canon Greenwell says that they are “found in the Orkney Islands, and from thence throughout the

¹ W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 66; J. Thurnam in *Archæologia*, vol. xlivi, p. 345.

² W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 74; J. Thurnam in *Archæologia*, vol. xlivi, p. 359.



FIG. 29. BRONZE AGE URN FROM RUDSTONE, YORKSHIRE.

(Height, 8½ ins.)

whole of Britain, to the extreme limit on the south-west; they are, however, very uncommon in Dorsetshire, and the neighbouring districts to the north and west of that county. They also occur in Ireland."

*Food vessels*¹ are entirely absent in Wilts and Dorset; they occur with greater frequency as we go northward; in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Scotland they are common; and in Ireland they are more common than anywhere else.

*Drinking cups*² occur throughout England, Wales, and Scotland, but are entirely wanting in Ireland; they are twice as common in Wilts as in Staffordshire and Yorkshire, and comparatively rare in Yorkshire.

It seems probable that the drinking cups are the most ancient, the food vessels rather more recent, and the cinerary urns and incense cups the latest in point of age. The reasons for thinking that the drinking cups are the oldest are (1), that they are invariably associated with unburnt burials and often with implements of flint and polished stone; and (2), that urns similarly decorated and of nearly the same shape (except that the bottoms are more rounded and the curve of the sides less marked), are found in the dolmens of the Neolithic period in Spain, Portugal, Brittany and the Channel Islands. The food vessels are generally, but not always, found with unburnt burials, and therefore are not so old as the drinking cups, yet older than the cinerary urns and incense cups, which belong exclusively to the period when the more recent practice of cremation was superseding the older one of inhumation.

For the purpose of studying the ornamental patterns of the Bronze Age, the drinking cups and cinerary urns are the most useful. The incense cups are so small that they do not afford much scope for ornament. Some of the most elaborate are those of the type of

¹ W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 83; J. Thurnam in *Archæologia*, vol. xlivi, p. 378.

² W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 94; J. Thurnam in *Archæologia*, vol. xlivi, p. 389.

the one from Aldbourne,¹ Wilts, now in the British Museum. The food vessels, again, rely for their decorative effect rather on mouldings, corrugations, knobbed projections, sinkings and piercings, than on the contrast of different geometrical patterns on an evenly-undulating surface.

The variations in the practical application of the chevron patterns, which have been described at the beginning of this paper, to the decoration of the sepulchral pottery of the Bronze Age, are produced in the following ways :—

- (1) By placing the chevrons (*a*) horizontally, or (*b*) vertically.
- (2) By making the chevrons of different sizes.
- (3) By altering the angle of the chevrons, *i.e.*, making the points more acute or more obtuse.
- (4) By shading some parts of the pattern whilst other parts are left plain.
- (5) By using different methods of shading, such as plain hatching, cross-hatching, dotting, &c.
- (6) By combining the chevrons with horizontal and vertical lines.
- (7) By arranging the patterns in horizontal bands of different widths.

We will now attempt to classify the various modifications of the chevron and its derivatives which occur upon the sepulchral pottery of the Bronze Age in Britain, arranging the patterns as nearly as possible in the order of their development, and giving examples of each.

The Imperfect Chevron.—The most primitive kind of chevron ornament consists of rows of short diagonal lines, which point towards each other, although they do not actually meet.

Examples.

Cinerary urn from Rhinderston, Pembrokeshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xv, p. 195).

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. lii, p. 53.

Cinerary urn from Nantglyn, Denbighshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 246).

Cinerary urn from Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. viii, p. 33).

Single Border of Line-Chevrons placed horizontally.—When the chevron pattern is used thus, the chevrons are of large size, generally forming a border round the top of the urn.



Examples.

Cinerary urn from Craigenhollie (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*).

Cinerary urn from Kirkpark (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxviii, p. 74).



Fig. 30.—Bronze Age Urn from Aberbechan, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

Incense cup from Goodmanham, Yorkshire (W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, No. 89, p. 75).

Etton (*British Barrows*, No. 76, p. 282).

Incense cup from North Newbold, Yorkshire (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 2nd Ser., vol. vii, p. 324).

Surface Pattern and Broad Bands of Line-Chevrons placed horizontally.—I have not come across an instance where the entire surface of the urn is decorated

thus, but it is not unusual to find bands of line-chevrons placed horizontally, occupying from one-third to one-half the height of the urn.



Examples.

Drinking cup from Aberbechan Hall, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire (*Montgom. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 426, and *Archaeologia*, vol. xlvi, p. 394).
 Drinking cup from Cawdor Castle, Nairnshire (British Museum).
 Drinking cup from Buckie, Banffshire (*Reliquary* for 1895, p. 230).
 Drinking cup from Rudstone, Yorkshire (W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, No. 62, p. 95).
 Cinerary urns from Gunwalloe, Cornwall (*Jour. R. Inst. Cornwall*, vol. xiii, p. 438).

Single Border of Line-Chevrons placed vertically.—This occurs very frequently in combination with other patterns, but hardly ever by itself.



Examples.

Cooking pot from Raddick Hill, near Princetown, Dartmoor (*Reliquary* for 1896, p. 226).
 Drinking cup from Canterbury, Kent (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 2nd Ser., vol. xviii, p. 279).
 Incense cup from Skelton, Yorkshire (British Museum).
 Drinking cup from Rudstone, Yorkshire (*British Barrows*, No. 66, p. 254).
 Sepulchral urn from Cae Mickney, Anglesey (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xiii, p. 216).

Surface Pattern and Broad Bands of Line-Chevrons placed Vertically.—Occasionally the whole of the exterior surface of the urn is covered in this way, but it is more common to find only a broad band round the top.



FIG. 31. BRONZE AGE URN FROM CAWDOR CASTLE, NAIRONSHIRE.
(Height, 6½ ins.)

Examples.

Incense cup from Porth Davarch, Anglesey (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 217).

Food vessel from Lunanhead, Forfarshire (J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times; Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 54).

Food vessel from Monikie, Forfarshire (*Ibid.*, p. 66).

Food vessel from Cong, co. Galway (Sir W. Wilde's *Lough Corrib*, p. 225).

Cinerary urn from Cairngrieff, Lanarkshire (British Museum).

Food vessel from Stanlake, Oxfordshire (British Museum).

Cinerary urn from Storrington, Sussex (*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1830, Pt. II, p. 18).



Fig. 32.—Bronze Age Urn from Porth Davarch, Anglesey.
Height, 3½ ins.

Cinerary urn from Mynydd Carn Goch, Swansea, S. Wales (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 253).

Cinerary urn from Nantsallan Down, Cornwall (*Jour. R. Inst. Cornwall*, vol. x, p. 196).

Cinerary urn from Lake, Wilts (British Museum).

Cinerary urn from Tregaseal, Cornwall (Lukis, Pl. 18).

Drinking cup from River Thames at Kew (British Museum).

Drinking cup with handle from Appleford, Berks (British Museum).

Cinerary urn from Goodmanham, Yorkshire (*British Barrows*, No. 84, p. 74)

Incense cup from Ganton, Yorkshire (*Ibid.*, No. 21, p. 90).

Cinerary urn from Sherburn, Yorkshire (*Ibid.*, No. 12, p. 151).

Food vessel from Hutton Bucel, Yorkshire (*Ibid.*, No. 146, p. 363).

Line-Chevrons arranged in Narrow Horizontal Bands.—This is a very common treatment for the decoration of drinking cups, and more rarely occurs on cinerary urns. The variations in the ornament are



Fig. 33.—Finely Ornamented Sepulchral Urn from Normanton Barrow 156, Wilts. Height, 8½ ins.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

made by placing the chevrons in some of the rows vertical and in others horizontal; by leaving plain bands at intervals, by doubling or trebling the horizontal lines between the bands, and by filling in other



FIG. 34. BRONZE AGE URN FROM COLWINSTON, GLAMORGANSHIRE.
(Height, 1 ft. 3 ins.)

bands with rows of short parallel vertical or diagonal lines, or with lattice-work, lozenges, etc.

Examples.

Drinking cup from Rudstone, Yorkshire (W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, No. 62, p. 241).

Drinking cup from Goodmanham, Yorkshire (W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, No. 99, p. 94).

Drinking cup from Northumberland (Dr. J. Bruce's *Catal. of Alnwick Castle Museum*, pl. 11).

Drinking cup from Leslie, Aberdeenshire (*Reliquary* for 1897, p. 49).

Drinking cup from Upton Lord Barrow No. 3, Wiltshire (W. Cunningham and E. H. Goddard's *Catal. of Stourhead Coll. at Devizes*, No. 13, p. 5.)

Cinerary urn from Normanton, Barrow No. 156, Wiltshire (*Catal. of Stourhead Coll.*, No. 280, p. 74).

Drinking cup from Roundway Hill, Wilts (*Grave Mounds and their Contents*, p. 104).

Drinking cup from Dalry, Ayrshire (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 77).

Drinking cup from Parkhead, Aberdeenshire (*Ibid.* p. 79).

Drinking cup from Broomhead, Aberdeenshire (*Ibid.* pp. 75 and 76).

Drinking cup from Lesmurdie, Banffshire (*Ibid.* p. 74).

Plain Bar-Chevron Border.—The chevrons are generally of considerable size, and are used in a wide band round the top of the urn. Sometimes the chevrons are in relief, and in one case the triangles forming the background are pierced.



Examples.

Incense cup from South Ronaldsay, Orkney (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 47).

Food vessel from Balcalk, Forfarshire (*Ibid.* p. 52).

Cinerary urn from Seamill, Ayrshire (*Ibid.* p. 73).

Cinerary urn from Colwinston, Glamorganshire (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 2nd Ser., vol. xi, p. 430).

Incense cup from Lancing, Sussex (British Museum).

Incense cup from Stanton Moor, Derbyshire (*The Antiquary*).

Incense cup from Benachie, Aberdeenshire (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. v, p. 13).

Cinerary urn from Ovingham, Northumberland, (*British Barrows*, No. 214, p. 72).

Cinerary urn from Glenballoch, Perthshire (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 112).

Cinerary urn from Dalmore, Ross-shire (*Ibid.* p. 49).

Cinerary urn from Killicarney, Ireland (*Jour. R. Hist. and A. A. of Ireland*, 4th Ser., vol. v, p. 194).

The Line-Chevron Border with Central Axis, or Palm-Leaf Pattern.—This is comparatively rare on all classes of sepulchral urns. It is used both placed horizontally and vertically.



Examples.

Cinerary urn from Woodyates, Barrow No. 17, Wiltshire (*Catal. of Stourhead Coll.*, No. 253, p. 66).

Drinking cup from Culbone, Somersetshire (*Trans. of Somersetshire Arch. Soc.*, vol. xlvi, p. 60).

Incense cup from Bishop Burton, Yorkshire (*Archaeologia*, vol. lli, p. 36).

Incense cup from Broad Down, Farway, Honiton, Devonshire (*Trans. of Devon Assoc.*, vol. ii, p. 635).

Incense cup from Mynydd Carn Goch, Swansea, S. Wales (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 261).

Incense cup from Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. viii, p. 36).

Cinerary urn from Magdalen Bridge, Midlothian (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 33).

Cinerary urn from Alloa, Clackmannanshire (*Ibid.* p. 63).

Line-Chevron Border, with one set of Triangles shaded.—The shading generally consists of parallel straight lines running in a diagonal direction, but sometimes horizontal lines or lattice-work are also used.



Examples.

Cinerary urn from Durnakilly, near Omagh, Co. Tyrone (*Jour. R. Hist. and A. A. of Ireland*, 4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 509).

Food vessel from Alwinton, Northumberland (*British Barrows*, No. 202, p. 86).

Incense cup from Clifton-on-Irwell (British Museum).

Cinerary urn from Colwinston, Glamorganshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. v, p. 85).

Cinerary urn (?) from Cairngoan, Kirkmaiden, Ayrshire (Dr. R. Munro's *Prehistoric Scotland*, p. 322).

Acutely-pointed Line-Chevron Border, with one set of Triangles shaded, or Fern-Leaf Pattern.—The lines of the shading are in some cases straight, and in others take a zigzag form. The ornament resembles a Van-



FIG. 35. BRONZE AGE URN FROM GOODMANHAM, YORKSHIRE.

(Height, 8*1*/*2* ins.)

dyke collar, and is extremely effective when used in two or three broad bands alternating with narrow bands.

Examples.

Drinking cup from Goodmanham, Yorkshire (W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, No. 99, p. 310).

Drinking cup from Glenforsa, I. of Mull (J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times, Ages of Stone and Bronze*, p. 14).

Drinking cup from Crawford, Lanark (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 58).



Fig. 36.—Bronze Age Urn from Lughnagroah, co. Wicklow. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

Drinking cup from Freefield, Aberdeenshire (*Ibid.*, p. 78).

Drinking cup from Ganton, Northumberland (*British Barrows*, No. 21, p. 96).

Line-Chevron Border, with both sets of Triangles shaded, but in Opposite Directions.—This is an extremely common pattern round the top of urns. It appears to have been suggested by lashing, bandaging, grass-matting, or some other textile process.



Examples.

Cinerary urn from Menai Bridge, Anglesey (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 244).

Cinerary urn from Bleasdale, Lancashire (*Reliquary* for 1900, p. 258).

Cinerary urn from Pickering, Yorkshire (E. Howarth's *Catal. of Bateman Coll. at Sheffield*, p. 134).

Cinerary urn from Cold Kirby (W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, No. 128, p. 338).

Cinerary urn from Kirkpark, near Musselburgh, Midlothian (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxviii, p. 76).



Fig. 37.—Bronze Age Urn from County Wicklow. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

Cinerary urn from Harlyn Bay, Cornwall (*Jour. R. Inst. Cornwall*, vol. x, p. 200).

Cinerary urn from Bolsterstone, Yorkshire (*Reliquary* for 1899, p. 147).

Cinerary urn from Luguagroah, co. Wicklow (Sir W. Wilde's *Catal. of MS., R. I. A.*, p. 177).

Cinerary urn from Tykillen, co. Wexford (*Proc. R. I. A.*, 3rd Ser., vol. v, Pl. 15).

Cinerary urn from Greenhills, Tallaght, co. Dublin (*Proc. R. I. A.*, 3rd Ser., vol. v, Pl. 11).

Cinerary urn from Childrey, Berkshire (*Archæologia*, vol. lii, p. 65).

Cinerary urn from Magdalen Bridge, Midlothian (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 35).

Cinerary urn from Quarryford, East Lothian (*Ibid.*, p. 72).

Round-bottomed urn from Unstan, Orkney (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 298).

Incense cup from Fylingdales, Yorkshire (*Archæologia*, vol. lii, p. 42).

Incense cup from Benachie, Aberdeenshire (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 47).

Incense cup from Whitby, Yorkshire (British Museum).

Incense cup from Beedon, Berkshire (British Museum).

Incense cup from Mynydd Carn Goch, near Swansea, S. Wales (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 261).



Fig. 38.—Bronze Age Urn from Ganton, Yorkshire. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

Food vessel from Darwen, Derbyshire (*Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, p. 86).

Food vessel from Hitter Hill, Derbyshire (*Ibid.*, p. 99).

Food vessel from Tenby (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 266).

Food vessel from Darley Dale, Derbyshire (*Ibid.*, p. 92).

Border of Bar-Chevrons placed horizontally, with one set of Triangles shaded.—The shading generally consists of horizontal lines.

Examples.

Cinerary urn from Bawdsey, Suffolk (British Museum).

Drinking cup from Kilmartin, Argyllshire (British Museum).

Border of Bar-Chevrons placed horizontally, with both sets of Triangles shaded.—This makes the bar-chevrons appear light on a dark background.

Examples.

Drinking cup from Ganton, Northumberland (W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, No. 21, p. 162).

Drinking cup from St. Fagan's, Glamorganshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 6th Ser., vol. ii, p. 30).

Drinking cup from Goodmanham (*British Barrows*, No. 116, p. 101).

Border of Bar-Chevrons placed horizontally, with the Chevrons shaded.—This makes the bar-chevrons appear dark on a light background.

*Example.*

Drinking cup from Goodmanham, Yorkshire (W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, No. 113, p. 99).

Border of Bar-Chevrons placed vertically, with every alternate Chevron shaded.—This pattern can only be shaded in one way.

*Examples.*

Incense cup from Aldbourne, Wiltshire (*Archaeologia*, vol. lii, p. 53).

Incense cup from Beckhampton, Wiltshire (*Archaeologia*, vol. 43, p. 363).

Incense cup from Camerton, Somersetshire (*Trans. Somerset Arch. Soc.*, vol. viii, p. 44).

Bar-Chevron Surface Pattern, with top points of Chevrons in one row vertically, under top points of



FIG. 39. BRONZE AGE URN FROM LAKENHEATH, SUFFOLK.
(Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.)



FIG. 40. BRONZE AGE URN FROM FINGHELDEAN.

(Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins.)

Chevrons in the next row. — This is comparatively rare.



Example.

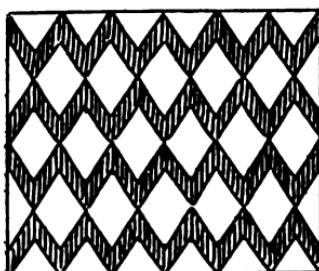
Fimber, Yorkshire (J. L. Jewitt's *Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, p. 102).

Bar-Chevron Surface Pattern, with top points of Chevrons in one row vertically, under bottom points of Chevrons in the next row.

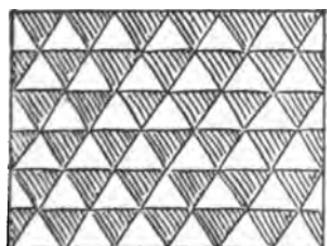
Examples.

Lakenheath, Suffolk.

Fingheldean, Wiltshire (*Archæologia*, vol. xlvi, p. 197).



Triangle Border Pattern. — This is the same as the line-chevron border, with one set of the triangles shaded.

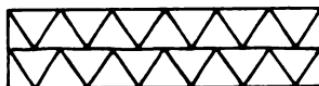


Triangle Surface Pattern, with the points of all the Triangles meeting, shaded like chequer-work. — This occurs more often on jet necklaces and sculptured stones than on pottery.

Example.

Cinerary urn from Drumnakkilly, near Omagh, co. Tyrone (*Jour. R. Hist. and A. A. of Ireland*, 4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 508).

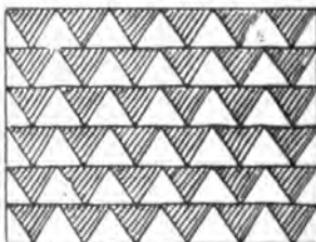
Double Border composed of Triangles, with the points of the Triangles in one row, falling in the centres of the bases of the Triangles in the row above.—This is an extremely rare pattern.



Example.

Incense cup from Danby Moor, Yorkshire (British Museum).

Surface Pattern, composed of Triangles, arranged as in the preceding, and shaded as in chequer-work.—This is also an extremely rare pattern in pottery, and it is more often used for the decoration of jet necklaces and bronze celts.



Example.

Incense cup from Beckhampton, Wiltshire (*British Barrows*, p. 76).

Plain Line-Lozenge Border.—This consists of a single horizontal row of lozenges, made with incised lines and not shaded. It occurs generally round the tops of urns.



Examples.

Cinerary urn from Tuack, Aberdeenshire (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 103).

Cinerary urn from Cleatham, Lincolnshire (*Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, p. 93).

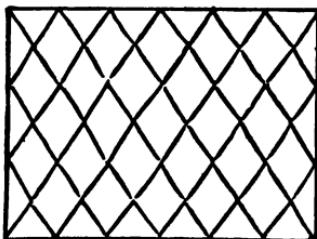
Cinerary urn from Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. viii, p. 33).



FIG. 41. BRONZE AGE URN FROM WILSFORD, WILTSHIRE.

(Height, 8 ins.)

Plain Line-Lattice Surface Pattern.—This is an extension of the preceding, so as to cover a wide band round the top of the urn, or its whole surface, with a network of lozenges.



Examples.

Cinerary urn from Tomen y Mur, Carnarvonshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 240).

Cinerary urn from Lake, Wiltshire.

Cinerary urn from Drumnakilly, Co. Tyrone (*Jour. R. Hist. and A.A. of Ireland*, 4th Ser., vol. ii, pp. 508 and 511).

Cinerary urn from Drumnakilly, near Omagh, Co. Tyrone (*Ibid.*, 4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 511).

Cinerary urn from Monsal Dale, Derbyshire (*Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, p. 87).

Cinerary urn from Ferry Friston, Yorkshire (*British Barrows*, No. 161, p. 71).

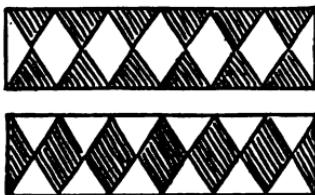
Cinerary urn from Stobshiel, Haddingtonshire (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 20).

Cinerary urn from Magdalene Bridge, Midlothian (*Ibid.*, p. 30).

Cinerary urn from Balbirnie, Fifeshire (*Ibid.*, p. 71).

Incense cup from Hill of Culsh, Aberdeenshire (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxv, p. 262).

Line-Lozenge Border, shaded.—This consists of a horizontal row of lozenges, shaded either so as to be light on a dark background, or *vice versa*.



Examples.

Cinerary urn from Magdalene Bridge, Musselburgh, Midlothian (J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 31).

Cinerary urn from Shanwell, Kinross-shire (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 37).

Food vessel from Killicarney, Co. Cavan (*Jour. R. Hist. and A. A. of Ireland*, 4th Ser., vol. v, p. 191).

Drinking cup from Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire (British Museum).

Drinking cup from Goodmanham, Yorkshire (*British Barrows*, No. 116, p. 101).

Bar Lozenge Border shaded.—This is the same as the plain lozenge border, except that the lozenges are formed by intersecting bars instead of intersecting lines. Sometimes the lozenges on the background are shaded.



Examples.

Drinking cup from Pound Down, N. Wilts (Wilts *Arch. Mag.*, vol. vi, 1860, p. 321).

Drinking cup from Hay Top, Derbyshire (Ll. Jewitt's *Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, p. 102).

Drinking cup from Beckhampton, Barrow No. 4, Wilts (*Catal. of Stourhead Coll. at Devizes*, p. 78).

Drinking cup from Bee Low, Derbyshire (*Catal. of Bateman Coll. at Sheffield*, p. 147).

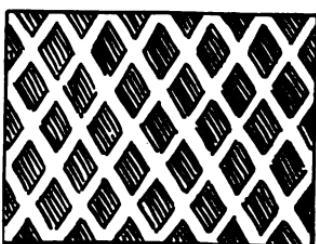
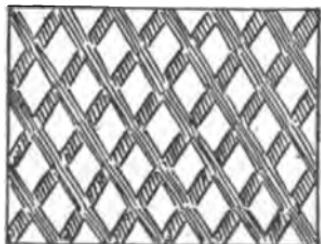
Cinerary urn from Magdalen Bridge, Musselburgh, Midlothian (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 31).

Drinking cup from Folkton, Yorkshire (*Archæologia*, vol. lii, p. 16).

Incense cup from Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 257).

Incense cup from Bryn Seiont, Carnarvonshire (*Ibid.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 256).

Bar-Lattice Surface Pattern shaded.—This is the same as the plain lattice surface pattern, but with the lattice-work formed of bars instead of lines. Sometimes the bars are shaded, and sometimes the lozenges.



Examples.

Drinking cup from Wilsford, Wilts. (*Archæologia*, vol. xlvi, p. 196).

Drinking cup from Winterbourne Monkton, Wilts. (J. Thurnam's *Crania Britannica*, p. 158; and Wilts. *Arch. Mag.*, vol. i, 1854, p. 303).

The Saltire Border.—This may be made either with incised lines or with bars, and be shaded or left plain.



Fig. 42.—Bronze Age Urn from East Kennet, Wilts. Height, 7½ ins.

It is not a particularly common form of ornament on pottery.



Examples.

Drinking cup from East Kennet, Wilts. (*Archæologia*, vol. xliii, p. 392).

Drinking cup from Green Low, Alsop Moor, Derbyshire (*Catal. of Bateman Coll. at Sheffield*, p. 139).

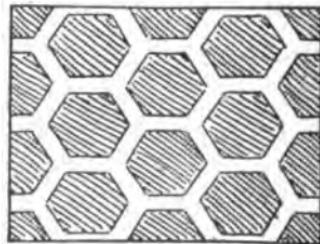
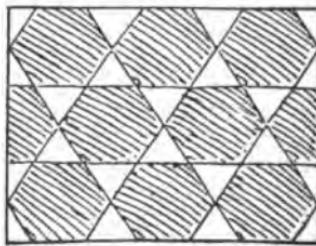
Drinking cup from Durrington, Barrow No. 93, Wilts. (*Catal. of Stourhead Coll. at Devizes*, p. 12).

Drinking cup from Porth Dafarch, Anglesey (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 238).

Drinking cup from Grindlow, Derbyshire (Lt. Jewitt's *Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, p. 102).

Hexagon Border.—A very beautiful border pattern may be formed of hexagons and four-pointed stars, the hexagons being shaded.

Hexagon Surface Pattern.—This may consist either entirely of hexagons, or of hexagons with bars between them.

*Examples.*

Drinking cup from Folkton, Yorkshire (*Archæologia*, vol. lii, p. 11).

Drinking cup from March, Cambridgeshire (*Archæologia*, vol. xliii, p. 397).

Drinking cup from Pickering, Yorkshire (Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 204).

Drinking cup from Rhosheirio, Anglesey (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 271).



FIG. 43. BRONZE AGE URN FROM DURRINGTON BARROW No. 93,
WILTS.

(Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.)



FIG. 44. BRONZE AGE URN.

All the patterns which have been described are founded on the Chevron, and consequently are formed principally of diagonal lines; but there are some designs to be found on the pottery of the Bronze Age, where the lines run only horizontally and vertically, as in the following.



Fig. 45.—Bronze Age Urn from Folkton, Yorkshire. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

Chequer-work Border.—This consists of rectangular spaces, alternately shaded with horizontal and vertical parallel lines.

Examples.

Cinerary urn from Oldbury, near Atherstone, Northamptonshire (M. H. Bloxham, in Paper read before Rugby School Nat. Hist. Soc., November 22nd, 1884).

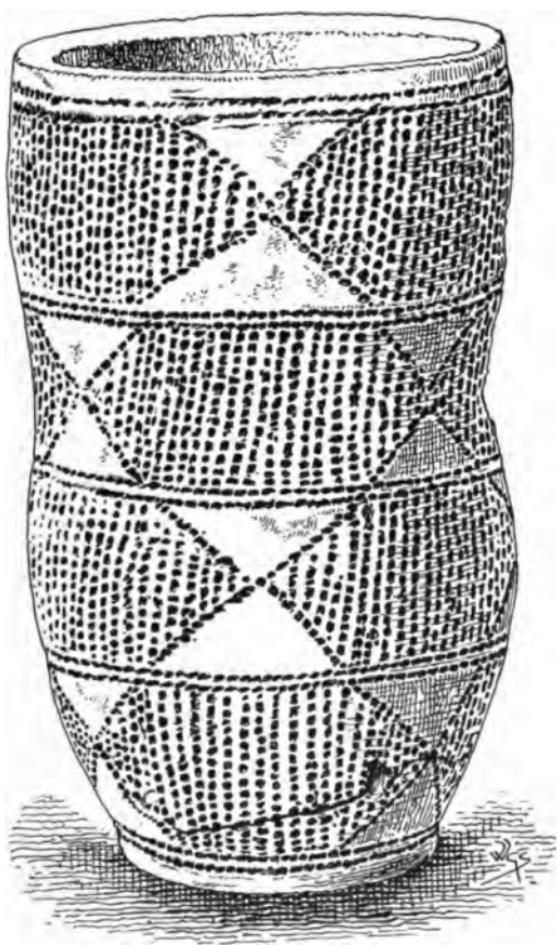
Cinerary urn from Kirkpark, near Musselburgh, Midlothian (Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. xxviii, p. 77).

Cinerary urn from Cransley, Northamptonshire (British Museum).
 Cinerary urn from Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. viii, p. 33).
 Cinerary urn from Hatton Buscel, Yorkshire (W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, No. 157, p. 368).
 Drinking cup from Goodmanham, Yorkshire (*Ibid.*, No. 116, p. 131).
 Cinerary urn from Kilburn (*Ibid.*, No. 128, p. 67).
 Cinerary urn from Ovingham, Northumberland (*Ibid.*, No. 213, p. 70).
 Food vessel from Mackrakens, co. Tyrone (*Jour. R. Hist. and A. A. of Ireland*, 4th Ser., vol. i, p. 29).



Fig. 46.—Bronze Age Urn from Workington, Suffolk.
 Height, 5 ins.

Food vessel from Forth Mountain, co. Wexford.
 Food vessel from Alnwick, Northumberland (British Museum).
 Cinerary urn from Tregaseal, Cornwall (W. C. Borlase's *Nenia Cornubia*, p. 242).
 Incense cup from Kirkpark, near Musselburgh, Midlothian (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxviii, p. 73).
 Cinerary urn from Stenton, East Lothian (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 92).
 Cinerary urn from Ballidon, Moor (*Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, p. 88).
 Food vessel from Mackrakens, co. Tyrone (*Jour. R. H. and A. A. of Ireland*, 4th Ser., vol. i, p. 29).



Ancient British Urn, from Rhosbeirio, Anglesey
(Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

*Chequer-work Surface Pattern.*¹—This is like a chess-board, with alternate squares shaded.

Examples.

Drinking cup from Workington, Suffolk.

Drinking cup from Rudstone, Yorkshire (W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, No. 66, p. 254).

METAL-WORK.

The classes of metal objects which exhibit Bronze-Age Chevron ornament are as follows:—

- Gold tumulæ.
- Bronze axe-heads.
- Bronze razors.
- Bronze dagger-blades.
- Bronze spear-heads.

The lunulæ are thin plates of hammered gold, shaped like a crescent, ornamented with incised lines along both margins, and on the two horns of the crescent. The central portion of the crescent presents a plain surface of brightly-burnished gold, and the ornament, which is concentrated on the two horns, is arranged in transverse bands, the patterns on each of the horns being similar. These lunulæ, or *minns*—as they are called in Irish—were probably used as head ornaments or diadems.²

When Sir W. Wilde compiled his *Catalogue of the Antiquities of Gold in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, in 1862, there were fifteen specimens in that collection, and seventeen more have been added since,³ making a total of thirty-two. Besides these there are eleven in the British Museum, four in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in Edinburgh, one in the Belfast Museum, and at least three in private collections. Nine more are recorded to have been

¹ This pattern occurs on a vessel from a Stone-Age burial at Ashogen, in Sweden (H. Hildebrand's *Scandinavian Antiquities*, p. 7).

² See Sir W. Wilde's *Catalogue*, p. 12.

³ "On Gold Lunulæ," by Dr. W. Frazer, in the *Jour. R. Soc. Ant., Ireland*, 5th Ser., vol. vii, p. 53.

found in different places, but have subsequently been destroyed or lost sight of. Nearly the whole of the fifty or so known specimens are from Ireland, the only exceptions being three from Scotland, one from North Wales, two from Cornwall, two from France, and one from Denmark.



Fig. 47.—Ornamental Bronze Axe-Head in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

The decoration of the horns of the gold lunulæ is very much alike in all cases, and usually consists of four or five narrow transverse bands, every other one of which is shaded with fine cross-thatched lines, alternating with wider bands, either having a chevron border along each margin, or a row of lozenges in the middle. Examples of the first method of treating the

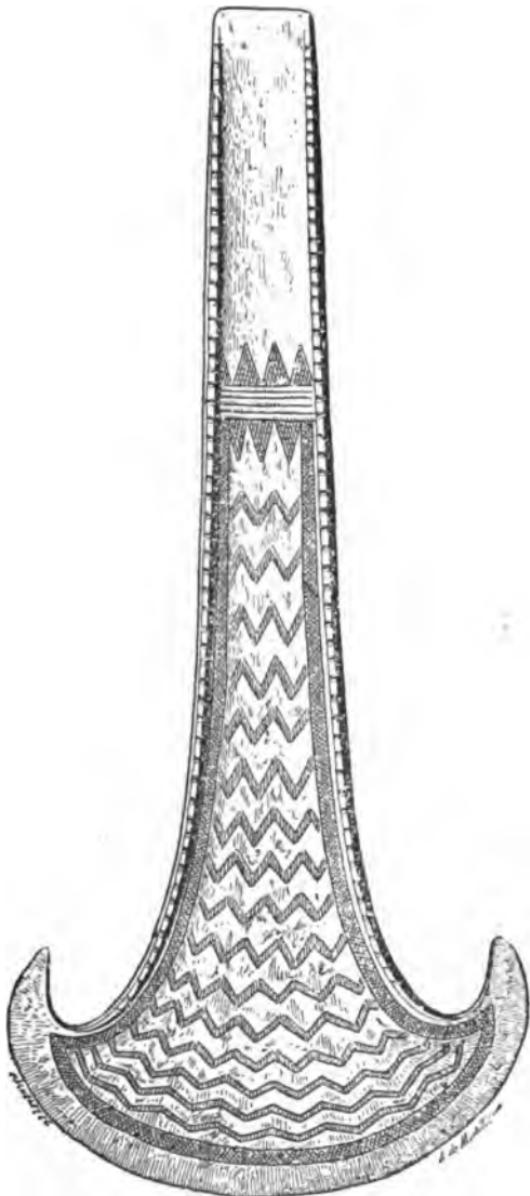


Fig. 48.—Ornamental Bronze Axe-Head at Sorèze (Tarn),
probably from Ireland.

wider transverse bands may be seen on the lunula
from the Lanfine Collection¹ in the Edinburgh Museum,

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxii, p. 240.

and on the one from the Dawson Collection¹ in the Dublin Museum. Examples of the lozenge pattern on transverse borders occur on the lunula from Killarney,² in the Dublin Museum, and in the one from Padstow,³ Cornwall.

Rectilinear ornament founded on the chevron occurs only on the earlier class of slightly-flanged, wedge-shaped, bronze axe-heads, but never on the later winged,



Fig. 49.—Ornamental Bronze Axe-Head in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

looped, and socketed celts. As in the case of the gold lunulæ, almost all the best specimens of highly ornamented bronze axe-heads have been found in Ireland, so that most probably those which have turned up in England and France were of Irish manufacture. The following list shows the patterns which occur on bronze axe-heads, with the localities where the speci-

¹ Sir W. Wilde's *Catalogue*, p. 14.

² *Ibid.*, p. 11.

³ *Jour. R. Inst. Cornwall*, vol. ii, p. 142.

mens were found, and references to the works where they are described.

Plain Chevron Border, with one set of triangles shaded.	Lewes, Sussex (Sir J. Evans' <i>Ancient Bronze Implements</i> , p. 53, Fig. 4).
Plain Chevron Border, with both sets of triangles shaded.	Dorsetshire (British Museum, <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 53).
Bar-Chevron Surface Pattern	...
Bar-Chevron Surface Pattern	...
Triangular Surface Pattern	...
Ditto ditto	...
Lozenge Border, shaded	...
Ditto ditto	...
Ditto ditto	...
Saltire	...
Lozenge Surface Pattern	...
	Ireland (Mus. R.I.A.).
	Perth (Evans, p. 60, Fig. 24).
	Ireland (Mus. R.I.A.).
	Ireland (Evans, p. 66, Fig. 35).
	Mareuil-sur-Ourecq-Oise (<i>Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule</i>).
	Sorèze (Tarn), probably from Ireland (E. Cartailhac's <i>Les Âges Préhistoriques de l'Espagne et du Portugal</i> , p. 99).
	Ireland (Evans, p. 66, Fig. 38).
	Westmoreland (British Museum).

Bronze axe-heads with chevron and lozenge patterns upon them have been found in Denmark¹ and Sweden, but the axe-heads are hafted in an entirely different way from the Irish examples, having a transverse perforation for the insertion of the handle, as in the modern iron axe.

Bronze razors with ornament are extremely rare. Three specimens have been found in Scotland,² namely, at Rogart, Sutherlandshire, at Shanwell, Kinross-shire, and at Musselburgh, Midlothian. They are all ornamented with lozenge patterns, shaded with cross-hatching.

Bronze dagger-blades and spear-heads with chevron patterns are hardly ever found outside Ireland. The

¹ A. P. Madsen's *Alfbildninger af Danske Oldsager og Mindesmaerker*.

² Dr. J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times, Ages of Stone and Bronze*, pp. 24, 29, and 38.

patterns on these classes of objects consist almost exclusively of shaded chevrons and lozenges.

OBJECTS OF STONE, AMBER, AND JET.

Stone, amber, and jet were used in the Bronze Age for the manufacture of certain objects which were

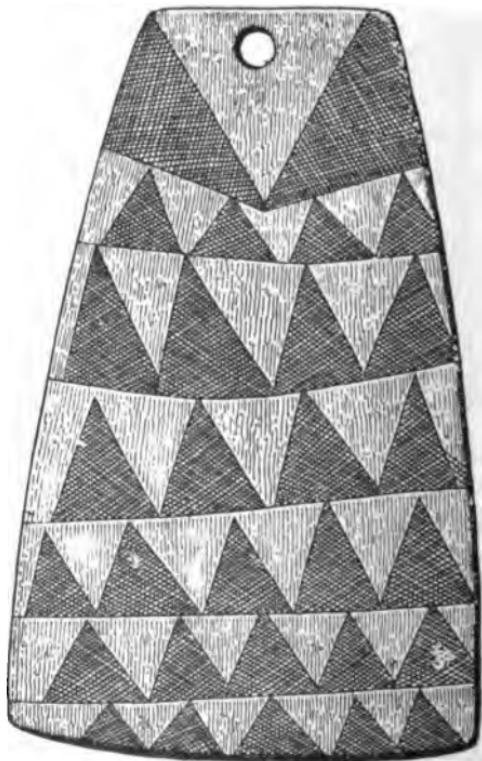


Fig. 50.—Slate Amulet from Casa da Moura, Césareda, Portugal.

deposited as grave-goods in the round barrows. Amongst the most curious objects of stone are three carved chalk cylinders, shaped like a drum or a cheese, found in a barrow at Folkton,¹ Yorkshire, and now in the British Museum. Their dimensions are:—

¹ See Mr. Greenwell's paper on "Recent Researches in Barrows in Yorkshire, Wiltshire, &c.," in the *Archæologia*, vol. lii, p. 16.

No. 1.—4½ ins. high by 5¾ ins. in diameter.

No. 2.—4½ ins. high by 5 ins. in diameter.

No. 3.—3¾ ins. high by 4 ins. in diameter.

The tops of the drums are ornamented in each case with concentric circles, and the sides with chevron and lozenge patterns, shaded with cross-hatching of delicate lines. In addition to the ornament, they also have highly conventionalised owl-like human faces, re-

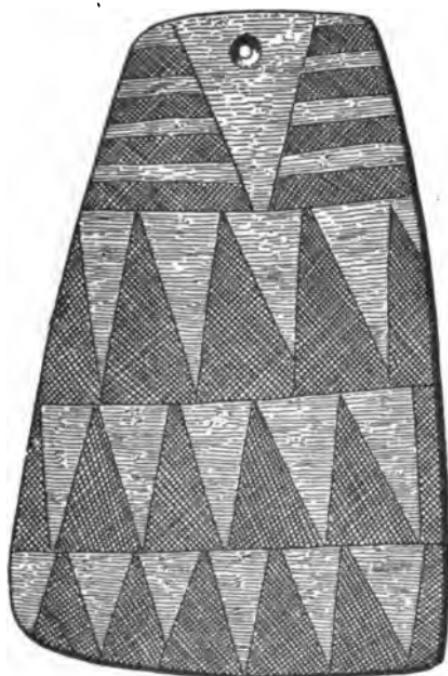


Fig. 51.—Slate Amulet from Casa da Moura.

sembling those on the idols from Troy, Mykenæ,¹ and the remarkable figures in the artificial caves found in France.² Perhaps the most characteristic geometrical pattern on the Folkton chalk-drums is a rectangle divided by cross and diagonal lines into eight triangles, alternately plain and cross-hatched. The design is not altogether unlike that of the Union Jack.

¹ Schliemann's *Troy*, p. 307.

² E. Cartailhac's *La France Préhistorique*, p. 242.

The stone wrist-guards and small perforated stone axe-hammers which so frequently accompany Bronze-Age burials, are hardly ever ornamented, and may therefore be dismissed from our consideration.¹ Before leaving this branch of the subject, however, it may be well to mention the interesting slate tablets or amulets, with patterns formed of chevrons and triangles, found in the cave of Casa da Moura,² at the foot of Monte Junto, Portugal.



Fig. 52.—Slate Amulet from Casa da Moura.

The objects of jet which afford instances of Bronze-Age ornament, include necklaces, dress-fasteners, and a unique cup, referred to subsequently. The jet necklaces are generally composed partly of flat plates, with four or five holes in them for the threads to pass through,

¹ A perforated stone hammer found at Maesmore, near Corwen, North Wales, and now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, at Edinburgh, is highly ornamented with a line-lattice pattern.

² E. Cartailhac's *Les Ages Préhistoriques de l'Espagne et du Portugal.* p. 97.

and partly of bugle-shaped beads. The plates at each end are triangular in shape, and the rest four-sided, and wider at one end than the other. The plates and beads come alternately, and form a sort of crescent, often with a pendant in the middle. The plates are generally ornamented with chevron and lozenge patterns, shaded with dots instead of cross-hatching. The most elaborately ornamented examples have been found in Scotland. The following

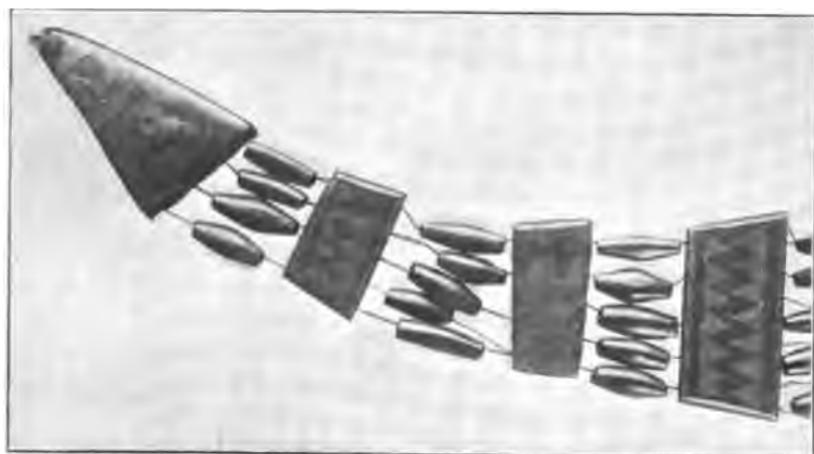


Fig. 53.—Jet Necklace from Melfort, Argyllshire.

list gives some of the best, with patterns, localities, and references :—

Line-Chevron Border, with one set of triangles shaded. Torish, Sutherlandshire (*Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 56).

Bar-Chevron Border, with triangles shaded. Melfort, Argyllshire (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xix, p. 134).

Ditto ditto ... Windle Nook (*Catal. of Sheffield Museum*, p. 59).

Border of Bar-Chevrons placed vertically, and shaded alternately black and white. Assynt, Ross-shire (D. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 435).

Triangular Surface Pattern, shaded as in chequer-work. Melfort, Argyllshire (see above).

Line-Lattice Border, shaded.	..	Balcalk, Forfarshire (<i>Scotland in Pagan Times</i> , p. 43), and <i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , vol. xxv, p. 65).
Ditto	ditto	.. Melfort, Argyllshire (see above).
Ditto	ditto	.. Mount Stuart House, Bute (R. Munro's <i>Prehistoric Scotland</i> , p. 212).
Line-Lattice Surface Pattern, shaded as in chequer-work.	..	Arbor Low, Derbyshire (<i>Grave-Mounds and their Contents</i> , p. 177).
Bar-Lattice Surface Pattern	..	Assynt, Ross-shire (see above).
Ditto	ditto	.. Helperthorpe, Yorkshire (<i>British Barrows</i> , p. 54).
Saltire, shaded	..	Assynt, Ross-shire (see above).

Round jet buttons or dress-fasteners are occasionally found with Bronze-Age burials, and in a few cases they are ornamented as in those from Thuring, and Rudstone, Yorkshire.¹ The pattern on these consists of four shaded chevrons, with their points almost meeting in the centre of the button, so as to form a design resembling a cross.

The unique cup of jet previously referred to was discovered in a barrow on Broad Down,² Devon, and has a chevron pattern round the rim, on the inside.

An amber cup, similar to that from Broad Down, was found at Hove, Sussex, and is now in the Brighton Museum, but it is unornamented. A splendid amber necklace from Lake, Wilts., made on the same pattern as those of jet, is to be seen in the British Museum, but it also is unornamented.

SCULPTURED ROCKS AND STONES.

There are numerous examples in Great Britain of rocks and boulders sculptured with cups and rings, as

¹ W. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, Nos. 60 and 68, pp. 227 and 264.

² See "Memoir of the Excavation of three tumuli on Broad Down, Farway, near Honiton, Devon," by the Rev. R. Kirwan, in the *Report of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology, held at Norwich in 1868*.

at Ilkley,¹ Yorkshire, Wooler,² Northumberland, and Lochgilphead,³ Argyllshire, but on none of these do rectilinear figures occur. The corner and side stones of sepulchral cists of the Bronze Age are sometimes carved with rectilinear figures, as at Cairnbân,⁴ Argyllshire, where there is a lozenge, and at Carnwath,⁵ Lanarkshire, where there are triangular designs.

Much the most perfect series of sculptures in the Bronze Age style are to be seen at the great chambered tumulus at Newgrange. This monument has been so exhaustively described in Mr. George Coffey's admirable monograph on the subject, in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy* (vol. xxx, 1892, p. 1), that all we need do here is to give a list of the various chevron patterns which occur there, with their position, and a reference to the figures in his paper.

List of Chevron Patterns at Newgrange.

Line-Chevron Surface Pattern	ditto	... Roofing slab of N.-E. recess (<i>Trans. R.I.A.</i> , vol. 20, p. 4).
Ditto	ditto	... Upright stone, No. 17, on left side of passage (<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 1, Fig. 1).
Bar-Chevron Border	...	... Lintel stone at back of S.-W. recess (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 5).
Bar-Chevron Surface Pattern	...	... Upright stone, No. 20, on left side of passage (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 36).
Triangular Surface Pattern	...	... Lintel stone over opening of passage into chamber (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 13).
Ditto	ditto	... Upright stone, No. 16, on S.-E. side of N.-E. recess (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 15).
Ditto	ditto	... Recumbent stone at base of mound outside, on N. side (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 34).

¹ *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xxxv, p. 15, and vol. xxxviii, p. 156.

² G. Tate's *Sculptured Rocks of Northumberland*.

³ Sir James Simpson's "Sculpturings of Cups and Rings," in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi, Pl. 21, Appendix.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Pl. 13.

⁵ *Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 88.

Line-Lozenge Border, shaded	...	Lintel stone at back of S.-W. recess (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 53).
Ditto	ditto	S.-E. side of N.-E. recess (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 14).
Line-Lattice Surface Pattern, shaded		Upright stone, No. 16, on S.-E. side of N.-E. recess (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 15).
Bar-Lattice Surface Pattern	...	Recumbent stone, A, at base of mound, outside, on N.-W. side (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 35).
Ditto	ditto	Recumbent stone, B, at the base of mound, outside, on N. side.
Pattern composed of Lozenges divided into four Triangles by diagonals, and shaded.		Upright stone, No. 16, on left side of passage (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 16).
Bar-Saltire Border	...	Recumbent stone above entrance to passage outside (<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 32).

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The foregoing Paper is, I believe, the first serious attempt that has been made to classify the rectilinear patterns of the Bronze Age in Britain, so as to show the geometrical relation they bear to each other. The designers of these patterns were no doubt entirely ignorant of the geometrical principles which underlie the construction of the ornament, and yet it is instructive to notice that almost every possible arrangement of straight lines founded on the chevron has been hit upon, by continually trying to evolve new forms of decoration by the experimental method. It has been shown that the number of elementary patterns which can be derived from the chevron is comparatively small, and limited purely by the geometrical properties of space. Nevertheless, the mathematical theory of "Permutations and Combinations" demonstrates the possibility of combining a small number of elements in a practically unlimited number of ways, so that for purposes of decoration the changes which can be rung on the chevron and its derivatives are almost inexhaustible.

The study of comparative ornament has been hitherto

so neglected by archæologists in this country, that the anxious enquirer after knowledge might search through the whole of the fifty and odd volumes of the *Archæologia*, and nearly all the *Transactions* of the various scientific societies, without being able to find any information whatever on the subject. Yet the importance of a knowledge of comparative ornament in affording the most reliable clue to the probable date and provenance of a work of art can hardly be over-estimated. It has been possible (for instance, in the present Paper) to group together a certain number of vessels, implements, objects and monuments, by showing that their decoration is identical. Now, as some of these are known to belong to the Bronze Age, the natural inference to be drawn is that all the others do also. Furthermore, it may be possible, by comparing the ornament on the group found in Britain with other groups presenting similar forms of decoration in Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Hungary, to indicate the probable sources whence the culture of the Bronze Age was derived. This branch of the subject has been so ably dealt with by Mr. George Coffey, M.R.I.A., in his "Origins of Prehistoric Ornament in Ireland," in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (vols. iv to vii), that nothing further need be said about it here.

I have the pleasure of expressing my indebtedness for the loan of blocks to the Society of Antiquaries and the Clarendon Press, and for permission to have photographs of ancient British urns, taken in the Devizes Museum, to the Wilts. Archæological Society. The photographs of the urns in the British Museum were specially taken by Mr. H. Oldland, with the sanction of Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A. The photographs of the urns and bronze axe-heads in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy are from the series taken by Mr. W. G. Moore, of 11, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

NOTES ON LLANDAFF PARISH.

BY G. E. HALLIDAY, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.

DURING the last one hundred and fifty years so many changes have taken place in the neighbourhood of Whitchurch, Fairwater, Ely and Gabalva, which at one time formed part of Llandaff parish, and so many institutions and place-marks have been swept away, that now, in the beginning of the twentieth century, a short account of some of these matters may not only be of interest, but may be the means of preserving data which might otherwise be lost.

LLANDAFF FAIR AND MARKET.

Only a year or so ago, that product of recent legislation "the parish council," gave the final blow to one of the city's most ancient institutions, by enclosing the Llandaff Green, thereby putting an end to the Llandaff Fair.

The Llandaff Fair and Market date from very ancient times. About seventy years ago, however, the Fair became a scene of such licence that it was a disgrace to the country-side. The boxing or fighting booths were notorious, and their probable sequence was the recent finding of a skeleton buried a few inches below the grass on Llandaff Green; and another in a hedge-bank near the Cathedral, also a third close to the Fairwater Road.

The first mention of Llandaff Market is chronicled in the *Liber Llandavensis*, from which it seems that to hold a market in Llandaff was one of the privileges of St. Teilo, A.D. 540.

The translation reads as follows:—

"St. Teilo and his successors for ever have right of commonage of water and herbage, field and wood, for the people of the

Church of St. Teilo, with a market and mint at Llandaff, with the approach of ships everywhere throughout the territories of St. Teilo, free from kings and all persons, except the Church of Llandaff and its Bishop."

So far as the Market is concerned, there seems to be no reason to doubt this statement, but whether a mint ever existed at Llandaff is very dubious. In fact, the authorities of the British Museum go so far as to state, that a mint is an institution unknown in Wales, except at Aberystwith during the reign of Charles I.

Coins, or more probably tokens, bearing the arms of the See, have been found at Llandaff from time to time. These, however, would probably be of comparatively recent date, and may have been minted at Bristol.

The next mention of Llandaff Market and Fair is taken from the archives of the Tower of London, viz., in a Charter granted on the 5th day of May (or March), A.D. 1206, being the seventh year of the reign of King John, to the Bishop of Llandaff, for the Llandaff Fair. The translation of this document reads:—

"The King granted Henry, Bishop of Llandaff, that he and his successors should hold one fair each year for four days on the day after Pentecost, and for three days following, and a market any day through or during Lord's day at Llandaff. Given at Bristol this 9th day of September."

Bishop Henry was Prior of Abergavenny, and died 1213.

Previous to the reign of Henry III, it was usual to hold markets on Sundays, but this custom gradually fell into disuse till the reign of Henry VI, when, in 1448, they were prohibited from being held on Whit Sunday, Trinity Sunday, and other Sundays, and on Good Friday.

Browne Willis, writing in his quaint way in 1718, says:—

"That to the great scandal of religion, there were near as many fairs held on Good Friday as on any other day."

THE LLANDAFF CROSS.

It is a curious coincidence that the parish council, while they dealt the final blow to the fair by enclosing the green, carefully repaired the market, or preaching cross. The cross, cross-shaft and steps, are comparatively modern, but the cross-base must certainly date prior to King John's Charter.

It was from the cross on Llandaff Green that Archbishop Baldwin preached the Third Crusade. To quote Geraldus :—

“On the following morning the business of the cross being



Fig. 1.

publicly proclaimed at Llandaff, the English standing on one side and the Welsh on the other, many persons on each side taking the cross, and we remained through the night with William (William de Salso Morisco), Bishop of that place, a discreet and good man.”

THE ALMS-HOUSES. (See Fig. 1.)

A few years since, the Llandaff Alms-houses were demolished. These, in the early part of the eighteenth century, were spoken of as being divided into nine compartments, which, not being endowed, were maintained by the overseers of the poor. These houses stood at the corner of Pavement Street nearest to

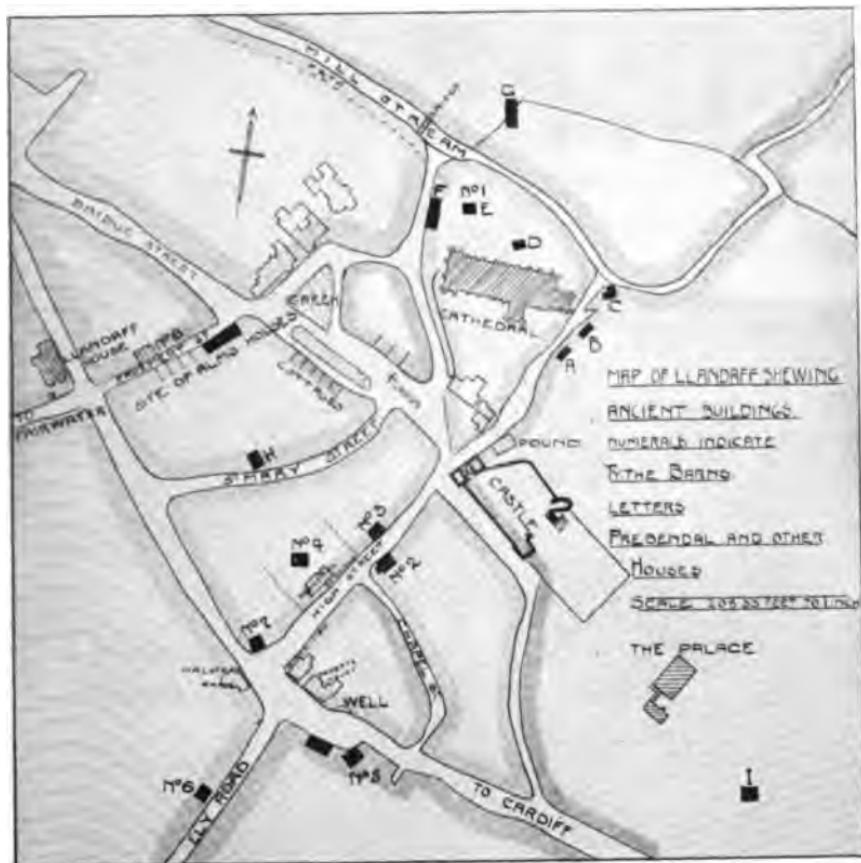


FIG. 2.

Llandaff Green. The writer remembers them very well; they were one-story gabled buildings, with stone tiled roofs.

THE PREBENDAL HOUSES AND TYTHE BARNS.

Thanks to Mr. Browne Willis, there is little difficulty in locating the Prebendal Houses; but it was only by careful inquiry from some of the older inhabitants, a few years since, that the location of the Tythe Barns could be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

On the accompanying plan (see Fig. 2), the Prebendal Houses are indicated by letters, and the Tythe Barns by numerals.

THE PREBENDAL HOUSES.

a. Site of the Prebendary of Warthacwm, reported by Browne Willis, in 1718, to be in sorry repair.

b. Remains of the Treasurer's House, a gable-end, containing a small Late fourteenth-century window, is still *in situ*.

c. Site of a small College, the remains of which were *in situ* till recently.

When the mill-stream is let out, a portion of a well-masoned spur-base can still be seen, which evidently formed part of this building.

Other Prebendal houses stood close to the Cathedral on the north side, viz. :

d. Site of the Prebendary House of St. Andrew, which stood on the spot where the late Dean Vaughan is buried. Here a culvert was recently found, leading northward, sufficiently large for a man to crawl through.

e. Site of the Prebendary House of St. Crosse, recently called "Cwm," which was demolished within present recollection, and stood where the memorial cross to the late Bishop Ollivant now is.

f. The present Prebendal House, of which Browne Willis speaks "as having been recently rebuilt and

fitted up for the reception of the Chapter, when they came to audit." He also mentions a small library founded here by Bishop Davies.

g. Probable site of the Archdeacon's Castle, referred to by Willis as follows:—

"Towards the north-west of the Church, opposite the Jasper Tower, in a field called Llan-y-wrâch, at about 46 yards distant,

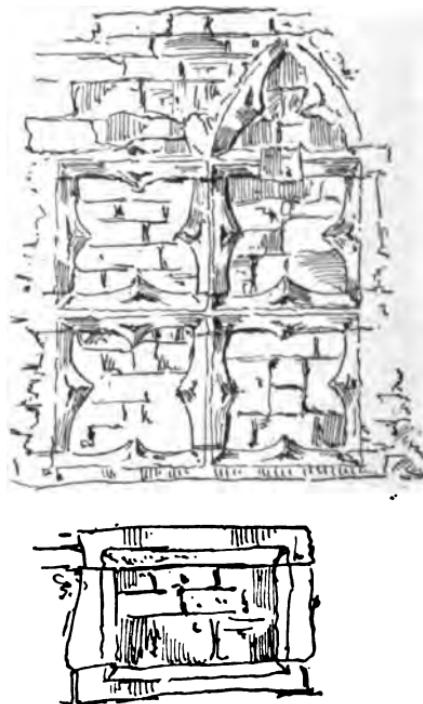


Fig. 3.—Fourteenth-century Windows, built into the north wall of the Black Hall, Llandaff.

there is a ruined piece of a building under the brow of the hill, 48 yards in length and 20 yards broad. It then appears to have been built in the form of a Castle, and is said to have belonged anciently to the Archdeacon of Llandaff. His dwelling was certainly once very magnificent, since (we are told that) the Archdeacon of that Church, in Henry II's time, entertained that Prince at dinner at his own house; from thence he went to Cardiff, where he supp'd and lay that night, on his return to London from his wars in Ireland."

The Archidiaconal Castle was demolished by Owen Glyndwr at the time when he burnt the Bishop's Castle. The field in which it stood is still called the "Wrack."

Fragments of masonry have quite recently been unearthed on the spot indicated by Browne Willis.

H. Part of a building known as "Black Hall," now converted into a cottage. Built in the north wall are the remains of two fourteenth-century traceried windows, and what was probably an almonry. The name implies that the building once belonged to the Black Friars. These remains until recently were hidden from view by a shed built against the wall (see Fig. 3).

I. Indicates the site of a mediaeval building shown on Speed's Map, the foundations of which can still be traced.

THE TYTHE BARNs.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the city contained the remains of no fewer than nine large tythe barns, situate as follows (see Plan, Fig. 2):—

No. 1. The Cwm Barn, on the north side of the Cathedral.

No. 2 was opposite the National Schools. The cottage now occupied by Mrs. Rees forms a part of it.

No. 3 stood on the site of "Butcher's Arms Inn," in High Street.

No. 4 stood to the west of the National Schools; this barn was, until quite recently, used as a cottage, but is now pulled down.

No. 5 was situate on the Cardiff Road, opposite the Registry; part of the old walls are still standing.

No. 6 was on the Ely Road, on the site of the last house in Cambria Terrace.

No. 7 was opposite the "Maltster's Arms," and now forms two cottages.

No. 8 was in Pavement Street; some fragments of walling still remain.

No. 9, known as the College Barn, was at Llandaff Yard, near the College Iron Works.

LLANDAFF PARISH.

Two centuries ago, the parish of Llandaff contained in all about two hundred and thirty-five houses. In the city there were one hundred and one, at Fairwater twenty-three, Ely twenty-four; and in thickly-populated Canton of to-day there were but fourteen houses. Gabalva was even larger, for it contained sixteen.

Of Whitchurch village, which formerly belonged to Llandaff, Browne Willis writes:—

“Having in it twenty-five cottages lying at a great distance from the Church, procured in Bishop Fields time (1619 to 1627) about the begining of Charles I reign, a separate Chapel to be erected therein for the use of the inhabitants and is now considered distinct from Llandaff. The Cure of Llandaff and Whitchurch was served by two Curates officiating at the Cathedral as Vicars Choral. These two, with four singing men or lay vicars and four singing boys, constituted the Choir.”

A new church has now been built. The old chapel certainly makes a pretence of standing, but there is hardly a pane of glass unbroken in either nave or chancel windows; the slates are falling from the roof, while the roof-timbers are still trying their best to hold together.

In conclusion, it may be of interest to record the following recent finds:—

Fragments of Roman pottery were found when the new Palace Road was formed a few years ago; at the same time and near the same spot a navvy unearthed some silver spoons, which his mate described as having “little idols” on the top: evidently Apostle spoons. The finder absconded with his treasure, and has not since been heard of.



THE OLD TOLL-HOUSE, LLANDAFF.

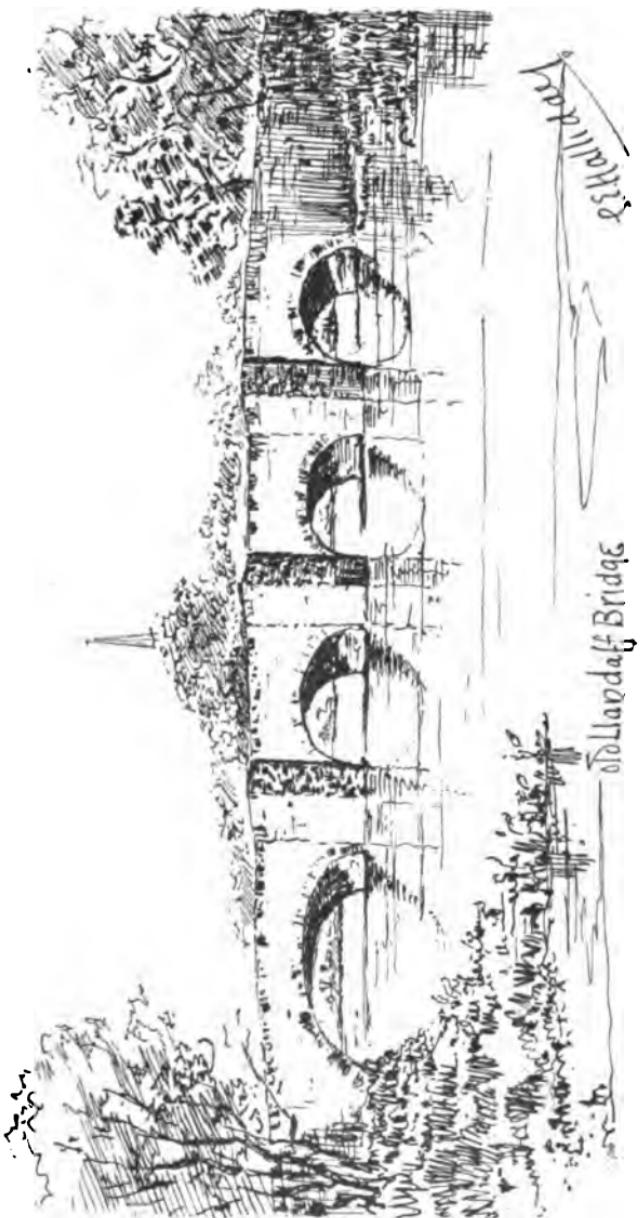


Fig. 4.

A bronze coin of more than usual interest, now in the writer's possession, was found near the Cathedral a short time ago. The piece is Byzantine, Romanus II, A.D.

959 to 963. The inscription, partly in Greek and partly in Latin, reads as follows. On the face :—

“ Romanus King of the Romans,” and on the reverse, “ Romanus in God King of the Romans.”



Fig. 5.

Fig. 4 is taken from a sketch made by the writer of “Old Llandaff Bridge,” prior to its complete alteration a few years since.

Fig. 5 is a sketch of the quaint old cottages which, until quite recently, stood on Llandaff Green.

Fig. 6 is taken from a photograph of Llandaff Toll-gate, now demolished.



CROSS-SLAB OF HAIRDUR AT LLANVEYNOR, HEREFORDSHIRE.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

EARLY INSCRIBED CROSS-SLAB AT LLANVEYNOC, HEREFORDSHIRE.—Llanveynoe Church is situated close to the borders of Wales, on the east side of the Black Mountains, about 15 miles south-west of Hereford. I am indebted to Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., of the British Museum, for having first called my attention to the existence of the early inscribed slab here illustrated, and to Mr. G. R. Trafford, of New Forest, Hay, for having supplied me with a photograph of the stone and the particulars relating to its discovery. I have also to thank the Rev. G. J. Tuck, Vicar of Newton, Vrchurch, for sending me the dimensions of the slab. It was dug up by some quarrymen about three years ago, just outside the churchyard at Llanveynoe, and was photographed by Mr. Trafford very soon after it was found. Mr. Tuck informs me that it is now carefully preserved within the church.

The slab is 2 ft. 3 ins. long, by 1 ft. 3 ins. wide at the top, and 1 ft. wide at the bottom, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick. The top arm of the cross which has been broken off, no doubt had the letter Alpha upon it. On the right arm is the letter Omega, on the left the $\chi\rho$ contraction for Christos, and at the top of the shaft the Ihr contraction for Iesos. On the right side of the slab is the following inscription, in three vertical lines of mixed minuscules and capitals,

haerdur fecit
crucem
ift α m

“Haerdur made this cross.” The most remarkable feature in the lettering of the inscription is the capital A placed sideways thus: α .

The slab is of pre-Norman type, and possibly as early as the tenth century. The Alpha and Omega occur alone on two cross-slabs at Hartlepool, and on a cross-slab at Billingham, both in the county of Durham. The $\chi\rho$ abbreviation occurs alone on cross-slabs at Tullylease, Co. Cork, and Llanwnnws, Cardiganshire. The Alpha Omega in combination with the $\chi\rho$ or $\chi\rho$ and IHC or IHS abbreviations occur on cross-slabs at Pen-Arthur, St. Davids, and St. Edrens, all three in Pembrokeshire, and on the cross-slab of Bresal, at Reefert, Co. Wicklow. The Llanveynoe slab, therefore, belongs to the same archaeological group. For further information on the subject, the reader may consult J. R. Allen's *Christian Symbolism*, p. 113, and the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 4th Ser., vol. xiv, p. 262; 5th Ser., vol. iii, p. 43; and 5th Ser., vol. ix, p. 78.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

FIND OF BRONZE IMPLEMENTS IN WALES.—The Rev. George Eyre Evans, the author of the excellent work *Aberystwyth: Its Court Leet, A.D. 1690-1900*, gives the following account in *The Welsh Gazette*, July 17th, 1902:—

Discovery of Bronze Axe-heads.—Early last month, June, 1902, as Mr. John Brown, of Caergog, parish of Cemmes, was cutting peat on Tanglanau Mountain, Cwmdugold, hard by Llidiart-y-Baron, some 12 miles from Machynlleth, he was so fortunate as to unearth eighteen bronze axe-heads, of three different sizes, and all in excellent preservation. Two of them which I have carefully handled and examined, are now on view in the window of the drapery establishment of Mr. W. M. Jones, draper, at Machynlleth. The larger of the two is $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in length, with an edge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; the shorter one is 6 ins. long. Both have the loop, intact, where the blade springs from the part which entered the wooden handle. The cutting edges have been brought to the highest point of tenacity by hammering. The peculiar greenish colour was imparted by oxidization. At present I express no opinion as to the age of these axe-heads. Photographs of the two have been taken by Mr. John Jones, Dovey Studio. Is it too much to hope that Mr. Brown will see his way to deposit some of these historically interesting bronzes in the museum of U.C.W. at Aberystwyth, and Bangor, as well as placing one in the custody of the Governors of Machynlleth County School, for its collection of local finds?

“GEO. EYRE EVANS.”

It is to be feared that most of the axe-heads have been distributed among private individuals, who probably have little appreciation of their historic value.

HAROLD HUGHES.

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All communications for the Editor are to be addressed to J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A., 28, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

... Wanted, by the Committee of the C. A. A., Vol. IV of the First Series, Vols. II to V of the New Series, and Vols. I and II of the Third Series of the "Archæologia Cambrensis," to complete an official set of the publications of the Society, to be kept for purposes of reference. Members willing to make donations of any of the volumes required, or exchange them for later volumes still in stock, are requested to communicate with the Editor.

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Archaeologia Cambrensis.

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THE WOGANS OF BOULSTON.

BY FRANCIS GREEN, ESQ.

THE conditions of life in bygone days are always a fascinating subject, but, unfortunately, the data available in this connection for the period immediately succeeding the Middle Ages are but scanty, especially as to West Wales. That the powerful and wealthy fared more sumptuously than his poorer neighbour goes without saying, and an inspection of some of the fine old ruined castles and bishops' palaces in Pembrokeshire would lead one to suppose that rude abundance, at all events, prevailed in those residences.

But what were the conditions of life of a country gentleman in the fifteenth century? When investigating the descent of the Wogan family, I recently came across three wills made by members of the Boulston branch, two of which throw some interesting light on the social life of the time, and are therefore worth putting on record. The first is that of Henry Ogan. This is but a brief document, but, being the earliest will of any of the family, it is interesting on this ground alone, especially to residents of Pembrokeshire. It is also important, as it suggests a connection at that date between the Pembrokeshire branch and Whitelackington in Somersetshire. It was this clue that led me to discover that a Wogan owned land in the latter county as early as 1311-12,

and in all probability the descendants resided there until 1575.

The name "Wogan" is spelled by the mediæval scribes in various ways. Like Mr. Weller, they were bound by no rules of orthography, and the style adopted depended altogether on the taste and fancy of the speller. In 1285, the earliest reference I have discovered, the name is written "Wogan" as at present, and I have little doubt that the "o" was pronounced soft, like "ou" in French, as in 1357 the name appears as "Wougan." Later on we find Woogan, while in the will of John Wogan, who died in 1601, the scribe introduced a further variation in the shape of "Woughan." Ogan and Owghan were other forms adopted.

(Horne, fol. F. 39.)

WILL OF HENRY OGAN.

(*Copy.*)

In Dei no'ie Amen. Ego Henricus Ogan compos ment's et sane memorie condo test'm in hunc modum. Imprimis lego an'am meam Deo omnipotenti, corpus qz meum sepeliend' in salia Beate Marie Virgine de Woran. Item, Lego Eccl'ie Sancte pred'c vjs. viijd. It'm, lego Eccl'ie Ste David xxs. It'm, lego Eccl'ie de Whitlakynhton,, vjs. viijd. It'm, lego Alicie filie mee C.m's. Item lego Griffitz Candas un'm togam rusetam. Resid' om'n bonorum meor'm do et lego Ricardo Ogan quem ordino et facio me'm executorem ut ip'e o'ia alia bona p' salute a'ie mee sicut melius scire poterit disponat. Dat' ultimo die Augusti, Anno Dom'i Mill'mo CCCC nonagesimo nono et regni regis Henrici septi anno XV°.

Woran is the old name for Warren, a parish in Pembrokeshire, and the bequests to this church and to the cathedral of St. David's plainly show that the testator was one of the family in that county. A *post-mortem* inquisition, taken at Bridgwater in 1499, reveals that his son and heir was Richard, no doubt the Richard Wogan of Boulston, whose will runs as follows:—

(Alenger, Fol. 27.)

RYCHARDE WOGAN, OF BULLISTON, PEMBROKESHIRE.

(Copy.)

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. In the yeare of our Lord God a thousand fyve hundred and fourtie I Rycharde Wogan of Bulliston hole in mynde and soule and sycke in bodye make my free will and testament the xxiii daye of November in the yere of the raigne of Our Soveraigne Lord Kynge Henry the VIII, the xxxij. Furste I bequethe my soule unto Almighty God and to all the holly company of Heavine and my body to be buried in Burton church before the highe aulter, Item, I do gyve to the church of Burton vjs. viijd., the one halfe to the Chauncell and the other halfe to the body of the church. Item, I geve and bequethe to my wyfe my Manor place of Bulliston and Hampton duringe her widowhed for the tender age of the childern for it is Socage tenor; and also all goods and cattalls that be belonging unto the saide house, that is to say the somme of twoo hundred shepe . . . hed of beastes, two boule peces of siluer with one ewer and twoo flatt peces, a standinge cuppe with an eure and upon the toppe of the cover a squirrell, another standinge cuppe of siluer with a couer and upon the couer a lytle boye bearinge a childe, two saltes of siluer with twoo couers, oon gylte and another parcell gylte, a taster of syluer, a poote withe a syluer bonde and a foote of syluer and a challes and twoo dozen of syluer spoones, a small couer of syluer, a napple cuppe of syluer; and also for my wyve's wering garments to be at her owen pleasure and dysposytion, that is to say, a dymsent girdell of clene golde with a dyamonde aud a ruby therin, and a chayne and a bullyon of golde with a crosse of syluer and a crosse of golde with a dyamonde with a dyamonde (*sic*) in the mydde and a ruby, one eury quarter, also an ooch of golde with a dyamonde in the myddest and also a greate parle, also a chayne of gold of the weight of viij duble ducketts. Item, I bequethe myne owne broche and it hath a garnet in the myddell as it is sette about with parles unto my sonne and heyre, all which premisses afore naymede I welde that it shulde remain to John Wogan, my sonne and heyre, and unto my wife Maud during her widowhed. And if it happen the saide John Wogan to dye that then the saide goodes aforesaid shall remayne to William Wogan and David Wogan, my base sonnes. And also I doo confesse by this my testam't that Agnes Tasker have a tenement in Harbeston, the value of viij Nobles by the yere for ten'r of her

life and after her decease to remayne to myne heyre. Also I do confesse that I have gyvene to my sonne William Wogan the value of twenty Nobles by the yere for the term of his lyfe and after his decease to remayne to my sonne and heyre John Wogan. Also I doo gyve a gowne unto Jenett Dee, my nurse. Also I will that my twoo greate gunnes with theire four chambers shulde remayne unto the house of Bulliston with a greate crocke that is in the kechynne. Also I doo gyve unto my sonne David Wogan one quarter of my ballinger, the "Stemtunce," also a quarter of my shuppe which is called the "Elbowe." And the residue of my ballinger and shuppe shall remain in manner and souruice as my other goodes aforewhersyde dothe. Also I geve unto Anne Phillip, my wyfe's mayde, four poundes yf she doo remayne with my wyfe and otherwise to have but xls. Also I doo geve to Elizabeth a' Bowen xls. and her evydence that I have to be delyvered unto her. Also I do devise my house at Slebeche unto Richarde Myllar, my servaunte as long as he doth serve unto my wyfe and my sonne John Wogan. And I doo geve unto my servaunte, John Taylo' my house of Westfelde, lying in the east side of the said town'p, as long as he do dylygent serve unto my wyfe and my sonne, John Wogan; and another house unto Rycharde Holl', my servaunte in like manner, whiche lyeth in the same town'p. And I geve unto Hugh Lloid, my servaunte, Talbrocke lyinge in the ffeldes of Pr'ddillgaste in like manner and to keep a horse. Also I will that all my detts to be paide. Also I doo geve unto Anne Wogan, my daughter, for her maryage two hundred Marks to be levied of my landes of Repston, my Manner place of Crapull, Wyllamyston, Frogholl and Spittell and Williamyston (? *ibid.*) and Crasselley. And I doo assyne William my sonne to levye the saide twoo hundred Mks. to the use of my daughter and the saide money to be kepte in the towne comyne coffer of Hardefordewest and otherwise at the dyscretion of the overseers so that the twoo hundred Marks maye remayne and come to the use of the said Anne Wogan and yf the said Anne dye that then the saide twoo hundred Marks to remain to the use of my sonne John Wogan. Also I will that my sonne William Wogan shulde be balyfe and recyver of all my Socage landes, that is to say, the Lordship of Sotton and my landes within the Burrowes of Hardf't, Cronett, Poyston, and a Noble of rent in Houston, Mylton Lytle Heylershill with a tockynge mill and Woldale and Camros, also a meddowe by the Freers' gardyns; also the Bechem with my londes that lyeth in the Dale, excepte the southeast house the whiche I have gyven unto Anne Tasker duringe her lyfe

doinge no waste therto, all the landes that I have within the Burrowes of Saint Davys within Chayltie, all whiche townes and villages aforenaymed is Socage tenor, wherfore I will the saide William Wogan or his deputyes do levy and gather uppe all the rentes of the said londes pleyved and gathered and to give accompte to the saide overseers yerely or to twoo of them and that the saide money to be kepte in the comyne coffer of Hardforde or els at the discretion of the overseers so that the saide m^boney may come to the use of my sonne John. Also I do gyve unto Davyd John, my servaunte, his house rent free duringe his lyfe so that he doo dyligent serve unto John Wogan mine heyre, and unto my wyfe and Anne Wogan. Also I doo gyve unto John Myller one tenement at Wiston with the londes belonginge unto the same whiche was in the handes of olde John Vaughan as longe as he doth serve unto my wife and children. Also I doo confesse that I have gyven unto Davyd Wogan, my sonne, my tenement with the landes therunto belonginge for terme of his lyfe, that in Herston and Thurston. Also I will that my brother John Phillips of Picton, Thomas Johns of Haroldstone, Esquires, Master Thomas Lloid, Chaunter of Sainte Davydes, and Master John Lewis, Treasurer there, overseers of this my testament and my wyfe. Also I will that this my testament shalbe written in a payre of indentures and the one part to remayne with my wyfe and other myne overseers and the other part to be kepte in the comyn coffer of Haverfordwest. In witness whereof and every thinge herein contayned I Richarde Wogan aforenamed have subscribed my name and putte my seale the yere and day above written in the p^{ns} of my wyfe, David W. Clarcke, Rycharde Meyler, John Watkyn, my sonnes William Wogan and Davyd Wogan, my nurse, Jenett Dee, and Elizabeth Davers. Item, I doo gyve to Phillip Meyler, my servaunte xxs. Item I doo gyve to the church of Saint Davyds xxs.

Probate was granted 29th April, 1541, to Mathilda Wogan, the relict.

The spelling, it will be observed, is somewhat archaic, but the will is replete with interesting details. A few words are indecipherable, and as the original is lost it is impossible to ascertain what the scribe intended to write.

Richard Wogan seems to have had a fair assortment of silver. A curious sidelight on the times is the bequest to the testator's wife of her wearing apparel

and jewelry. The "dymysent girdle" was probably a Damascene belt, in other words, a metal girdle inlaid with gold. The "great Parle" is, of course, a large pearl, but the chain of gold of the weight of eight double ducats raises an interesting point. The ducat was not an English coin, but from the fact that the testator selects it as a weight suggests that ducats must have been a fairly common currency in the country. Whether these coins were of Venetian, Dutch, or other origin, it is impossible to say. The two "greate gunnes with theire foure chambers," it may fairly be assumed were ordnance for the defence of Boulston, and possibly for occasionally levying tolls on ships passing up the river. The "ballinger" and "shuppe" are, of course, a barge and ship. It has generally been supposed that the only descendant of David Wogan (the illegitimate son of Richard), who married Katherine, the daughter of Thomas Herbert of Monmouthshire, was a daughter Maud, who married Morgan Powell, mayor of Pembroke. I have recently discovered in an old deed that he had also two sons, Richard and Devereux. The latter was a clothworker and citizen of London, and after his death, which occurred prior to 1616, his widow Magdalen married William Tailler, a merchant tailor and citizen of London. Devereux leaving no issue, his property descended to his wife.

The next will is that of Sir John Wogan, the son of Richard.

JOHN WOGAN OF BULSTON, PEMBROKESHIRE.

(Copy of Will.)

.... (torn) ember in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand sixe hunderd and one, the foure and fortith year of the raigne of our sou'aigne and Ireland queene defender of the faith I John Woughan of Bulstone in the county of Pembroke being of good and perfect remembrance doe make and ordaine this and form following. First and principallie I comend my soule to Almighty God my maker and redeemer

and my bodie to the earth. Item I give and bequeathe to the Cathederall church of St. Davids iiijd. eth . . . dame Elizabeth Wogan *alias* Byrte my wedded weife w'h all her apparel of all sortes, all her ringes and juelles w'h alsoe six of my best geldinge. Item more I give and bequeath unto my said weife Dame Elizabeth househoulde of all sortes whats'uer movable and unmovable w'h I have in the house of Porth Rynen in and upon the lande thereunto belonginge in the county of Cardigan. Item also I give and Bequeath unto my said wifie househoulde stuffes and all other cattels of all sortes whats'uer I have movable or unmovable with all the corne both in houses, barnes, haggards or in earth growinge in and upon Dowenge house and land thereunto belonginge at Llanvernache cauled (? Erwyon) alsoe I give and bequethe unto Dame Elizabeth my said wifie all my goods, sheepe, cows, horses and cattle movable and unmovable of all sorte whats'uer I have with all the corne, books in house, barns, haggard corne or growinge in or upon my dowie house landes Sutteine in the cou'ty of Pembrokeshire the w'h lands and tenements are now in the tenure and occupation of Rynald Stafforde. Item alsoe my will is that my said weife shall have the same tenements and lands at Sutton together with the stocke as long as she lives and that after her decease the stocke of all sorte as of cows, sheepe and colts to remayne as yt is laye downe in the deade of gifte. Item I give and bequethe unto the s'd Dame Elizabeth my wedded weife all lande and leases of lande or mylles and all maner of cattell and chattel, sheepe, horses or what all of all sorte and also all maner of househowld stuff of all sorte such as plate or whatever the said Elizabeth was owner of at the day of my marriadge unto her the said Elizabeth w'h to me hath desended and by reight ought to desend frome her unto me by the said marriadge wherever the same may be in the counte of Pembrokeshire, Carmarthen or Cardigan or elsewhere. Item I give and bequeethe also unto Dame Elizabeth Wogan my weaded wifie all my goods, cattle and chattles w'h the lease of the house wherein Griffith David . . . dwelleth being in the parish of Henlan Amgode in the cou'ty of Carmarthen and the lease of the mille cauled Molfre Dyffryne otherwise cauled Wyrgloedd in the p'ish of Clydey in the county of Pembrokeshire and all the goods and cattles and chattles laid down in a scedula annexed to a deade of gifte by me made to John Stradley and John Hogwent, gent, to the use of Dame Elizabeth my wifie. Item moreover alsoe I give and bequethe unto my said wifie, Dame Elizabeth Wogan, my messuage and lande cauled Milton w'h the store of cattle

and stiffe now in my oun handes and the tenement thereunto belonginge cauled Milton mylle in the P'sh of Burton in the county of Pembroke with all and singular the lande, waters and watercourses and all other appurtenances thereunto belonginge or appertaininge to the said messuadge and house of Milton and the griste mille thereunto belonginge cauled Pilton, with the messuage and all maner of lands and appurtenances. I give and bequeathe unto Jayne for her life. Item I give and bequeathe Agnes Adams half a dozene siluer spoones. Item I give and bequeathe to Elizabeth Wogan my bastard daughter begotten of the body of Margaret Griffith verch Jennet Webbe my of my land cauled Norchard and my stocke of cattle and sheepe upon the said land beinge in the occupation of David Webbe and the rente of fifteen pounds paid by him two oxen and four hundred sheepe of mine. I give and bequeathe unto the said Jane and Elinor my said bastard daughters the ten't and messuage and lands cauled Vaynor, the rente being fortie shillinges, all w'h two tenements of Nortchard and the ten't of Rousedowne are situate leinge and beinge w'h in the p'sh of Bowlstone in the county of Pembroke the twoe ten'ts of Norkeyard are in the occupation of the said David White and the ten't of Rousedowne in the ten're and occupation of Thomas Griffith his landes w'th all and singular theire right, members and appurt's unto the same and my share of land cauled Noutchard and Rousedowne and to one or any of them balonginge or in anywise app'taining the share beinge of the yearly rente of fifteen pounds and Rousedowne fortie shillings to have and to houlde the saide three messuages and tenements of lande w'h the said rente of seventeen poundes and the lande thereunto belonginge w'h all and singular their rights, members and app'tenances to the said Jayne Wogan and Elinor Wogan my said bastard daughters and to their feoffees and dessigned by me larger and ample maner as on my tenants or tenant of or to the p'misses tenente or tenants doe perfectly occupie or enjoy the same until the before-said Jayne Wogan and Elinor Wogan shall receive the rentes and proffitts of the said twoe ten'ts and landes and the flockes of sheepe and cattle thereunto belonginge out of the said twoe ten'ts and lande of Nortcharde and out of the one ten't and land of Rousedowne the summe of fortie poundes to be payd of lawfull Englishe mony that is to saye fortie poundes unto the said Jayne Wogan and fortie poundes unto the said Elinor Wogan for and to the advancement of every of them in marriadge. Item my will is that the fourtie poundes given unto Jayne and the other fourtie poundes given to Elinor Wogan

should be received and set out by the advise of my wifie Dame Elizabeth Wogan and by John Standeley and Thomas Byrte, gent., whom I have made feoffees of truste and surge (?) as my saide weife, John Standeloye and Thomas Byrte shall be appointed unto the most gayne and may be made thereof. And that the interest and gayne that may come thereby yearly shall alsoe goe w'h the fortie pounds given unto any of them for the better advansement of them and of beinge in mariadge. Alsoe my will is that my weife Dame Elizabeth Wogan shall share the keepinge and bringinge up of the said Jayne Wogan and Elinor Wogan and after the said fortie pounds is payd unto every of them out of the rente and p'fitte of the same lande of Nortchard and Rousedowne in maner aforesaid then my will is yf any one of my saide bastard daughters shall happen to die before she showld be any tyme married then I give and bequeathe the same fortie pounds given unto her soe dying unto the other bastard daughter who shalbe then livinge to the p'ferment in marriadge unless she shoulde be before the death of her sister at any time maried. Item I give and bequeathe towarde the repaire of the church of Bowlston and Burton twenty sheelings. . . . Item I doe ordayne constitute nominate and make my sonne and heayre John Wogan of Myltern, Esq., to be my sole executor of this my last Will and testament to whom I give and bequeath the residue of all my lands ten'ts goods cattles and chattles movable and unmovable not before given and bequeathed. Item yf my said sonne and heayre John Wogan of Milton, Esq., shall dislike or deney to be my executor then I doe ordaine, constitute, nominate and make my wellbeloved cozen Thomas Lloyd, Treasurer of the Cathederal Church of St. Davids to be executor of this my last Will and testament because he shall have sufficiente goode for payment of all my deptes beinge aboute some foure skore pounds and I owinge him less twenty pounds, Item I doe give and bequeath the use of all my goods, sheepe, cattles and chattles of what kinde or sorte soever the same be movable or unmovable not afore given or bequeathed. Item I doe nominate and apointe ordayne and authorise Richard Atkins, William Ouldsourte, Alban Stepneth, James Prodreth and John Byrte Esq'rs to be my overseers of this my last Will and testament giving them and eurie of them and to any of them or to any one of them full power and authoritie to deale and doe according to the confidence and truste I repose in them whom I doe prai and desire them both kindly and faithfullie will and shall see for to be donne that article and bequeste In witness whereof I have hereunto

(Signed) J. WOGAN.

It may be that my two sonnes in lawes will saye that I owe them some mariadge mony but I p'test before God I have payd them all the moneye I p'missed them and to one of them more than I p'missed them. Dated the eighth day of December Anno Dom' 1601 in the foure and forthi yeare of the raigne of our moste gratious sou'raigne Lady Elizabeth of England, Fraunce and Eirland, Defender of the faithe. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name the day and yeare above written.

A note of which cattle and sheepe I shall leave my executor : Imprimis of cattle upon Boulston ground, fourscore lacking one.



The Wogan Tomb in Boulston Church.
(From a Photograph by Captain Reid.)

Item of sheepe there, twoe hundred and fower.
Besides horses, mares and coultes and besides the househould stufte.

The stock of Milton :—

Imprimis of keyne,	.	foreteene.
Item of sheepe,	.	one hundred.
Imprimis of keyne,	.	twelve.
Item of oxen,	.	twoe.
Item of sheepe,	.	a hundred.

(Signed) J. WOGAN.

Witnesses hereunto : John Stanley, John Hayward, Richard

Williams, Jevan Phillippe of Vaynor, Lewis Lloyd of Bowlstone, Wm. Rowe of the same, Morgan Harry, Ll'n Thomas and John Jokes.

This will is in the Probate Court at Carmarthen. One corner of the parchment on which it is written is torn ; this accounts for the blanks in the earlier portion of the transcript. In several places the writing is illegible. Dame Elizabeth Byrte was the second wife of the testator. She was the daughter of Robert Byrte, of Llwyndyris, Cardiganshire, an Alderman of Carmarthen, and Elizabeth, coheiress of Edward Ryd, of Castle Moel (Green Castle), near Carmarthen.

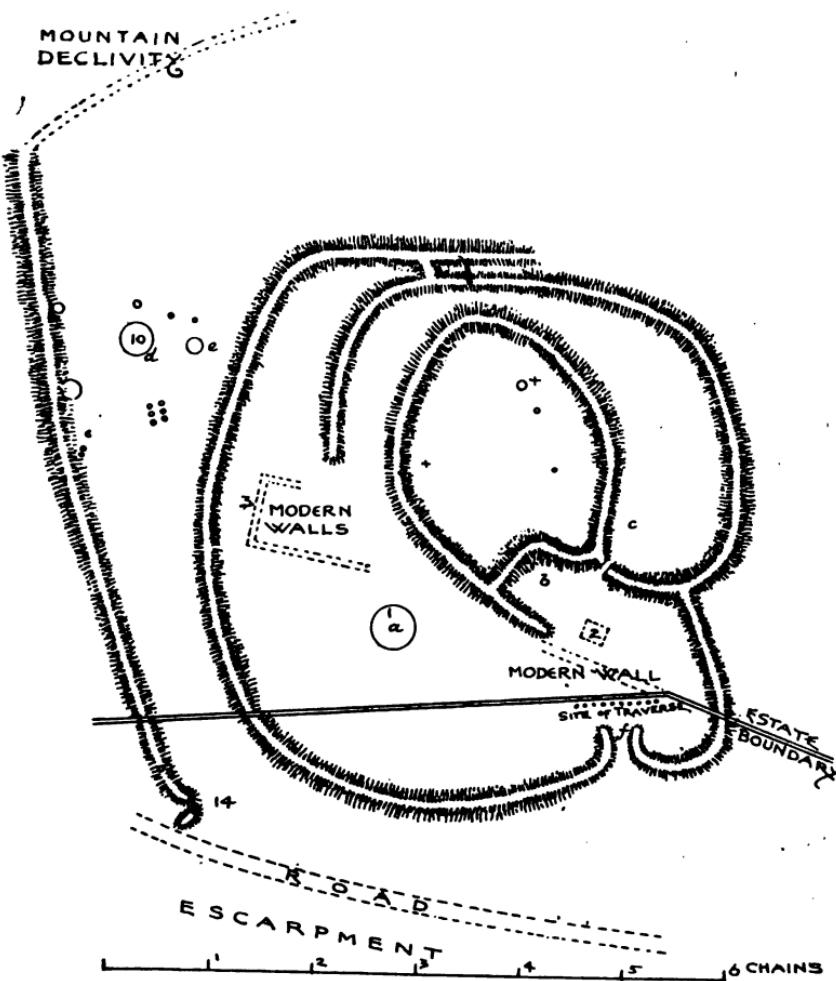
The illustration is a reproduction of a photograph of the monument erected in Boulston Church during his lifetime by Sir John Wogan, the son of the last testator and his first wife Jane. It bears an interesting inscription, showing six generations of the family.

THE EXPLORATION OF A PREHISTORIC CAMP IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY H. W. WILLIAMS, ESQ., F.G.S.

A LITTLE to the westward of Ystradyfodwg parish church, in the Rhondda valley, Glamorganshire, a spur issues for nearly a mile in a north-easterly direction from the hills bounding the southern side of the valley, and forms the dividing land between Cwmparc and Ton. The eastern extremity of this spur, having been subjected to the erosive influences of glaciers, is terraced to a lower level than the highest knoll of the spur upon which the camp is placed. Nature had thus here provided an admirable site for a camp. There is a sharp rise in the ground on approaching the camp, along the course of the ancient roadway known as *Rhiw Gutto*, from the eastern side; on the north and north-eastern sides there are steep declivities, and on the southern side there is a precipitous escarpment; while on the western side, before the colliery workings drained the land, there was a deep morass, impassable save along a narrow causeway. All these natural defences had been greatly strengthened by art, and the builders of the camp have left evidence of no little military skill in making the most of a fastness good fortune had given them. A strong stone wall and ditch at Bwlch-y-Clawdd, about one-and-a-half miles to the westward, completely preserved them against attack from the Ogmore valley, and an outpost at Carn Mosyn, some four miles to the north-westward, and within sight of the camp, would give the occupiers timely warning of an attack from the direction of the Vale of Neath; while at other points to the southward

and eastward (notably at Penrhiffer, Dinas, where a traditional king once lived) there are evidences that outposts existed on those sides as well.



Prehistoric Camp in the Rhondda Valley.
(Surveyed by Mr. W. F. Dyke).

The walls of the camp, following the lines shown in the plan, were constructed of uncoursed dry-built masonry, such as characterises the stone-wall camps of Dartmoor, Treceiri, Carn Goch, Trigarn, and other well-known

camps, and the bases of the walls here average a thickness of about 8 ft. The width of the bases would justify the assumption that, when entire, the walls would be at least from 8 ft. to 10 ft. high; but they have been so thoroughly robbed of stone, presumably to build the numerous and extensive boundary walls in the immediate vicinity of the camp, that but little of them remain. Here and there, however, the despoilers have left fragments of the walls resting on undisturbed virgin soil, thus giving the key to their structure and extent.

The builders of the camp have left us proof that they possessed no mean military skill and knowledge. The main entrance to the camp, which was placed on the southern side, and was naturally protected by the cliff referred to above, was very cleverly designed with the view to the discomfiture of an enemy who had gained the small plateau between it and the cliff. The entrance was covered by walls turned sharply inwards, so that if the enemy succeeded in carrying the gateway by assault they could be assailed in flank by the defenders, and opposed by others inside a traverse, which formed part of the defensive work, and probably be driven back before gaining entrance to the citadel. There is a noteworthy similarity between the construction of this entrance and that at Caynham Camp, as described in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th Ser., vol. xvi, p. 216.

There was probably a second entrance on the northern side of the camp, but the exploration of this was not proceeded with.

Although the camp stands at an altitude of nearly 1,200 ft. above sea level it is well sheltered by the surrounding hills, yet dominated by none, these being too far distant from the site to be used for purposes of attack. The rock composing the spur is of Pennant sandstone. There is reason for believing that before the surrounding land was drained by the colliery

workings, the camp had an abundant water supply in the morass referred to, and elsewhere; and immediately outside the western wall there appears to have been a pond, or small lake, from which the defenders could have drawn water in time of trouble.

In common with other prehistoric strongholds, the name of the camp has been lost, and, so far as I have been able to gather, the only local name in which reference is made to it as a *Castell* is that borne by the roadway (*Heol y Castell*) ascending to it from Ystrad Fechan, an approach distinct from *Rhiw Guto*, referred to above. The suggestion that it is referred to as "the Old Castle upon the hill," in a grant of land of the thirteenth century, upon investigation does not appear to be tenable. The document must refer to some other "castle."

Before entering upon a detailed account of the exploratory work carried out in the fortnight we were able to devote to the research, it should be stated that the exploration was initiated and the expenses defrayed by the Rhondda Naturalists' Society (whose President is the Rev. Precentor Lewis, vicar of Ystrad-yfodwg), and my connection with the exploration was due to an invitation given me by the Society to superintend the excavations. Permission to explore was obtained from the agents to the Bute and Crawshay-Bailey estates.

I was greatly assisted in the superintendence of the work by a committee consisting of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. W. Parfitt (Secretary), Mr. Llew. Jones, Mr. W. F. Dyke (who surveyed the camp and prepared the plan), Mr. B. O. Eschell, Mr. W. O'Connor, F.G.S., Mr. Dl. Thomas, Mr. John Griffith, Mr. Thos. A. Thomas, Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. Morgan Williams, Mr. W. Leeming, and Mr. R. W. Morgan. Col. Morgan and Mr. C. H. Glascodine, of Swansea, represented the Cambrian Archaeological Association.

The entire absence of any surface indications marking the sites of the habitations left no alternative but to make trenches in search of floors. It was considered advisable to commence work directly upon the inner wall on the northern side and proceed in a southerly direction, and accordingly, at 10 A.M. on Monday, July 8th, 1901, work was begun with four men. The result of the digging upon the wall showed that it had been completely destroyed ; the faces being doubtful, its width could not be accurately determined. It was shown, however, that the wall ruins rested on the subsoil. The exploration of the wall at this point was abandoned, and the trenches proper were proceeded with. The only reward for the first day's labour was a stone pounder.



Fig. 1.
Bronze Dagger-blade found
in the Rhondda Camp.

covering a place of interment. After careful search, Mr. R. J. B. Lewis, of Ystradyfodwg Vicarage, picked

up a fragment of a bronze weapon (Fig. 1), which showed a fresh fracture. Diligent search was made for the remainder, and ultimately another piece of the same weapon was found. Then followed finds of bone, pottery (Fig. 2), evidently portions of two urns, and some worked flint (Fig. 3). The next day, more pottery, worked flint, and a small piece of nondescript quartz, which had probably been worked, were picked up. On the third day also flint was found ; and a third piece of bronze, which fitted in between the two pieces previously discovered, was found. The pieces of bronze, fitted together, are figured in the accompanying illustration. A quantity of black ashy, organic-laden soil was found in two places, confirming the opinion that the site explored was a burial cairn ; that there



Fig. 2.—Fragment of Bronze Age Pottery found in the Rhondda Camp.

was no present evidence of the existence of a cist or cists ; that there had probably been two interments ; that the urns had been broken in fragments, and that they and their contents had been scattered, presumably by the builders of the boundary walls, who robbed the cairn of its stones.

When the last-described site had been thoroughly explored, search was made in various places for hut sites, with some success, and in the search distinct floors and dressed flint (including three well-worked leaf-shaped arrow heads, the two most perfect being figured), pot-boilers and stone pounders were found.

At the spot marked *b* on the plan there appeared to be something more than purely military work, and upon this being dug into, a small cist, similar to that

found at Langstone Moor by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee, was exposed. There was an almost entire absence of charcoal in its vicinity, the covering stone (if it ever possessed one) had been removed, and the cist contained no perceptible organic remains of any kind.

On the hut floor at *c* was found a quantity of charcoal, and two fragments of pottery, one of which proved interesting, as it contained a speck of local Pennant sandstone, showing that the pot had been made of local clay and burnt probably on the spot. Here also were

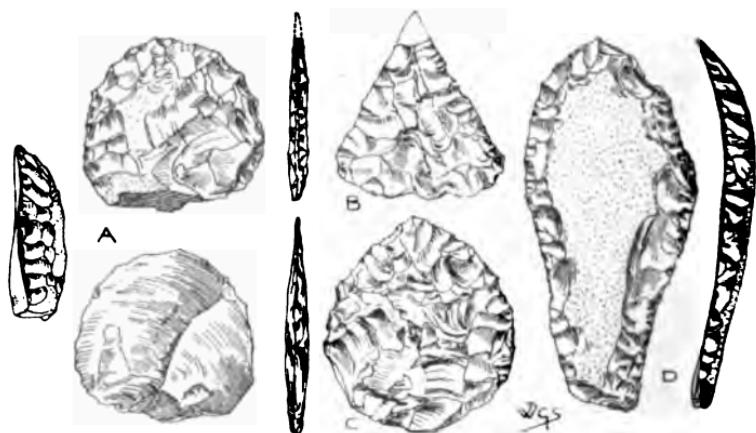


Fig. 3.—Worked Flints found in the Rhondda Camp.

found some burnt stones, which may have been used as pot-boilers.

At *d* extensive burning operations had been carried on at one time, shown by a hole about 1 ft. 6 ins. deep and a few feet wide, nearly full of ashes, and surrounded by a large number of burnt stones. This may have been the place where the occupiers of the camp burnt their ware.

At *e*, on the outer side of the wall, was found a small carved object, the use or purpose of which was not understood.

One of the most interesting results of the exploration

was the uncovering of a paved way at the entrance *f.* The stones forming the pavement were not pitched, but firmly placed on the flat, and in the centre was an apparently more beaten or frequented path. The pavement was 9 ft. wide, and a length of 36 ft. was uncovered.

One day was devoted to a visit to a cluster of hut-circles at Blaen-Rhondda, where two hut-circles were examined. Nothing was found beyond a little charcoal, two well-used seam rubbers, one of which is shown on Fig. 4, and a quantity of iron slag, which, from its distribution and occurrence I feel satisfied, after careful consideration, was accidentally associated with the hut in which it was found. The absence of any later work at this place indicates that the habitations belong probably to the same period as the camp.

THE FINDS.

The following articles of archaeological interest were found:

Small bronze spear-head (or dagger-blade) broken accidentally.

Seventy-two pieces of plain hand-made pottery.

Fifteen pieces of hand-made pottery, bearing ornamental patterns.

A curiously carved stone, which may have been one of a pair of "sleeve-link" garment fasteners.

A stone carved into the form of a cone.

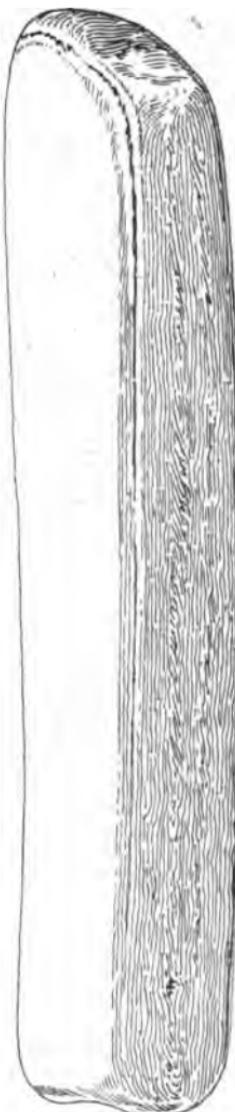


Fig. 4.—Seam-rubber from the Rhondda Camp.

- Three leaf-shaped arrow heads.
- Six flint knives and scrapers.
- A number of flint cores and flakes.
- Fourteen rubbing or smoothing stones.
- Six stone pounders or mullers.
- A number of pebbles and stones, suitable for use as sling-stones.
- A number of whole, and portions of, "pot-boilers."
- A great quantity of charcoal and calcined, or "altered," bones.

CONCLUSIONS.

The exploration of the camp can only be described as partial, and for that reason care must be taken to avoid drifting to unwarranted conclusions. But with the evidence before us, the camp may with tolerable safety be called "a stone-walled camp of the Early Bronze Period."

The camp has a distinguishing feature, namely, that here we have interments within the lines. In other camps which have been explored, it has been found that the interments were made outside, and some distance from the camp. However, here also are found a number of burial cairns on eminences some little distance from the home of the people who erected them.

The position of the outworks in relation to this important camp indicate that the builders were a people who perforce had to isolate themselves from the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Further search might reveal definite ethnological data.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. DEINIOL,
BANGOR.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A.

(*Continued from 6th Ser., vol. i, p. 204.*)

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY WORK.

THE three eastern arms of the church had, as we have seen, been rebuilt before the commencement of the fourteenth century. There is no indication that, previous to this period, the Norman work of the nave had been disturbed. In this century, however, the whole of the church west of the crossing was rebuilt; of this work the outer walls of the aisles still remain. The nave arcades are of later date. The external walls are divided into seven bays. The arcades were rebuilt in the early sixteenth century, without reference to the fourteenth-century spacing.

Contained in the western respond of the south arcade are remains of a fourteenth-century respond *in situ*.¹ The later work extends into the nave 7 ft. to 8 ft. in advance of the earlier. In the north-east angle of the south aisle, during Sir Gilbert Scott's restoration, the remains of an old respond were discovered *in situ* to the south of the existing work.² According to a sketch published in Sir Gilbert's second report, the section appears to be identical with that of the built-up earlier western respond of the same arcade, referred to above. From the fact that the earlier eastern respond was south of the existing arcade, while the western are in one line, we may conclude

¹ The position is indicated at B on the plan of the Cathedral (*Arch. Camb.*, 6th Ser., vol. i, p. 180).

² At D on the ground plan.

that the fourteenth-century nave inclined more to the south than the sixteenth. Fig. 1 shows a section of the mutilated remains of the western respond, together with that of a portion of a pier, evidently belonging to the same arcade. Two stones of this section may be

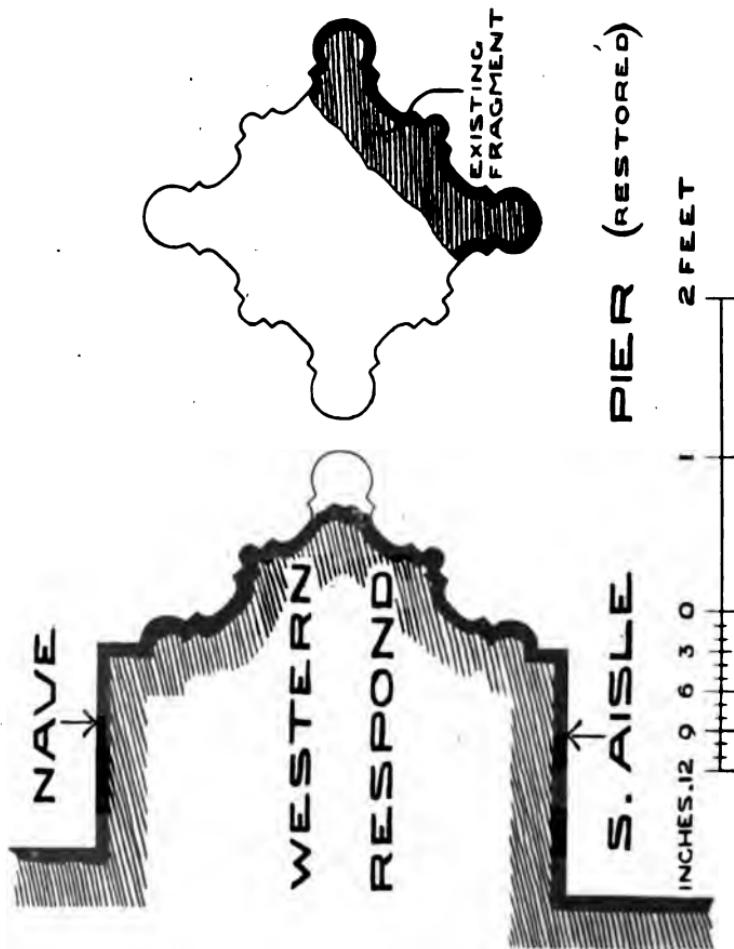


Fig. 1.—Fourteenth Century Respond and Pier of Nave Arcade in Bangor Cathedral.

seen, amongst other remains, on the floor at the west end of the north aisle. The piers were arranged diamond-wise, and consisted of four bold angle-shafts, with small intermediate shafts separated by shallow hollows.

When excavating to level the floor in July, 1873,

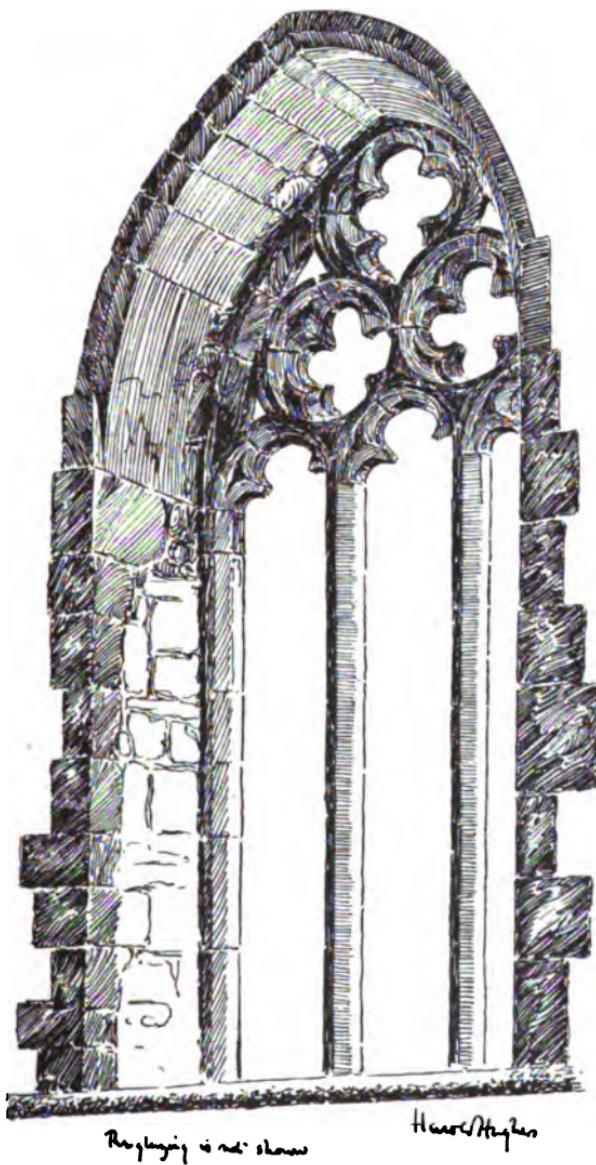


Fig. 2.—Window in South Aisle of Nave of Bangor Cathedral.

the base of a respond was discovered at the south-west corner of the north aisle.¹ It may now be seen in

¹ At A on the ground plan.

situ above the floor level. Evidently it is a portion of the fourteenth-century northern arcade. Sir Gilbert Scott mentions that the older arcade was "some 3 ft. wider across from pillar to pillar than the present." However, he does not refer to the western respond, which probably was not then disclosed to view. I think he must have calculated that the arcades of the two different periods were parallel with each other. The extra width could not have been more than 1 ft. 6 ins.

Sir Gilbert mentions that fragments of pillars and arches of the fourteenth century, but differing from the eastern respond, were found while underpinning the foundations of the south-west pier of the crossing. I have not seen the fragments referred to.

The entrance doorways, in both north and south aisles, are in the second bay from the west end. Each of the other bays contains a three-light traceried window. The lights have trefoiled cusping. The tracery consists of three quatrefoiled circles. Fig. 2 is an interior sketch of one of the windows in the south aisle. Previous to the recent "restoration" all the windows of the north aisle, and one in the south, were filled with debased tracery, but the cusps of the old quatrefoils remained in the heads. There is a tradition, repeated by Mr. Longueville Jones,¹ but without any foundation, that the windows of the nave were brought from the ancient church of St. Mary.

The entrance doorways have two-centred arched heads. The mouldings of the jambs and arches are continuous, and are formed of large members (see Fig. 3). Above the south doorway, on the outside of the church, is a niche with a cinquefoiled ogee arch.

There are slight differences between the work in the north and south walls. The north doorway is at a considerably lower level than the south. A flight of steps within the church leads up from the former to

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. i, p. 189.

the floor level. A corresponding flight descends from the south doorway. The south windows are at a higher level than the north. A string, consisting of a bold roll, is carried along the internal wall under the south windows, but is absent in the north wall. The internal arch of the south windows is chamfered, but that of the north has a square arris. The northern buttresses contain shallow niches in their heads ; the southern are terminated with weatherings. I think it would be safe to assign the aisle walls, with the remains of the cor-

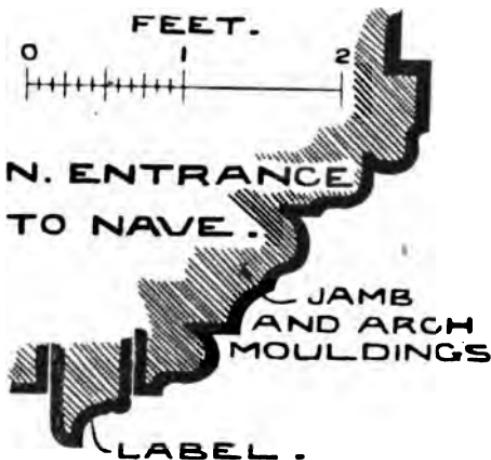


Fig. 3.—Mouldings of North Entrance to Nave of Bangor Cathedral.

responding arcades, to the middle of the fourteenth century.

In Mr. J. Oldrid Scott's plan, published in *The Builder*,¹ the positions of two tombs are shown, the one occupying the space in the north wall of the chancel under the modern organ-chamber arch, the other the corresponding position in the south wall of the chancel. That in the northern wall is supposed to be the tomb of Bishop Anian Sais, that in the southern of Tudor ap Grono ap Tudor. Browne Willis informs us that in the Registers of Canterbury mention is made

¹ *The Builder*, September, 1892.

of the decease of Bishop Anian Seys, on Thursday, January 26th, and his burial at Bangor, on January 28th, 1327, in a certain wall between the choir and altar.¹ As the choir was, at this date, doubtless under the crossing, this position would answer the description. The tomb was, I suppose, removed to give place to the modern organ-chamber arch.

With reference to the other tomb, Sir Gilbert Scott informs us, he learns, "that in 1365 (or 1367) Tudor ap Grono ap Tudor was buried in the wall on the right (or south) side of the choir," and suggests that the tomb in the south wall is his resting-place. It is at a higher level than the northern tomb. Sir Gilbert suggests that possibly the levels of the floors may have been changed between 1327 and 1365, or that each was placed at the level of the chapel adjoining the respective tomb (that to the south having always been higher than that to the north). The latter suggestion is probably correct. The southern tomb is hidden from view, on the one side by the modern stalls, on the other by modern masonry.²

A number of tiles were discovered during the "restoration" under the floors of the chancel and of the building to the north, in the position now occupied by the choir vestry. The old tiles have been relaid in the floor at the west end of the north aisle. As to the original positions of the various tiles, it is difficult to speak with certainty. Statements by different authorities relating to the same tiles do not agree. The late Mr. Stephen Williams, in a former number of *Archæologia Cambrensis*,³ describes the most important specimens, and tells us it appears from a letter from Mr. E. C. Morgan, who was acting as clerk of works at the time of the restoration, that these tiles were found

¹ Browne Willis, p. 74.

² This masonry is shown in the sketch (*Arch. Camb.*, 6th Ser., vol. i, p. 184).

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser. vol., xii, p. 107.

scattered about in the earth and débris below the floor of the choir. With reference to their dates, Mr. Stephen Williams only remarks that a winged dragon on one pattern is of the type found on some of the Welsh monumental slabs of the thirteenth century, and that the foliage on others appears to be of late fourteenth or early fifteenth-century character. Mr. Williams's Paper is illustrated from drawings made by the late Mr. D. Griffith Davies.

Concerning the same tiles, Mr. Barber, in his notes, affirms that they were discovered "under the timber flooring of the chapter-building." Sir Gilbert Scott, in his second report, writes:—"Many interesting encaustic tiles have been found in the chancel, some *in situ*. These show the old levels of the chancel or sanctuary at three points, and prove it to have risen by successive steps towards the east. The tiles are embossed, and of one colour—a green formed by the glazing. Their patterns are rich and beautiful." Rough illustrations of two patterns are reproduced in the report, but are of tiles not described by Mr. Stephen Williams.

From the evidence before us, it appears, therefore, that some of the tiles were discovered in the chancel, during Sir Gilbert Scott's restoration, and others in the chapter-house building, during the carrying out of the later work by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott. It is not clear, however, as to the positions occupied by the tiles of the separate patterns.

The greater number of the tiles probably belong to the fourteenth century, though some, judging from their character, might be earlier.

A most interesting sepulchral slab, generally known as "the Eva slab," dating from the middle or latter half of the fourteenth century, was discovered in June 1879, in connection with some of the tiles mentioned above, under the timber flooring of the chapter-house building. On the removal of the timber floor, Mr. Barber writes, "fragments of three successive tiled



Fig. 4.—Sepulchral Slab of Eva in
Bangor Cathedral.

floors were discovered below. Under one and above another of these ancient floors appeared Eva." . . . (Fig. 4).

"The slab was not *in situ*, for one side was rammed against a wall where the inscription could not be read, and it had fallen much below the floor on which it had been placed. It was surrounded by fourteenth-century tiles, with smaller and earlier tiles filling in at the mutilated ends of the stone. The tiles are now judiciously laid in the floor, in front of the monument." The sepulchral slab has been set on end, and fixed against the west end of the north aisle, with the tiles laid in the floor in front of it. A full description of the slab, by Mr. Stephen Williams, appears in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1895.¹ The article is accompanied by illustrations of the slab, reproduced from sketches made by myself. Another illustration, with a description, appears in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1886.² It

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xii, p. 125.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. iii, p. 52.

may be mentioned that the slab was found surrounded by burnt wood.

Before proceeding, it may be well to enumerate the alterations to the cathedral carried out in the fourteenth century, as evidenced by the structure. We have a new nave with its aisles, two mural tombs, in the north and south walls of the chancel respectively, and new tiled floors in the chancel and the chapter-house building.

We have little documentary evidence showing the existence of any effort towards the alteration or support of the building during this century. Browne Willis¹ gives us the will of Bishop Ringstede, who died in 1365, and left £100 to his cathedral; but stipulated that, in case his successor was a Welshman, the £100 given to Bangor Cathedral should be at his executors' discretion, whether they should pay it or not; and, Browne Willis adds, "I suppose they did not." In 1387, Bishop Swaffham obtained a grant of the sinecures of Llanynys and Llanvair towards the repairs of the cathedral.

FIFTEENTH AND EARLY SIXTEENTH-CENTURY WORK.

Browne Willis informs us² that Owain Glyndwr, who rose in arms in 1400, in behalf of the deposed sovereign, King Richard II, set fire to the Cathedrals of Bangor and St. Asaph, and burnt them to the ground in 1402, "seemingly because the bishops of those churches were in King Henry's interest." That Glyndwr was supported in his revolt by certain church dignitaries appears evident. We are told a commission was issued, in June 1402, to certify the names of those who preached up rebellion in the two dioceses.³ Bishop Byfort, apparently appointed after the destruction of the cathedral, the Archdeacon of Anglesey, and David

¹ Browne Willis, pp. 76-78, 217.

² *Ibid.*, p. 84.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 83.

Daron, Dean of Bangor, are said to have been outlawed for taking part with Glyndwr in his conspiracy, which, by tradition, is reported to have been conceived in the Dean's house. Shakespeare,¹ however, lays the scene in the Archdeacon's house in Bangor, those present being Henry Percy (Hotspur), Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, the Earl of Worcester, Glendwr, Lady Percy and Lady Mortimer. According to tradition, the Archdeacon's house is now known as "The City Vaults," to all appearance a modern public-house, but retaining an ornamental chimney-stack, though of later character than that of the period referred to. It is situated in the High Street, a short distance to the south-west of the cathedral, at the corner of Lon-y-popty.

After the destruction of the cathedral by Glyndwr, Browne Willis² presumes that, for the most part, it lay in ruins till Bishop Dean's time, at the end of the century. Both Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. Barber adopt this view. I doubt, however, if the church was so far in ruins during the whole of the century as to be unfit for use. Indeed, Sir Gilbert Scott, in his first report, states that: "No doubt some temporary erection, or the reparation of a part of the building, enabled the chapter to continue the services." Bishop Cliderow, 1423-1435, certainly seems to have taken an interest in his cathedral. In his will he directs that he should be buried at Crayford if he died within twelve miles of that place, or, if within two days' journey of Bangor, then in St. John's Chapel in that cathedral. Further, he directed that out of the sale of his goods his executors should cover his church with shingles, and he leaves to the cathedral his mitre, vestments, capes, and other goods.³ St. John's Chapel Browne Willis presumes to have been either in the north transept or the chapter-house buildings. It is doubtful whether the executors performed their part, in so far as roofing the

¹ Shakespeare, *Henry IV*, Act iii, Scene 1.

² Browne Willis, p. 89.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 87, 231.

church with shingles. I think we may gather from the will that a portion of the building, St. John's Chapel, was in a fit state to receive the Bishop's body, and in a fair state of repair, but that the church was in need of re-roofing. It is evident that the Bishop took thought for the preservation of his cathedral. It is improbable that he would be content to allow the building to stand in ruins during his lifetime, without attempting to repair it to a certain extent. Another Bishop, John Stanbury, who was transferred to Hereford, and died 1472-74, bequeathed "xxxl. of lawful money of England to this Cathedral Church of Bangor, to be expended ad ejus tantu modo edificationem."¹

Bishop Henry Dean, or Denny, was elected bishop² in 1496, translated to Salisbury in 1500, and made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1501. Browne Willis states that the rebuilding of the choir is said to have been entirely his work. On his removal he left to his successor at Bangor his crozier and mitre, on condition that he would finish the work he had begun. That Dean Kyffin, 1480-1502, had a hand in the work, will appear from evidence below.

The choir is lighted by a large window in the east wall, and a large window in the south wall, between the stalls and the east end, lighting the sanctuary, and two smaller windows in each of the side walls, high up above the level of the stalls. The high level of the westernmost windows is adapted to the present position of the choir, which occupies the eastern arm of the cross. There is little doubt that Bishop Dean placed his choir in this position. During the Norman period, and the following centuries, including the fourteenth, the choir would probably have occupied the space under the crossing, the eastern arm then being given up to the presbytery. With the shorter early structure and its apsidal termination, this was natural. That the choir continued in its early position into the four-

¹ Browne Willis, p. 91.

Ibid., p. 94.

teenth century would appear from the existence of the mural tombs and doorways, both in the northern and southern walls, which otherwise would be hidden by the stalls. The east window is of essentially a different character to those in the side walls. The sections and general details are more refined, and I am inclined to consider it of slightly earlier workmanship ; and, if so, possibly of an earlier period than that of Bishop Dean. Probably the greater portion of the east wall was rebuilt, together with the window. We know that the whole chancel was not rebuilt at this period, as the southern wall retains specimens of twelfth, early thirteenth, and fourteenth-century work *in situ*. The east window consists of five lights, divided into two heights by a transom (Fig. 5). The head is filled with Perpendicular tracery, contained under a two-centred arch. The heads of all the lights have cinquefoil cusping. The interior sketch of the church will show the general appearance of this window. The late Rev. H. Longueville Jones, while admiring the excellent design and proportion of the east window, states that "it is known to be of very late date, as much so as the beginning of the eighteenth century."¹ As he refers to Browne Willis alluding to its bad condition, I doubt whether he has further authority for his statement than may be argued from the knowledge that, if it was in bad condition in 1721, when Browne Willis wrote, and was in perfect order in 1850, when Longueville Jones penned his notes, it must naturally have been rebuilt some time between these two dates. Browne Willis,² indeed, says that the greater portion of the design of the glass could not be made out, as "it is so broken and patched up." The jambs and arch are evidently ancient. The mullions and tracery are in a very perfect condition. I believe the whole of the work is essentially ancient.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. i, p. 192.

² Browne Willis, p. 16.

The large window in the southern wall of the sanctuary contains five lights, with tracery in the head;

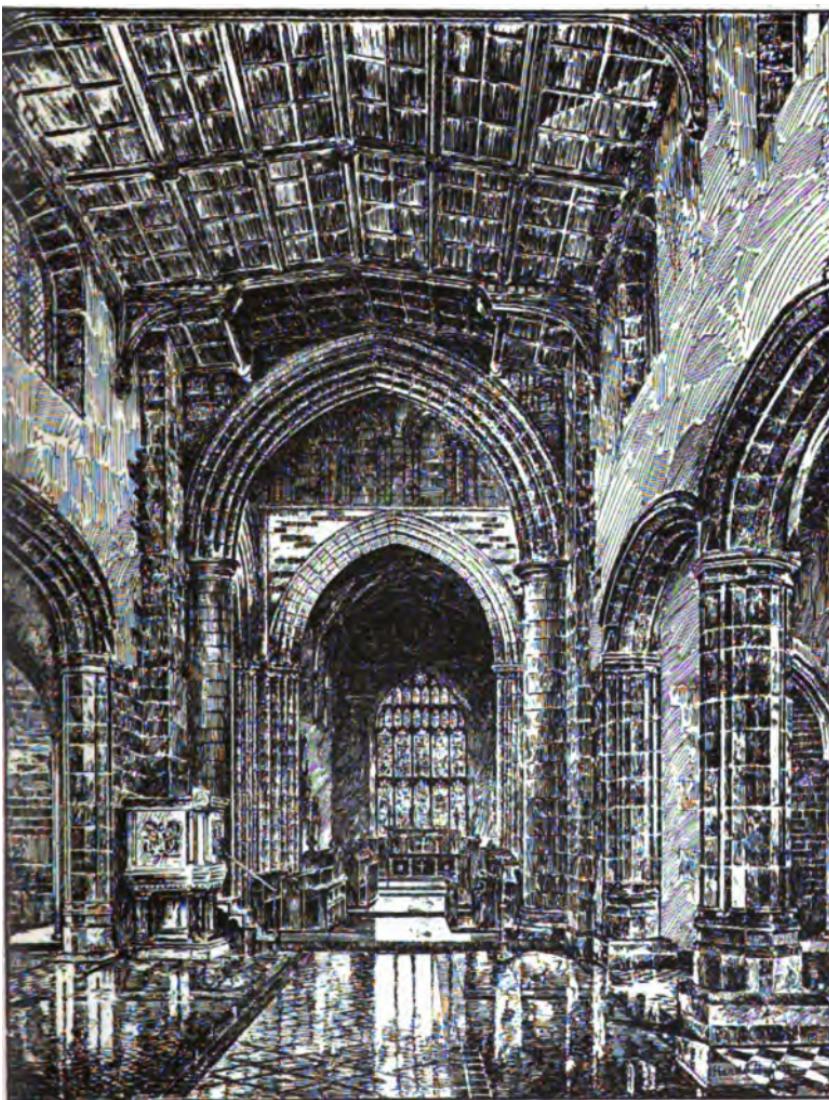


Fig. 5.—Bangor Cathedral: Interior, looking East.

within a two-centred arch. It will be seen by reference to the sketch (Fig. 6) that it differs essentially from the east window. The tracery is not cusped, and

its character is altogether more debased. The three-light windows over the stalls apparently belong to the same period.

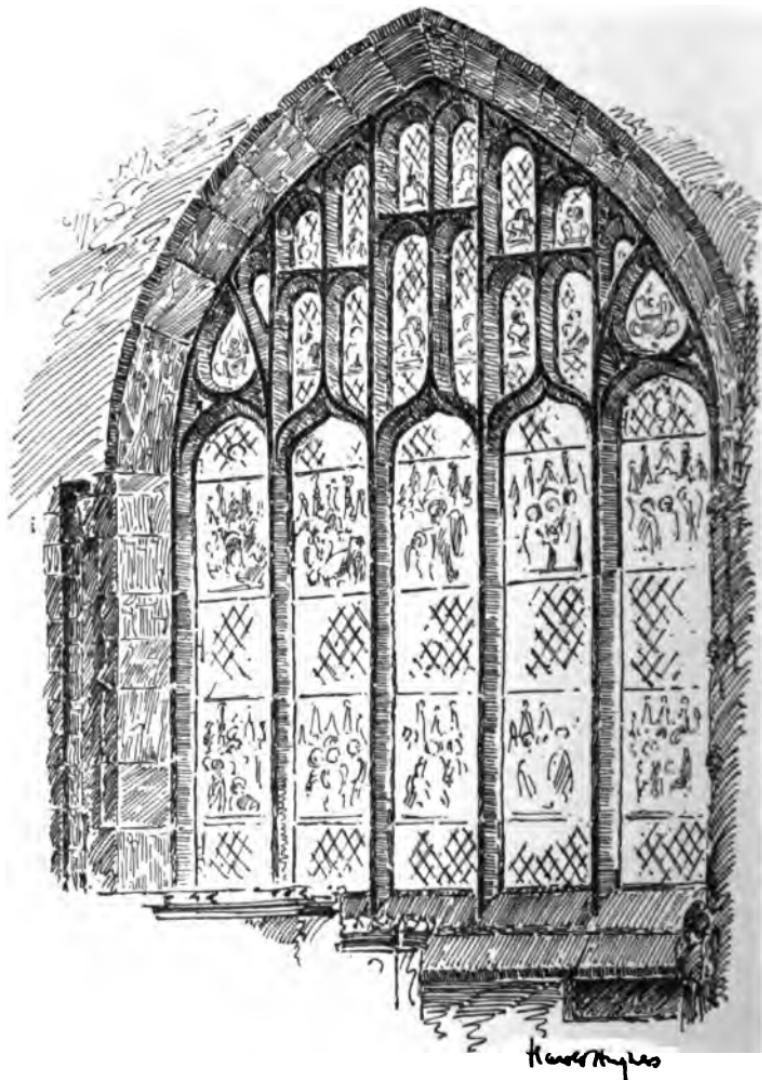


Fig. 6.—Window in the Southern Wall of the Sanctuary of Bangor Cathedral.

In the north wall of the chancel, east of the stalls, is a doorway with a two-centred arched head, which formerly opened into the chapter-house building. The

lower part is hidden by the present floor. The section of jambs and arch-mouldings is a double ogee. Close to it in the same wall, to the west, is a wide recess, with a four-centred arch, which apparently opened into the same building, at a slightly higher level.

From old drawings, taken before the "restoration," the Perpendicular tracery which filled the gable windows of the two transepts would appear to have been of the same character as that of the side windows of the chancel. A large portion of the two transepts was rebuilt during the "restoration." Referring to this work, Sir Gilbert Scott, writes,¹ "The dangerous condition of the walls, especially those of the south transept, requiring considerable portions of them to be taken down and rebuilt." It was here that the fragments of the thirteenth-century work were discovered, having been re-used as mere walling material, proving that portions of the walls were of later date than the thirteenth century, and doubtless of the same period as the Perpendicular tracery which had been used in connection with the Early English sill, jambs, and arch-stones. The north wall of the north transept, as we have seen above, was of less width than that of the thirteenth century. Of the glass, which doubtless belonged to the same period as the masonry (fifteenth or early sixteenth century), much still remained in the windows when Browne Willis wrote. Now all has disappeared. The upper portion of the east window contained the figures of St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, and St. George, amongst others, and a crucifix.² The large window in the south wall of the chancel contained many figures of bishops and saints. One of the lesser windows contained a figure of St. Deiniol, put up by a certain Maurice;³ the other, as Browne Willis remarks, "two figures of she saints, viz., St. Donwenna and St. Katharine, and at bottom these words, *Orate pro Bono*

¹ Second Report.

² Browne Willis, p. 16.

³ The Archdeacon of Bangor, 1502-25, was Maurice Glynn (*Ibid.*, p. 17). He founded a chantry in the cathedral (*Ibid.*, p. 138).

statu Magistri Kiffin Decani qui hanc Fenestram fecit."¹

Dean Kyffin, 1480-1502, founded a chantry "in the south cross isle" (south transept), in honour of St. Katharine. St. Donwenna was the tutelar saint of Llandwyn Church, Anglesey, of which he was rector. Dean Kyffin was buried at the entrance to the transept from the south aisle. Browne Willis's description of the position of Dean Kyffin's grave hardly coincides with the position shown on the plan accompanying his work. It is there indicated within the south transept, in front of the position of the modern eastern arch.

In the windows on the north side of the chancel were the arms of the Griffiths' of Penrhyn.

The north and south transept windows retained painted glass. The figures, however, were so patched up with ordinary glass, that little could be made of them.

Browne Willis² informs us the stalls "were made some time after the restoration of King Charles II." The late Mr. D. Griffith Davies drew attention to a miserere, formerly in the cathedral, but now in Bangor Museum, in a note in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1893.³ The carving is apparently of fifteenth-century workmanship, and represents two winged beasts devouring the head of a man, who appears to be an ecclesiastic. Mr. Griffith Davies attempts to harmonise Browne Willis's statement with the existing remnant. He infers that portions of the earlier work were introduced into the new work seen by Browne Willis.

¹ Browne Willis, pp. 17, 18, 34, 124.

² *Ibid.*, p. 11.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. x, p. 343.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ADVENTURES OF A DENBIGHSHIRE
GENTLEMAN OF THE SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY IN THE EAST INDIES.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER, ESQ.

THE accompanying letter, and Mr. Foster's introduction to the same, are reprinted, by permission, from *The Indian Antiquary*, 1902, p. 132, ff. I recognised at once most of the "cosens" mentioned in the letter; but the merit of identifying the actual writer of it, of the "brother and sister" to whom it was addressed, and of two of the "cosens" named, belongs to Mr. W. M. Myddelton.

The writer was Roger, the younger of the two sons of John Myddelton, of Gwaunynog, near Denbigh, by Hester his wife, daughter of Foulk Myddelton, of Bodlith in Llansilin. This Roger was living at Bodlith in 1637, and was named in his grandmother's will in 1643. The letter would then be addressed to Roger's elder brother, Foulk Myddelton, of Gwaunynog, and to Foulk's wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Roger Myddelton, of Plas Cadwgan, near Wrexham, where Foulk spent the first years of his married life. Nearly all the allusions in the letter to kinsfolk will then become perfectly clear. The "Cosen Richard Myddelton," who was drowned, was doubtless, as Mr. W. M. Myddelton suggests, son of Thomas Myddelton, of Garthgynan, by his wife, Dowse, daughter of William Griffith, of Pont-y-llongdy, it being known that he died in the East India Company's service. "Cosen Peeter Ffoulkes" was of Ereiviatt, connected with the Myddeltons through the family of Chambres of Plas Chambres. "Cozen Chambres" was, I suppose, John Chambres of the last-named place, whose grandmother was Ann Myddelton, and himself afterwards married Mary Lloyd, of Berse, a granddaughter of Roger Myddelton,

of Plas Cadwgan. The family of Chambres, of Petton, Shropshire, was an offshoot from that of Plas Chambres; but I cannot identify the Mr. Chambres who succeeded Mr. Greenhill in the Presidency at Fort St. George in 1659.

The accompanying abbreviated pedigree will render intelligible most of the references made by the writer to his kinsfolk.

MS. 147, *Mostyn Collection*, wherein the original copy of this letter was preserved, evidently belonged once to Gwaunynog. It contains the following entry:—"John Myddelton, Esqr., is the truw owner of this book;" and the signature of "Anne Towrrbridg" (Turbridge), who married John Myddelton, of Gwaunynog, occurs many times. The name of "Robert Parry, 1686," also appears; and Mr. W. M. Myddelton tells me that a Roger Myddelton, who married Cicely Parry, is mentioned in the will of John Parry, of Denbigh, mercer, 1653. On other pages of the MS. the names of John, Roger, Humphrey, ffoulke, Charles, Samuel, George, and Timothy Myddelton, are found (see Mr. J. Gwenogvryn Evans' *Catalogue*). These last were children of John and Elizabeth Myddelton, of Gwaunynog, and consequently nephews of the writer of the letter.

I cannot trace the Captain Roger Edwards, and William Lloyd, Archdeacon Lloyd's son, named in Roger Myddelton's letter, nor the Ambrose Salisbury, one of Myddelton's fellow-passengers, whom Mr. Foster mentions. But it is plain that many younger sons of the best families of North Wales sought their fortunes about the middle of the seventeenth century in the East Indies. The date of Elihu and Thomas Yale, of whom we may think in this connection, is somewhat later.

It only remains to acknowledge the pains taken by Mr. Edward Owen in copying this letter from the original transcript at Mostyn. The foot-notes to the letter are all from Mr. Foster's hands.

Richard Myddelton, of Wepre (eldest son of Jane Jones, Richard Myddelton, Governor of Denbigh, by Jane Dryhurst, his wife), administration of effects 29 January, 1586.

John Myddelton, ~~Hester~~, da. of Ffoulk Myddelton,
of Gwaunynog. ~~of Bodlith~~, in Llansilin.

Captain Roger Myddelton, of Anne Cure, of Newington ;
of Plls Cadwgan, near buried at Wrexham, 14
Wrexham ; died August, Dec., 1638.
1642.

Ffouli Myddelton, = Elizabeth, da. of Capt. of Gwaunyng. Roger Myddelton, of Plas Cadwgan. See below: *The brother and sister to whom*

See below: *The brother and sister to whom the letter is addressed.*

(1)

2) —John Myddleton.
5) —Roger Myddleton,
 bapt. at Wrex-
 ham, 11 July
 1624, living in
 London, 1661.

Ann
The "J"
and
Roger of
the
letter(f).
Roger

—4 other sons.

(2)

Mary. = John Chamberlain
The married 1

January, 1870;
died 30
January, 1890.
of the
letter.

Humphrey *Lloyd*, = (1) Elizabeth, da. of Ffoulkes of Lower Berse, Myddleton, of Bodlith, Llanallin, near Wrexham.

Anne, = Thomas Lloyd, of
Pila Madoc in
Llanseannau,
mentioned in
father-in-law's
will.
died
before
15
Dec.,
1673.

(6)	<p>Christian, = Samuel Andrew, died 1661 (merchant in London).</p>
(7)	<p>Heater</p>

1
Chris
apt.
rex
80
1621
d 1

(8)	Jane. — John Griffith of Brymbo Hall.	Elizabeth died 2 March 1675.
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(6)	(7)
Christian, = Samuel Andrew, died 1861 (mer.)	Hester pt. at Hannah, Oct.

80
rexl
apt.
hries
|
(6)

(8)	Jane. — John Griffith of Brymbo Hall.	Elizabeth died 2 March 1675.
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INTRODUCTION.

The following letter—interesting alike for its narrative of the shipwreck of the *Persia Merchant* on the Maldives, and its account of Madras at a little-known period of its history—was first brought to notice by a brief entry in the report of the Royal Historical MSS. Commissioners on the Welsh MSS. preserved at Mostyn Hall (*Parliamentary Paper C. 8829* of 1898, p. 195). It occurs in the middle of a volume of miscellaneous Welsh poems (*Mostyn MS. 147*, pp. 676-9), into which it has been copied by some unknown (contemporary) hand, presumably on account of its interest to the family of Myddelton, to whom most of the poems refer. The copyist has mangled some of the names of places beyond recognition, and the folding of the paper has damaged a few other words; but on the whole the loss has been less than might have been expected. The letter is now printed from a transcript recently made by Mr. Edward Owen, with the courteous permission of Lord Mostyn, for incorporation with the India Office collection of Madras Records.

Of the writer, Captain Roger Myddelton, little is known beyond what he tells us himself. He had evidently seen military service, probably in the Cromwellian army; and as he speaks of himself as “part of mariner,” he must have had some maritime experience as well. Our first notice of him, however, is on the 12th February, 1658, when the *Court Minutes* of the East India Company record his engagement as “Lieutenant,” i.e., commander of the garrison, “of Fort St. George at £25 per annum.” He was allowed a sum of £4 to expend in fresh provisions for the voyage, and was assigned a berth on board the good ship *Persia Merchant*, Captain Francis Johnson, bound for Madras. His fellow-passengers included four factors, viz., Jonathan Trevisa, Ambrose Salisbury, William Vassall, and Stephen Charlton, besides four soldiers—Roger Williams, Samuel Dorman, William Lloyd and Richard Myddelton (a cousin of his)—engaged to serve under him in the garrison. The vessel sailed about the middle of March, 1658, and from this point we may allow Myddelton himself to take up the story.

A few facts about Myddelton’s subsequent history may be of interest. We hear of him next in January, 1661, when the Madras authorities wrote home that he had been granted leave to repair to Surat, and had accordingly embarked on the *Madras Merchant*, in February, 1660. They appear to have been glad to get rid of him, “being faine a little before to restraine his

person upon some misdemeanours." He had been invited to Surat, it seems, with the view of utilising his services at Maskat, in the Persian Gulf. Sultan bin Seif had recently expelled the Portuguese from that city, and negotiations had been set on foot for the transfer thither of the English staff at Gombroon. An English garrison, not to exceed one hundred men, was to be posted in one of the forts; and of this body it was intended to make Myddelton commandant. The scheme, however, came to nothing, as the Surat factors found they had quite enough on their hands without interfering further in Maskat affairs.

In November, 1660, Myddelton was sent in the Swally pinnace to Danda Rajpuri, Karwar, and Goa. The authorities at Surat had for some time been anxious to find some spot, outside the Mogul's dominions, suitable for the establishment of a fortified dépôt, to which they could retreat should the exactions of the native officials become unendurable. This was shortly afterwards secured by the acquisition of Bombay; but in 1660 the Portuguese were turning a deaf ear to all suggestions of parting with one of their ports. The factors' attention was then turned to Danda Rajpuri, a fort on the coast about fifty miles south of Bombay, held by the Janjira Sidis, nominally on behalf of the King of Bijapur. Myddelton was accordingly deputed to pay a visit to the Governor of the fort, ostensibly to compliment him and request his assistance to any of the Company's shipping in need of his help, "but our maine scope is that under this forme hee may take a view of the strength of the place, how scituated, the best way to be assailed, that if wee cannot fairly obtaine it, wee may forcibly per our shipping, and that lawfully, considering them as Pirats" (*Surat Consultations*, June 22nd, 1660). From Danda Rajpuri he was to proceed to Karwar, and survey two islands at the mouth of the Karwar River, which were reported to be suitable for a settlement; and coming back, he was to call at Goa, and inquire casually regarding the possibility of obtaining permission to reside on "the island called the Elephant, lying in Bombay."

Nothing can be traced as to the result of this mission: but Myddelton was back by the 9th April, 1661, for on that date he witnessed two declarations at Swally (Forrest's *Selections from Bombay Records*: *Home*, vol. i, pp. 190, 191).

In a commission to Richard Craddock, proceeding to Persia, dated 3rd March, 1662 (*ibid.*, p. 199), the Surat factors mention that Myddelton had been sent to Gombroon, apparently to seize the native broker and send him to Surat for punishment. This

is the last entry that can be found relating to him; and it seems probable that, like so many of his contemporaries, he found a grave at that most unhealthy settlement.

WILLIAM FOSTER.

ROGER MYDDELTON'S LETTER.

Loving Brother and Sister,

I am betwixt too opinions wheather to write unto you or not; though I be silent, yet the newes of my misery will soone come to your eares. Five monthes¹ after our departure from England our shipp was cast away and many weare drownd, amongst the rest Cosen Richard Myddelton; but my selfe miracnlously saved (praysed be God of my salvacon), being sick of a feaver at that instant, but had nothing about me but my shift, and of all I had in the shipp I saved not the worth of 2d. I can not expresse the miserablenesse of our condicon, the shipp beating upon a Rock under watter, and after four howers fell in peeces; this in darke night, not knowing where to looke for Land, our boate sunck under the shipp side, having but it and another, into which I, being parte of Mariner, was admitted, but the Merchants was faine to stay on board that night and most of the next day. Att breake of the day wee saw land, at which wee conceave noe small joy, which wee with much danger recovered, for the sea broake upon us and fild us twise with watter. Although I was sick yet I laboured to save my skin; nothing but life endeavoured for. Wee went into the island called Ingramrudco, haveing noe living thing upon it for the use of man, wee haveing neither meate, drinke nor clothes, noe armes for defence nor anything to keepe life. Wee fitted our boate as well as wee could to save some men; some they tooke up swimming upon broaken peeces of the shipp, which stuck fast in the Rock, amongst whom was Captain Roger Williams and arch deacon Lloyd son,² who are both my soldiers. Thus having as many as wee could save, being without food, wee ranged about the Island. Wee found a well of watter, of which wee dranke like pigeons, lifting head and harts for soe greate a mercy. Thus drinkeing watter, by good providence wee found coker nutt trees, which is both food and rayment; soe wee went by the sea side and found little shell fish and the like, but wanting fire wee tooke sticks and rubbed them togeather untill they kindled: thus wee lived heare ten or twelve dayes, not knowing wheather it was better for us to be seen by the Neighbouring Islanders, for some of the ancient seamen sayd they would cutt our throats. Att last there arived three of their boates full of men,

¹ August 9th, 1658, Trevisa's narrative.

² William Lloyd.

which wee dreaded but could not resist. One of our men swam a board of making singes [signes?] and signifieing our condicon, by hirogliphicks they did seeme to comiserat us. Thus they did once or twice, and broug[ht us] Toddy to drinke and rice to eate, which was a greate refreshm[ent], promising us a boate to transport us to the King of Maldiv[], who stiles himselfe the welthiest king in the world ; but they juggled with us and carried us into another Island called Corwmbo, where wee had fish and other good things, as hony and rice, on which wee fedd like farmers. But they lorded over us sadly, telling us wee were att theire mercy, takeing from us what they would. Soe after a long tyme they brought a rotten vessell and bid us begon, murmuring against us, which created in us much jelouzie, fearing [for] our lives both night and day. Att last two of their Vice Royes came, saying if wee would send the king a Regalo¹ or Piscash they would give us a vessell. Soe one of the Merchants² had a gold chayn and 100 dollers. Soe wee left them. We sayled in this vessell towards Columbo, being a City in Zelon which the Dutch lately tooke from the Portugalls. Meeting a storme att sea in our tottering egshell wee were put by our port, being in greate danger. Wee putt into Caliputeen,³ being a small harbour in the King Candies countrey, an utter enemie to all whyte men. Wee not knowing, for wee can not heare of any English that were ever in those seas, sent some of our best Merchants⁴ to treat with them for a pilot, which they detayned, as it is thought, to a perpetuall imprisonment, and I scaped very hardly. Soe wee tooke too of their men and sayled away as fast as wee could having [leaving?] behind us fifteen⁵ men wandering in the woods, which can not possibly scape the Tirants hands. Now wee sayle towards the mayne Land of India. but theese two Rogues did pilate us upon

¹ A gift (Portuguese).

² Mr. Madison.

³ Kalpitiya, or Kalpentin, about 900 miles N. of Colombo.

⁴ Messrs. Vassall, Morganson and March. Trevisa says ten men endeavoured to make their way overland to Colombo.

⁵ This should be "ten," making thirteen in all left behind (see Trevisa's narrative).

These unfortunate men became fellow-captives of Robert Knox, who often mentions them in his well-known narrative. Eleven of them were still living in 1670. Repeated efforts to procure their release proved unavailing ; but two (Thomas Kirby and William Day) managed to make their escape in April, 1683. William Vassall and Thomas March wrote to Madras in March, 1691, that they and Richard Jelf, of the *Persia Merchant's* company, together with eight other Englishmen, were still alive, but "in a very miserable condition ;" and this is the last that was heard of them.

a bae [bar ?] of sands, called by the Portuguees Adams bridge, fondly conseyving that once to be paradice—I am sure now it is the purgatory, for they have lost almost all their power in India by there pride and cowardice. Here wee sustayned a nother shippwrack, but these two doggs were either drowned or gott away in the dark night. My selfe was faine to swim a greate way for my life, but by the hands of providence I recovered shore, and, amongst the rest, came to Monar [Mannar], a garison of the Dutch, where I gott victualls enough. And from thence to the Generall my Lord Rickloff [Rijklof van Goens], who made much of mee, and his Major generall profferred mee to take Armes, but I refused, saying I would hazard an other shippwrack before I would be enterayned in any other service then that of my honourable Masters the East India Company. Soe that they sent me 200 Leeagues in a small open boate, and that in winter. Soe wee mistooke our port, and with noe small trouble and danger wee came to the Coast of Cormadell, to a place called Porta Nova, from whence wee travelled five hundred miles upon bulls; thus comeing safe to St. George, where I was much commiserated. The President gave me a peese of flowered satten to make me clothes, and many other things; and findeing me inclyning to recreation he gave me a cast of brave falcons, which have killed many Herons sence; also greyhounds. I must not omitt how the foxes come to the Castle gates to kill our poultry. They have here good fighting Cocks, and they fight them with penknife blades instead of gavelocks. This is a place healthfull, using all kind of recreation save hounds; all sorts of provisions being to cheap; only sack is too deare, yet wee have other good drinke to remember our freinds. Withall I have the absolute comand of the soldiers, within and without, and have divers Captaines under me, for wee have 600 men in dayly pay, viz 100 white¹ and 500 black. This place was besieged twise within this too years. But my fine boy is dead, which has been very neare the occasion of my death, for I lay sick hopelesse above a moneth and am not yet recovered; and to add to my grieve, my honorable freind the President [Henry Greenhill] is very sick and cannot live ten dayes, and in his stead is one Mr. Chambres, who claymes kinred with those [of] our country. He is worth £50,000 as I am credibly informed, yet a batcheler. He hath shewed me divers curtesies in my sickness and bids me not question but that he will be as loving to me as his Predecessor. Deare Sir, I have noe more than my prayers for you and my good sister, with the sweet pledges of your Love. I shall not tempt providence soe as to say but that I hope I may be unto them servisable, though att present I want

¹ These probably included a large proportion of Portuguese and Mestizoes, or half-castes. A return of the Madras garrison, dated January 18th, 1658 (*I. O. Records*, O. C. 2643), gives 24 English soldiers (including a sergeant, a gunner and two corporals), and 49 "Portugalls and Mistazaes."

the assistance of others. It is heare as in other places: "empty hands never catch hawkes." I have here signified unto you misfortunes which I beleeve few men can parallel, as my shippwrack twise in one voyage, my one sicknesse, losse of Estate and freinds, continuall feare of being murthered, soe that I need not any thing to add to my affliction. Now I shall begin to comfort my selfe with the hopes of your being all in good health, for which I shall ever pray. Remember me to all my freinds as if I should name them; bid my Cosen J[] write unto me, and Roger alsoe. I doe not take any felicity [of or in] my life, though I live in greate pompe, eating and drinkeing and wearing noe worse then the best in this Town, yea, rather Citty, for it is built to a marvelous biggnesse in few years. Wee have a Citty of the Portugalls within three miles [St. Thomé]; but they leave that famous place, for the Moors have it, and they are come to us for protection against the Dutch. Theire is a brave Church built for them heare, and they have a convent of franciscans in it, very learned men. The Moors army are round about us; yet wee feare them not. They have beaten our king out of his country; they have gallant horses and are good horsemen, well armed; they have gunns, both greate and small. They bring up theire youth heare to Letters, fencing and dancing, and all sort of the Liberall Sciences, a thing I thought very strange att my first comeing; exelent Astronomers. If I live long among them I shall not onely give you, but all that read English, a larger accompt of them. If a man have in this place but two or three hundred pounds he might quickly raise an Estate, but he that is poore lett him be soe still. I pray lett me heare of all passages in the Country. Tell cosen Chambres that his namesake and I remember him oftener than he doth any of us; also Champers of Petten.

[P.S.] The President, my noble freind, is dead,¹ and I have been soe busie this five dayes, that I could [not] close my letter in all that tyme. He hath left me tenn pounds to buy mourning, and a gould Ring. Besides, this is an expensive place, and from the drunkenesse thereof good Lord deliver me—all gamsters and much addicted to venery. I lost yesterday my best ffalcon. Tell Cosen Samm Andrewes one Gurnay² remembers him, whom, with his wife, I also salute; alsoe att Coddington Brumbo my good cosen Meredith with her family. I should write to my uncle Lloyd, but this may serve for an Epistle generall. Commending me to Cosen ffoulke, Ann, Betty, and Mall; remember mee to Cosen Peeter ffoulkes and Mr. Parry and all our parisheners; unto whom with your selfe, bed

¹ Greenhill died January 4th, 1658-59.

² William Gurney, a factor employed in Bengal in 1644, and in Madras itself (as accountant) in 1652 (*Hedges' Diary*, vol. iii, pp. 182, 196).

fellow, and children, be peace from God your father and the Lord Jesus Christ, both now and for ever.

From my lodeings in the
Castle within Fort
St. George,

Your ever loving }
ever serving }
ever praying } Brother,

12° January, 1658 [i.e., 165 $\frac{8}{9}$].

ROGER MIDDLETON.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

THE HISTORY OF FRIARS SCHOOL, BANGOR. By HENRY BARBER and HENRY LEWIS. 1901. Bangor: Jarvis and Foster.

THIS book consists of two parts. The first, "On the Coming of the Friars, and the Founding of the School," was delivered as a lecture by the late Mr. Henry Barber in 1884.

The second, "On the History of the School," is by Mr. Henry Lewis, the Chairman of the Governing Body. An Appendix, consisting of numerous notes from materials collected by the joint-authors, adds greatly to the value of the work. The book is of special interest to those connected with the School and place. It will appeal to others, in that it gives them glimpses of the working of an ancient grammar school.

The history of the Friars is traced from 1277, when, according to Tanner, they settled in Bangor. Mr. Barber does not consider they had any house of their own before the year 1300, when they obtained, from Bishop Anian, an acre of land, of the annual value of fourpence. This, however, is only about a fifth of the demesne lands they held in Bangor, and it is uncertain when and how the remaining acres were obtained. The foundations of buildings¹ and the slabs discovered in 1898-1899 are briefly referred to in a note: but, considering their importance, we think they are worthy of more detailed description. The sepulchral slabs, mentioned by Mr. Barber, are dealt with at greater length. They, however, differ considerably in character, and belong to a later period than the more recent finds. The foundations discovered in 1898 are probably those of the earliest conventional buildings erected by the Friars. Leland's reference to the "White Freres by Bangor" (probably a slip of the pen for "Black"), is mentioned. It is suggested that the legacy bequeathed by Roger Sylle, in his will dated 1527, "to the Freres of St. Frauncis at Bangor," was intended for the Franciscans of Llanfaes, in Anglesey.

Of persons of note, Tudor ap Grono was interred here in 1311. Bishop Gervase de Castro, in his will dated 1370, bequeaths his body to be buried in the Choir of the Preachers at Bangor.

A slab bears the inscription:—"Hic jacet Frater Johannes de Leanvaes," and another is that of a certain Griffith ap Iorwerth. The destruction of the Friars' House, we are informed, took place in 30 Henry VIII (1538-9), when the lands were valued in a detailed survey (given in the Appendix) at 35s. per annum.

¹ Described in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xv, p. 196; and 5th Ser., vol. xvii, p. 24.

The following extract from a letter, in the *Cotton MSS.*, written by Richard Layton, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, to Thomas Cromwell, has special interest with reference to the Friars:—"I have Malkow's Ere that Peter Stroke of, as it is wrytyn and a M as trewe as that but the holyeſt relyke in all North Walys I ſende to you here ther may no man kysſe that but he muſte knele ſo ſone as he ſe yt though yt war in the fowleſt place in all the contre and he muſt kys every ſtone for in eche is grete pardon. After that he hath kyſſed yt he muſt pay a met of Corne or a cheſe or a grote or iiijd. for yt. It was worthe to the fryeres in Bangor with another image the whyche I alſo have xx markes by yere in Corne Cheeſe Catell and Money." An inventory, procured from the Public Record Office, of the goods of the Black Friars at Bangor, which were ſeized to the king's uſe, is given in the Appendix.

The Friars' lands became Crown property in 1538-9. In 1552-3 Geoffrey Glynne, a brother, or half-brother, of William Glynne, Bishop of Bangor, and ſon of John Glynn, rector of Heneglwys, bought the property. His will, extracted from the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, is dated July 8th, 1557. He bequeathes his "Frier House in Bangor," and his lands in North Wales and elsewhere, "to th' uſe of a gramer ſcole to be ever maynteyned in the ſaid towne of Bangor for the better Education and bringing upp of poore mens childefn," and the intereſt of £400 "to th' uſe of Tenne Scolers."

The first Head Master, John Pryſe, M.A., was appointed in 1568, at a ſalary of £20, a house, and certain lands.

An insight into the method of teaching and general conduct of the School is obtained from the "Statutes for the Regulation of the School," drawn up in 1568, as it is ſtated, with the assistance of Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's. Mr. Barber obtained a copy of the Statutes from the State Papers. They are reproduced in the book, and occupy eighteen pages. By the Statutes a ſchoolmaster and usher are appointed who "ſhall be men without ſuch deceaſe as is infectiue, or which ſhall be any let to the due execution of their office." And "Also unmarried, if ſuch may be gotten." They ſhall not "haunt any Alehouse, Tavern, or other place for unlaуful gaming;" "The Schoolmaster and the Husher ſhall be every learning day at School by the Stroke of Seven of the Clock." "The Schollars are to be at School by 6 in the morning and 1 in the afternoon. At 11 they go to dinner and at 5 to Supper." "None of the Schollars ſhall be ſo handy to come to School with his head unkempt, his hands or face unwaſhed, his ſhoes unclean, his capp, hōſſen, or vesture filthy or rent." They are "to ſpeak Latin as well without the School as within." In playtime they "ſhall uſe only ſhooting in long bows or running at Base." Dice, cards, and "ſuch unlaуful gaming," are prohibited "upon pain of ſharp punishment." Licence to play is only to be given on Thursdays, in the afternoon. Those who offer their children to be taught, are to find "Sufficient Paper, ink, Pens, Books, Candles for Winter, and all

other Things at any time requisite." Each child is further to be provided with "a Bow, Three Shafts at the least, Bow Strings, a Bracer, and Shooting Glove."

In 1561, the Dean and Chapter were incorporated as Governors of the School, and in 1571 the School lands were conveyed to them.

The ten poor boys who had free board and education had to be present at the services in the Cathedral every Holy-day and half-holiday in their surplices. Practically, for the one hundred and thirty years following the establishment of the School, they occupied the position of choristers.

Little of importance occurred in connection with the history of the School till the end of the eighteenth century. An occasional dispute with a Dean, and a difficulty in collecting rents during the Civil Wars, relieved the monotony. The scholar who, in after life, became most distinguished, was Goronwy Owen, who entered the School in 1737.

In 1785 we read that the School buildings were in such a ruinous state, that "they ought to be taken down and rebuilt." The advice was followed, and a new School opened in 1789. A tablet, dated 1794, states that the first School and residence of the Head Master stood near the river. The School has again been removed to new premises. These are situated in another part of Bangor, and were completed in the year 1900.

The book contains several references of interest relating to the town and cathedral. We cannot but be grateful to Mr. Lewis for leading us into these byways.

The chief illustrations of archaeological interest are: a reproduction of Speed's Map of Bangor, 1610; The School Buildings, 1789-1900; The Monumental Slab of Griffith ap Iorwerth, and two old seals attached to school leases.

It would have been well if a letterpress description had accompanied the illustrations of the seals.

The paper, type, and binding reflect great credit on the local publishers.

HAROLD HUGHES.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GRIFFITH JONES, SOMETIME RECTOR OF LLANDDOWROR. By DAVID JONES, B.A., Vicar of Penmaenmawr; Editor of *Wales and the Welsh Church*, Author of *The Biographical Sketch of the late Dean Edwards*, *The Welsh Church and Welsh Nationality*, etc., and Editor of *Y Cyfaill Eglwysig*. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Bangor: Jarvis and Foster, Lorne House. MCMII.

No man's services to the Welsh Church in the eighteenth century have been more freely acknowledged than those of Griffith Jones, of Llanddowror; and his name has become, as it deserved to be, a household name throughout the Principality; yet although many

have written of his great work and beneficent influence, no one has done so with fuller knowledge and heartier sympathy than the Vicar of Penmaenmawr; and no one has enabled the reader to realise so vividly the difficulties he had to contend with, and the marvellous faith and constancy with which he overcame them. He has made more clear the ready sympathy and the practical support that made his success possible—which were rendered by that most venerable handmaid of the Church—the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

In ten chapters Mr. Jones treats of the “State of the Country at the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century;” “Griffith Jones’ Early Life and Labours;” “The Welsh Circulating Schools;” “Other Agencies and Movements;” “His Ministerial and Literary Labours;” and “The Evangelical Revival in Wales.”

To the story of “The Welsh Circulating Schools,” the pre-eminent feature of his ministry, Mr. Jones has devoted four chapters, in which he has made Griffith Jones tell his own story, through copious extracts from the Annual Letters in which he reported upon them to his friends and supporters under the title of “Welsh Piety;” and it forms a memorable narrative of a most beneficent institution.

The system of these schools is well described in the issue for 1742-43. “Where a Charity School is wanted and desired, or likely to be kindly received, no pompous preparations or costly buildings are thought of; but a church or chapel, or untenanted house of convenient situation, is fixed on; and public notice is given immediately, that a Welsh School is to begin there at an appointed time, where all sorts that desire it are to be kindly and freely taught for three months (though the schools are continued for three months longer, or more, when needful; and then removed to another place where desired). The people, having no prospect of such an opportunity, but for a short, limited time, commonly resort to them at once, and keep to them as closely and as diligently as they can, though some can afford to come but every other day, or in the night only, because the support of themselves and their families requires their labour. The masters are instructed, hired, and charged to devote all their time, and with all possible diligence, not only to teach the poor to read, but to instruct them daily (at least twice every day) in the principles and duties of religion from the Church Catechism, by the assistance of such explanations of it as they and the scholars are provided with, which they are not only to repeat out of book, but also to give the sense thereof in their own words, with a Psalm and Prayer night and morning after catechising. Every master is also obliged to keep a strict account of the names, ages, condition in the world, and progress in learning, of all the scholars; and of the books they learn, and the time or number of months, weeks, and days that every one of them continued in the school: that the masters may be paid accordingly. This account every master is bound to bring in writing at the end

of three months, with proper certificates of the truth thereof, and of their own behaviour, signed by such clergymen as condescended to inspect them, as well as by several other creditable persons living near the schools."¹

We have made this quotation in full, because it describes a movement which was memorable and historical; not only for the greatness of the actual work it accomplished, but also for the influence it exerted elsewhere. In *Welsh Piety* for 1777, the year in which Madam Bevan died, a statement is given "of the number of schools established by Griffith Jones and Mrs. Bevan, and the number of scholars instructed in them, from the commencement in 1737 till the death of that lady in 1777, a period of forty years. The total number of schools was 6,465, and of scholars 314,051. "It was a magnificent work."² To these schools is traced, if not the inception, at least the marvellous development of Sunday Schools, "which were set up in every place where the day schools had been." And they became also the model of the Gaelic schools, established early in the nineteenth century in the Highlands of Scotland, for the purpose of teaching the inhabitants of those parts to read their own language."³

We make no further extracts from the book; for we hope it will be largely read, as it deserves to be; but we cannot help surmising how different the position of the Welsh Church would have been to-day, if instead of the unnatural and fatal policy of excluding Welshmen from the Welsh Sees, and filling them persistently with prelates, many of whom were eminent indeed for their learning and piety, but hardly any of them in complete sympathy with their people, and none of them acquainted with their language; if, instead of this, those natives who were appointed to English bishoprics had been promoted in their own country; and, above all, if men like Griffith Jones, men of practical devotion to her best and highest interests, instead of being cold-shouldered, had been selected, as they ought to have been, for their spiritual fitness to preside over our dioceses, and with the fulness of authority to inspire them with their own zeal and practical enthusiasm. Political considerations in the appointment of Bishops have been the bane of the Church in England as well as in Wales; but in Wales there have been the further peculiarities of nationality and language.

EWENNY PRIORY, MONASTERY, AND FORTRESS. By Colonel J. P. TURBERVILL. London: Elliot Stock, 1901.

THIS little book is a pleasant account of one of the most famous of South Welsh monastic establishments, which the devious course of our national history has reduced from its once high estate, and

¹ *Welsh Piety*, 1742-43, pp. 5, 6.

² *Life and Times of Gr. Jones*, p. 162.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 165.

which, after various vicissitudes, finds itself the residence of the gentleman who here sets forth its past history.

Founded by one of the de Londres, a family established in the Vale of Glamorgan by the prowess of a knight of that name who followed the fortunes of Fitz Hamon, its history as a monastic house was largely decided by the influences operating at the time of its establishment. The disturbed condition of the Glamorgan lowlands, and the precarious existence of the Norman intruders in face of the fierce and sanguinary attempts of the Welsh to recover their lost ground, compelled them to lean for support upon the head of the great lordship of which they were members; and as the chief lords patronised the growingly important Benedictine house of Gloucester, it followed almost as a matter of course that so close a neighbour to Cardiff as was de Londres at Ewenny, would affiliate his own contribution towards his safety in another world to the monastic establishment favoured by his lord. Hence there followed certain consequences, which have not been grasped by Colonel Turberville, or which, at all events, he has not remarked upon in his little book. The monastic churches of all Benedictine houses (except where special exemption had been obtained) were partly parochial. The churches of the Cistercian monasteries, which a few years later than the foundation of Ewenny began to spring up in Glamorgan, on the other hand were never parochial, though there may have been one or two exceptional instances. Therefore, and for this reason alone, divine service has never ceased at Ewenny, whilst the beautiful sanctuaries of Margam and of Neath have been silent and ruined for more than three centuries and a-half. Without any pretence to knowledge of its actual history—indeed, without apparently knowing or caring to which monastic Order it belonged—the late Professor Freeman, in one of his most instructive architectural and ecclesiastical contributions to this Journal, brought out in the clearest manner this characteristic of Ewenny; and it is probable that had Colonel Turberville recognised this fundamental fact, and had more carefully sifted all the available record evidence, the continuous and unbroken existence of the church of Ewenny in its parochial aspect would have been more clearly manifested than it is in his pages.

Not alone does the ecclesiastical history of Ewenny explain the reason of its continued use for divine worship down to the present day; its architectural features have probably much to do with the same result. It is, to use Mr. Freeman's words, "perhaps the best specimen of a fortified ecclesiastical building, of the union of castle and monastery in the same structure." Guarded by the tenants of the Priory, and supported by the neighbouring castle of the lord, it was a veritable fortress, able to defy the utmost efforts of the light-armed Welshmen. The Cistercian houses of the Vale, though not less advantageously situated, were not built so much for war as for worship, and we accordingly hear of their sufferings from many a Welsh raid. But Ewenny, if it did not escape entirely,

passed through the first two centuries of its existence practically unscathed ; and thenceforward its main enemy has not been the ruthless hand of man, but the more gentle, though no less destructive, finger of time.

In the description of the church, Colonel Turbervill has wisely adopted the account of Mr. Freeman, contenting himself with bringing the great historian's admirable sketch up to date in such particulars as the successive restorations and renovations of the past half-century have brought to light. The structural divisions by which the east end of the church was shut off from the western limb, for the purpose of conventional as distinguished from parochial worship, have been removed : the north side, which fell about the commencement of last century, has been restored ; and there is lacking only the north transept and a couple of transeptal chapels to give the building much the same appearance as it presented in the days of its greatest glory. Some of these restorations, however, were unfortunate in that they did not follow the original designs. The pitch of the nave roof was lowered, and the nave itself was shortened. It is much to be regretted that when more recent changes were in progress, opportunity was not taken to restore the nave to its original height and length ; but for what has been done towards the reverent care of God's house at Ewenny, Colonel Turbervill's immediate predecessors, and, not less, Colonel Turbervill himself, are to be heartily thanked. The present residence and its domestic offices are built upon the site of the conventional buildings, and have incorporated and preserved a few of their ancient features ; but the essentially military character of the entire establishment has, of course, departed with the times which gave it birth.

A good deal of Colonel Turbervill's book consists of notices of the owners of the Priory, from the dissolution of the monasteries to the present day, which, though not confined to their dealings with the property, are acceptable enough. Though the book contains several documents of importance which are printed for the first time, we believe Colonel Turbervill would find others at the Public Record Office which would throw much light upon the fortunes of Ewenny during the Middle Ages, and would have enabled him to treat of the period from 1188 to 1534 at greater length than the four pages which he has devoted to this portion of his task. The book is illustrated with a number of views of the Priory at various periods. There is also a ground-plan, by Mr. Harold Brakspear, which would have been improved had the position of the monuments been shown, and also the points at which the conventional buildings joined the church.

EDWARD OWEN.

A HISTORY OF NEATH ABBEY, derived from Original Documents preserved in the British Museum, H.M. Public Record Office, and at Neath, Margam, etc.; with Some Account of the Castle and Town of Neath, Notices of the other Monasteries of Glamorganshire, and numerous Illustrations. By **WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, LL.D., F.S.A.** Neath: John E. Richards. 1902.

DR. DE GRAY BIRCH is too practised a hand to write a book upon any historical subject that shall be altogether unsatisfactory to serious students, but it cannot be honestly maintained that either of his works upon the Welsh Monasteries of Margam (noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for July, 1898) or of Neath attains to that range of level excellence as to make it entirely acceptable to Welsh antiquaries. Much of what we said, both in praise and in blame, of Dr. Birch's *Margam*, we have to repeat of his *Neath*. The format is all that can be desired; the style, though diffuse, is clear and unaffected; and the illustrations are good and plentiful. Yet, as we said about the *Margam*, "the standard by which not only this, but every other work of the kind, must be content to be judged is, how much does it advance our knowledge of the subject of which it treats?" We are not going so far as to say that the most erudite of our members will not find in Dr. Birch's *History of Neath* something about that Abbey or the other heterogeneous subjects that are dealt with in the book, of which he was previously ignorant. We are not, on the other hand, going to assert that Dr. Birch has contented himself with telling an already thrice-told tale. For, truly, the tale of Neath Abbey has never been told at all. In so far, therefore, as Dr. Birch has been the first to bring within one pair of boards the various incidents that, cumulatively and consecutively, constitute the History of the Abbey, he is fairly entitled to our gratitude. But we expect—and rightly expect—from a gentleman of Dr. Birch's experience and opportunities, a great deal more than the mere stringing together of already accumulated material. And our complaint against him is, that in the work before us, there is very little else than arm-chair labour, and that much of even this has been badly executed. We will particularise.

The book consists of fifteen chapters. Chapter I treats of the site of the Abbey and its foundation, and in its course the early sculptured stones found in the neighbourhood are referred to, though none can be shown to have had any connection with Neath Abbey. We also have the fabulous story of the winning of the lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg related from the *Cambrian Journal*, and the speculations of Rhys Merrick given from the edition of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Dr. Birch being evidently quite unaware that, at the British Museum he had the manuscript of the former tale at his elbow, and that the edition of Rhys Merrick to quote from is that of the late Mr. James Andrew Corbett. Then follows a long extract from *The Gwentian Chronicle*, which is

quoted for the events of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, apparently in blissful ignorance of its dubious character. Dr. Birch now begins to localise, and commences with some etymological speculations upon the word *Neath*, "the aboriginal *Nid*." "*Nid* or *Nedd*," he thinks, "is the local nymph or goddess of the stream thus named after her, worshipped by the pioneers who settled on the banks, and derived their greatest blessing, pure water, from the goddess herself inhabiting the stream, and giving her name to it." It may be so, and we quite agree with Dr. Birch that the name *Nidd* of a river in the North of England seems to point to the word as a generic rather than a specific appellation of a river. It should not, however, be forgotten that there was a Bishop of *Llandaff* of the name of *Nudd*. We next come to the very early charters in the *Book of Llandaf*, which Dr. Birch gives from Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans's edition. He has also used the translations of Dr. Evans and Professor Rhys. We are doing Dr. Birch no injustice in declaring our belief that a translation of the exceedingly difficult charter on p. 26 of his book is absolutely beyond his powers, and we therefore think that he might have acknowledged his indebtedness to the two Welsh scholars. He has adopted their rendering of the really difficult parts of the charter, and differed from them where difference was easy. The close of the chapter brings us to the foundation of the *Abbey* by Richard de Granavilla. From this point to the tenth chapter Dr. Birch pursues the history of the *Abbey*, as it is disclosed by the various charters in Mr. Clark's *Cartae*, and other published documents, to its dissolution by Henry VIII. This is far and away the most satisfactory part of the book. Dr. Birch's skill and experience serve him throughout in good stead; and, although we cannot say that much fresh information is afforded us, the co-ordination and consecution of the large body of material from scattered sources enables us to realise with greater clearness than was previously possible the gradual rise, decline, and fall of one of the great monastic establishments of Wales. We observe that many of the charters are given in abstract from a new edition of the *Cartae*, which we understand Dr. Birch has undertaken, but not yet produced. Many are also taken from the *Margam* muniments, which have been catalogued by him. In all these, so far as our observation has extended, he has been invariably successful in his readings of the place and personal names, and there are none of the painful distortions that generally mark the course of an English epigraphist through a mass of documents relating to Wales. On the other hand, we continually meet with statements that show Dr. Birch to be ignorant of the most elementary critical knowledge of Welsh historical literature. Thus, in Chapter II, at p. 35, he observes: "The *Annales Cambriæ*, edited by Rev. John Williams ab Ithel for the Master of the Rolls, from *MS. Harl. 3,859* (tenth century), in the British Museum, states the foundation of *Neath Abbey* to be contemporary with the English Cistercian *Abbey* of *Furness*, in the year 1130." Putting aside as

a trifle the difficulty of a MS. written in the *tenth* century being an authority for an event that happened in the *twelfth*, Dr. Birch ought to have seen that, though the tenth (? late eleventh or early twelfth) century MS. is in the British Museum, the MS. to which he alludes as containing the statement respecting the foundation of Neath Abbey is in an altogether different depository.

On the point whether Neath Abbey, upon its establishment as a Cistercian monastery, was affiliated to Savigny or to Citeaux, Dr. Birch is most unsatisfactory. He never troubled himself to make independent research into the matter; but, after the specific statement that in 1130 an abbey was erected "under the auspices of Savigny Abbey," on the western bank of the river Nedd, he has contented himself with giving the other side a chance by quoting the late Mr. David Lewis (*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., iv, 108), to the effect that there is "nothing in the Neath Charters to show that the Abbey of Neath was ever subject to that of Savigny." Although he had himself observed, a line or two preceding, that Neath was erected "under the auspices of Savigny," he nevertheless quotes—not to confute or to correct, but with apparent approval—a remark which is directly intended to deny such affiliation. As a matter of fact, Neath, during its early years, was subject to the Abbey of Savigny; and, if Dr. Birch had bestirred himself, he would have found a Bull of Pope Anastatius containing the names of the English and Welsh monasteries affiliated to Savigny in the year 1154. We do not think that Dr. Birch has brought out the fact of the appropriation of the churches of Cilybebill and Cadoxton to the Abbey of Neath between 1254 and 1291, made clear by Archdeacon Thomas, in his paper on "The Norwich Taxation of the Diocese of Llandaff" (*Arch. Camb.*, April, 1889).

Chapter VI is devoted to the architectural description of the Abbey. No attempt has been made, either by Dr. Birch or by any of his local helpers, to clear up many of the doubtful points that must always exist in the case of an extensive and much-ruinated pile like Neath Abbey by the only process through which fresh light can come, namely, by excavation. But, apart from this serious qualification, the chapter is an interesting one, and is rendered doubly so by the number of sketches of the ruins at different times that have been reproduced for this work. In dealing with the armorial tiles found in the Abbey, Dr. Birch, by not checking his quotation from Francis, has let himself into an error in a place-name. He refers to "Greenfield of Rhyddgner, co. Anglesey." The correct form is Rhuddgaer. We should like to know its connection with the family of Greenfield.

How Neath fared during and after the great pestilence of 1349 Dr. Birch does not inform us. Indeed, the greatest economic catastrophe in the history of this country goes even without mention by him, though its effect upon the fortunes of the Abbey were probably not less disastrous than they are known to have been elsewhere. Charters do not afford a glimpse of the internal condition

of a monastic house, and no document has come in Dr. Birch's way from which a picture of the actual life of the inmates of Neath Abbey, at any period from its foundation to its close, might have been constructed. Less dependence upon the printed page or the formal deeds at Margam, and more diligent research in neglected quarters, would probably have enabled him to make the attempt, for there exists at the Record Office a petition of one of the abbots which would have thrown some little light upon the condition of the house ; but its search and production would have led Dr. Birch from his easy-chair and the circle of well-known authorities whom he considered sufficient for his purpose.

The three final chapters are devoted to the history of Neath Castle and Town ; and, as to these, we have only space to observe that they are a more important contribution to the history of our municipalities than the earlier portion of the book is to the history of our monastic institutions. One very funny error we cannot neglect to point out. The well-known *Progress of the Duke of Beaufort through the Principality in 1684*, which was written by an inoffensive lawyer named Thomas Dingley (or Dineley), is, upon page 280, attributed to a "General T. Dineley." Can this egregious mistake have arisen from a misapprehension of the writer's occasional signature—"T. D. gen." (for "gentleman")?

Intermediate between the chapters upon Neath Abbey and those upon Neath Town and Castle are two long chapters dealing with the other religious foundations of Glamorganshire, including the Cathedral of Llandaff. This section of Dr. Birch's work is altogether unworthy of him and of the subject. Yet this is how he speaks of the labours of others :—

"No account of Llandaff would be complete without a reference to the celebrated *Liber Landavensis* This MS. forms the fountain-head from which late copies extant among the *Cottonian Manuscripts* in the British Museum, the *Hengwrt* Collection at Peniarth, the MSS. at Lambeth Archiepiscopal Library, and Jesus College, Oxford, take their origin. It was edited eclectically, and therefore not up to the date of modern scholarship, by the Rev. W. J. Rees, and published for the first time at Llandover in 1840. The Second Edition was published at Oxford in 1893, by Mr. J. G. Evans, Hon. M.A.Oxon., with the co-operation of Mr. John Rhys, M.A., Professor of Celtic in the University. . . . Neither of these editions is satisfactory. The earlier was, indeed, on a level with the literary work of the time ; but the latter has not by any means plucked all the fruit from this prolific tree of ancient knowledge. It strives after being a palaeographical facsimile, with lettering of special founts, rather than an edition, for there is an absence of grip on the subject which so important a record deserves ; and the want of explanatory notes, historical illustrations, and dissertations on the topographical and biographical points contained in the pages of the MS., makes this new edition eminently unsatisfactory."

We may suggest to Dr. Birch that it is impolitic for anyone who occupies a glass house to amuse himself by throwing stones.

Of the necessarily brief accounts that Dr. Birch gives of the interesting religious houses of Glamorganshire (with the exception of Margam, upon which he has written a separate volume), we have space to notice but one, that devoted to what is frequently

styled the Monastery of Penrhys, situated on a slope of the Rhondda Valley. The only information respecting Penrhys in Dr. Birch's possession is that recorded in an article in our own Journal for July, 1875. It has committed Dr. Birch to the following statement :—

"History points to the foundation of this monastery by Robert the Consul, about the end of the reign of Henry I, 1130-1132, and to its completion about 1135. It was, we are told, largely endowed with adjacent lands, and it existed for three centuries in prosperous usefulness as a house of Franciscans, an Order of Friars who, in Wales, were active supporters of Owen Glyndwr. . . . The monastery was eventually dissolved, and its possessions sold by Henry V, about the year 1415, as a punishment for the crime of supporting Owen and his party. . . . This was a great place of pilgrimage to an image of St. Mary, which Bishop Latimer threw out of the west window of St. Paul's."

It was one thing for Mr. Llewelyn to write as he did in the year 1862, but with many qualifications and admissions that Dr. Birch has omitted ; it is an altogether different matter that Dr. de Gray Birch, then of the British Museum, should adopt without the faintest attempt at verification, statements to which he was giving currency in a work published in the year 1902, presumably for serious students of history, and all of which are the widest possible departures from the truth. In not a single place outside Mr. Llewelyn's paper (and even there only in the most hesitating and tentative manner) does history point to the foundation of Penrhys about the end of the reign of Henry I. It never existed for a single day—not to speak of three centuries—as a house of Franciscans. Nor was it dissolved, and its possessions sold by Henry V, about the year 1415. The truth—as Dr. de Gray Birch would have found out had he done us the honour to keep his perusal of our pages up to date—is that Penrhys never was a monastery at all: never was a house of Franciscans. The brief article of Mr. Llywarch Reynolds, in our number for January, 1880, and his reference to Original Documents, would, if followed up, have shown Dr. Birch that Penrhys was a monastic grange belonging to the Cistercian monastery of Llantarnam, and that the small church attached to the grange flourished until the suppression of the lesser monasteries by Henry VIII. After this, it hardly needs the observation that Welsh antiquaries will not learn from Dr. Birch much that is new, or much that is accurate, respecting the minor monastic foundations of Glamorganshire.

EDWARD OWEN.

ABERYSTWYTH, ITS COURT-LEET, 1690-1836. With Supplemental Chapter to 1900. By the Rev. GEO. EYRE EVANS.

THE author tells us that he has not tried to write the history of Aberystwyth, but has "simply taken a bundle of dusty writings, and committed their main features to the safe keeping of print." But through some alchemy of his pen, the author makes the dusty writings glow with human interest, and the result of his painstaking and loving care is a valuable record of the past, and a worthy addition to this somewhat neglected department of research. The

original records of the Court-Leet have been placed at the author's disposal, and the result of his researches amongst these archives—those of the Cardiganshire Quarter Sessions, and other MSS. in the Record and other public offices—is now given to subscribers in printed form. The work appeared in twelve monthly parts, at 1s. nett per copy, each part accompanied by valuable plates.

The author's own notes are at all times an interesting feature of the work, and nowhere more so than in his list of subscribers, which is set forth in very original fashion.

EDMUND JONES.

OLD PEMBROKE FAMILIES IN THE ANCIENT COUNTY PALATINE OF PEMBROKE. Compiled (in part from the *Floyd MSS.*) by HENRY OWEN, D.C.L. Oxon., F.S.A., Editor of *Owen's Pembrokeshire*; Author of *Gerald the Welshman*, etc.; High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire. London: Published for the Author by Chas. J. Clark, 36, Essex Street, Strand. 1902.

IN the days of long, long ago, the writer knew a most intelligent artificer, a hedge-carpenter by trade. He was not daunted by the massive ponderosity of a cart; he could adjust the delicate runners of a chest of drawers; with equal ability he would turn out a windsor chair, or a wheelbarrow.

The writer once asked this artist if he did not find the strain very great in transferring his attention from one task to another. "No, no," cried the good man, "a new job is just play."

Now as our author has been hard at work for twelve years, editing *Owen's Pembrokeshire*, he deserves the relaxation of a new job, and the recreation he has devised for himself is the writing of this book, *Old Pembroke Families*—not Pembrokeshire, but such as existed in the ancient County Palatine of Pembroke. To gain entry to this *liber aureus*, the scions of a stock must prove that they had a standing in the Earls' land of Pembroke, 27 Henry VIII, three hundred and sixty-seven years ago. As might be expected, the author of *Gerald the Welshman* puts the Barris of Manorbier at the head of his list. Our author has many fancies in common with the late Archdeacon De Barri; for instance, the latter writes:—

"Demetia, therefore, with its seven cantreds, is the most beautiful as well as the most powerful district of Wales: Penbrock the finest part of the province of Demetia, and the place I have just described (Manorbier) the most delightful part of Penbrock. It is evident, therefore, that Maenor Pirr is the pleasantest spot in Wales, and the author may be pardoned for having thus extolled his native soil, his genial territory, with a profusion of praise and admiration."

So thought Gerald the Welshman. Transpose Haverford for Pembroke, and Poyston for Manorbier, and you have the views of our author exactly.

One outcome of Mr. Owen's work will appeal to the general public, and that is the aid it gives towards the identification of many monumental effigies still existing in the county of Pembroke. For instance, we find in the church of Manorbier a knight bearing

the bars of Barri on his shield, a coif of mail on his head, to which is attached a camail (or chain tippet); a hauberk of mail reaches to the knees and finger-tips; the legs are covered with chascons, or breeches of mail; the knees, elbows, and shins are protected by plate armour. This costume gives you a date—first quarter of the fourteenth century—as assuredly as a crinoline would indicate the middle of the nineteenth century.

We turn to the old Pembroke families, where we find that John (son of David) de Barri, in 1301, granted the advowson of Penally to Acornbury Priory; and that, in 1324, John de Barri was seized of four knights' fees at Manorbier. So there cannot be much doubt that the effigy in Manorbier church represents John de Barri, whose will gave rise to the first Pembrokeshire lawsuit recorded. Concerning this effigy, Fenton writes:—"Of the exact time he lived we have no memorial; but his shield, charged with the Barri arms, tells us his family."

When the author of *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire* arrived at Cheriton, he pronounced, concerning the effigy of a knight preserved in that church:—"There can be no doubt of its representing Elidur de Stackpole." Now, Elidur lived in the earlier part of the twelfth century, but this effigy at Cheriton is clad in armour worn in the early fifteenth century. There is also the effigy of a lady in this church: she rests on an altar-tomb, which corresponds to that of her male companion. This lady wears a square head-dress and low-cut bodice, such as were in vogue during the reign of Henry IV.

At that period, Sir Richard Vernon, of Harlaston, was seized of Stackpole, in right of his wife Johanna, heiress of Richard de Stackpole, last of that name.

So Fenton's Sir Elidur most likely represents Richard Vernon, and the lady is Johanna, the last of the Stackpoles of Stackpole.

There is a well-known effigy in Carew Church which Fenton, on strength of a tradition, attributes to a Melyn; it is rather later than that in Manorbier church, and John Melyn held of Aymer de Valence, Hambroth, in the lordship of Haverford, in 1326, and he, or another of his name, one fee at (Carew), Churchtown, in 1362.

But our author is not satisfied: he thinks this effigy may represent one of the Carews.

Of all the families who held under the Earls of Pembroke this is, in many ways, the most distinguished. From the castle, built on the site of the Caerau, or camps, sprang the Irish Geraldines, Carews of Somerset, and Devon Careys and Carrows.

Whether Carew is the same as the Castle of Little Cenarth, from which Owen ap Cadwgan stole Nesta and her children from her husband Gerald de Windsor, is not certain; but William (who subsequently took the name of Carew) was one of the children stolen on that occasion.

This William was the ancestor of the Carews; his brother Maurice took the name of Fitz Gerald, and founded the clan of Irish Geraldines; a third brother, David, became Bishop of St. David's,

and a sister, Angharad, married William de Barri of Manorbier, and was the mother of Gerald de Barri, or, as he called himself, Geraldus Cambrensis. Notwithstanding the dash of Welsh blood in their veins, the Carews spent their time in breaking Welsh heads, so it is curious to find that when the Welsh took Tenby, in 1152, they handed it over to William Carew; perhaps the Welsh blood counted for something, though it must be remembered that they carefully burnt the town before surrendering it. In 1301, Sir Nicholas de Carew signed the famous letter of the Parliament of Lincoln to the Pope, asserting the feudal dependence of Scotland on the English crown; and in the same year was summoned by Edward I to the host against Scotland, whither he bore the black lions passant of Carew.

In Edward III's days a Sir John was Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Early in the fourteenth century, Nicholas de Carew married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe, co. Devon. He died in 1447, leaving four sons: Thomas, Nicholas de Carew, of Haccombe, the ancestor of the Carew Baronets, Alexander of Anthony, from whom came Richard Carew, the antiquary, and the family of Pole Carew, and William, the ancestor of the present owner of Carew Castle and Crowcombe Court, Somerset. Early in the sixteenth century an Edward Carew mortgaged his birthright to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who foreclosed. It was at Carew Castle that old Rhys held his famous tournament in 1507. His grandson was beheaded in 1531, and Carew fell to the Crown; it was afterwards granted by Queen Mary to Sir John Perrot. To him and Sir Rhys we are indebted for the most beautiful portions of the ruin we know so well.

After Perrot's attainder, Carew was held by various tenants, until in the reign of James I the old family came to their own again.

We have lingered somewhat over our author's history of the Carew family, as it is the only one which is still in possession of the old nest, for its owner, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Trollope, is a descendant of Gerald de Windsor, who built Carew Castle eight hundred years ago. Mr. Owen's description of the Wogans is as interesting as any chapter in his book. This great name was for many centuries of paramount importance in what is now called Pembrokeshire; the family made settlements at Wiston, Picton, Boulston, Milton, Stonehall, Llanstinan, and elsewhere; also in Ireland, France, and England. Some of them made the name famous in various walks of life. They held broad acres, provided ten sheriffs and six Members of Parliament, one regicide, and loyal soldiers innumerable. The Perrots require (and have) a whole book to themselves. Roches, Laugharnes, and many other families, whose tale is told in this work, reflected their own well-deserved honours back on their native county.

We must congratulate our author on having produced a work that will last, and be of service to all interested in the history of Pembrokeshire, for generations to come. Paper, print, and binding are good in themselves and pleasing to the eye.

Obituary.

JOHN LLOYD GRIFFITH, M.A., TREASURER.

As year by year our Association met for the transaction of its business or for the enjoyment of its Annual Meeting, we learned more and more to appreciate the sterling character of Mr. Lloyd Griffith; but we hardly realised the manysidedness of the man, "*teres atque rotundus*," under the quiet and somewhat reserved exterior. As Treasurer of the Association for ten years, from 1892, when he succeeded Mr. R. W. Banks, we have had many opportunities of observing the care and forethought with which he watched over its financial interests; and he never missed our annual gathering, except under pressure of other imperative business, as was the case last year. When he was last with us, at Merthyr in 1900, many noticed that he appeared to be suffering from some weakness; but we little thought it was to be our last reunion. He passed away on January 1st, 1902, in the sixty-first year of his age.

John Lloyd Griffith was born on January 6th, 1839, at Llandrygarn, in Anglesey, of which his father, the Rev. Henry Griffith, was Vicar; and he was the grandson of the well-known Rev. Simon Lloyd, of Bala. Having received the earlier part of his education at Windermere College, he proceeded thence to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the high degree of thirteenth Wrangler. Choosing the Law for his profession, he was admitted a solicitor in 1865, and commenced practice at Holyhead, where he continued all his life, attaining at the same time a considerable reputation throughout North Wales. For the many and varied offices which he filled during his career, we are indebted to the following summary in the *North Wales Chronicle*. They included those of "Perpetual Commissioner, a Commissioner for the Administration of Oaths, and a Notary Public. He was Clerk of the Peace for the County of Anglesey, to which office he was appointed upwards of thirty years ago. When the Anglesey County Council came into existence, he was appointed its Clerk, and held the appointment with general satisfaction up to the time of his death. He was also Clerk to the Lieutenantcy for Anglesey, and Clerk to the second magisterial division of the county. Some six years ago he took into partnership his old articled pupil, Mr. R. R. Williams, and in later years the firm was known as Messrs. Lloyd Griffith and Williams. Locally,



JOHN LLOYD GRIFFITH, M.A.

Treasurer, 1891-1901.

the deceased held the appointments of Clerk to the Holyhead Urban District Council, and Clerk to the Joint Burial Committee. He was also Honorary Secretary of the Stanley Sailors' Hospital, and for many years Honorary Secretary of the Stanley Sailors' Home. Mr. Lloyd Griffith took a keen interest in local matters; and his valuable counsel, fortified by his extensive legal knowledge, proved of great assistance to many public bodies on which he served. He took much interest in Poor-law matters, and was Chairman of the Holyhead Board of Guardians. He was also a member of the Valley Rural District Council. In educational matters he took a keen interest, being himself possessed of high scholarly attainments, and a member of several antiquarian and kindred societies. He was a Life Governor of the North Wales University College, a member of the Council of that College, and one of the members of its Court of Governors appointed by the President of the Privy Council; whilst he was also a member of the General Purposes, Finance, Statutes, Agricultural, Education, and other Committees of the University College. He was a staunch Churchman, and was undoubtedly one of the leading laymen in the Diocese of Bangor, of which he was one of the representatives in the House of Convocation. The various diocesan societies found in him a warm and sympathetic supporter; and at the diocesan conferences he was a prominent figure, having contributed at various times important and interesting papers on subjects under discussion. We believe that he succeeded Colonel the Hon. W. E. Sackville West as President of the local branch of the English Church Union. In Holyhead Mr. Lloyd Griffith took great interest in Church matters, and heartily supported all movements in connection therewith, besides serving as Churchwarden for a number of years. He was a generous supporter of all Church and local charities, and indeed every deserving cause found in him a practical supporter. He was a true Conservative, and served the interests of his party honourably and well in many ways. On one occasion he was approached with the view of being induced to become Conservative candidate for the county; and, although his immense popularity amongst all classes would have proved a great strength to him in such a contingency, his naturally reserved disposition prevented him from accepting the invitation to enter into a political contest. He was a very ardent Freemason, and his services were continually in requisition for the more elaborate ceremonies, such as the installation of Master, etc. He attained a high position in the Order, being a Past Assistant Director of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England, Past Provincial Senior Warden of North Wales, Second Principal in the Provincial Chapter of North Wales, as well as P.Z. in several local Chapters, also a high officer in the Provincial Mark. He was Past-Master of St. Cybi (Anglesey) and Royal Leek (Bangor) Lodges."

Mr. Lloyd Griffith married, in 1876, Miss Ellen Young Griffith, daughter of Dr. Griffith, of Bangor, and was left a widower some eighteen years ago. To his daughter, and only child, Sarah Wini-

fred Griffith, the Association placed on record, at its Meeting at Brecon, its hearty sympathy, combined with a deep sense of its own loss.

D. R. T.

FREDERICK LEWIS LLOYD-PHILIPPS, Esq.,
M.A., V.-P.

WHEN the Association held its Jubilee Meeting in 1896, at Aberystwith, in commemoration of its first meeting in that town in 1847, it chose for its President on that occasion, both as a tribute to his own worth and also because he was the oldest—if not the sole—surviving member of those who then met together: and in his Presidential Address he gathered up the threads that bound together the origin and the development of the Association. And what an interesting story he unfolded, as he recalled the memories of Longueville Jones and Ab Ithel; of Sir Stephen Glynne and Mr. W. W. E. Wynne; of Basil Jones and Freeman; of Babington, Barnwell, and James Allen, and of many others, *quos enumerare longum est*, the founders and upbuilders of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. There was, moreover, a further appropriateness in his Presidency in that town and county, for Cardiganshire was the home of his ancestors, and himself was born at Mabws. He was descended from the ancient house of Ffosybleiddiaid, which traced its pedigree back through Elystan, Prince of Fferflex, to Rhodri Mawr, and assumed the surname of Lloyd in the reign of Henry VIII.

Frederick Lewis Lloyd-Philipps was born at Mabws on June 15th, 1823, the younger son of James Philipps Lloyd-Philipps, of Penty Park in Pembrokeshire, which property had been added to that of Ffosybleiddiaid by the marriage of his grandfather, John Lloyd, to Mary, the daughter and heiress of James Philipps of that place, whose surname he also assumed in addition to his own. The elder branch of the family is represented by Mr. Lloyd-Philipps, of Mabws and Dale Castle. Mr. Lloyd-Philipps was educated at a private school, under the care of the Rev. T. Meade, near Trowbridge, Wilts, and afterwards at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of B.A. in 1848, and later on succeeded to his M.A. On the death of his brother, James Beynon Lloyd-Philipps, in 1865, he succeeded to the Penty Park estate, and subsequently made his home there; his earlier life having been spent at Hafodnedd y u, in Carmarthenshire. He married Elizabeth Frances, third daughter of John Walter Phillips, of Aberglasney, but there was no issue of the marriage. Her death in 1900 was a severe blow to him; and in almost every subsequent letter to the writer, he mourned the blank and the loneliness of his life, which the many years of conjugal happiness had intensified. He died on June 29th, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.



FREDERICK LLOYD-PHILIPPS, M.A., V.P.
President, 1896.

Active, educated, with a taste for archæology, a fluent Welsh speaker, with ample means and leisure, he was a typical country squire. When the Llandilo Company of the Carmarthenshire Militia was first raised, he was the Captain, and afterwards a Captain in the Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia. He was a Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke; a Deputy-Lieutenant for Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire; and served as High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1887. In politics, he was an active Conservative, and one of the chief supporters of the cause in his county. As a Churchman, he had the interests of the Church in Wales much at heart, and held the office of Chairman of the local branch of the English Church Union. Such good and useful men can ill be spared. He is succeeded in the Pent y Park estate by Richard Llewelyn Lloyd; to whom, as the representative of the deceased, a vote of cordial sympathy was passed at the Annual Meeting at Brecon.

D. R. T.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

EUNANT HALL.—By the kindness of the Rev. John Williams, M.A., Vicar of Llanwddyn, and through the mediation of Mr. Edward Hughes, of Glyndwr, Wrexham, I present herewith a reproduction of an old photograph of Eunant Hall, in recent times the residence of Sir Edmund Buckley, but afterwards pulled down, and the site now covered by the waters of Lake Vyrnwy.¹

The Wynnes of Eunant are well known to students of Welsh genealogy. Rees Wynne (son of Edward Wynne, son of Rees Wynne of Eunant) married Anne, daughter of Robert Wynn, of Glyn, in the parish of Llanaber in Ardudwy, and was buried May 2nd, 1688. Rees and Anne Wynne had many daughters, of whom the eldest, Catherine, the heiress of Eunant, was born at Glyn, August 29th, 1665. The pedigree on page 366 in vol. iv of *Powys Fadog*, gives only the name of her first husband, John Hanmer, of Pentrepant (who died May 14th, 1694, aged thirty-eight). But, as Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen's excellent *History of the Parish of Selattyn* shows, this Catherine Hanmer, eldest daughter of Rees Wynne, of Eunant, married, for her second husband, John Lloyd, son of Richard Lloyd, of Llwyn y maen.

Mr. Edward Hughes has a deed, dated June 1st, 1706, to which John Lloyd, of Eunant, and Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter of Rees Wynne, are parties, conveying the estate of Eunant to trustees for the natural life of them, the said John and Catherine Lloyd, and after their decease to John Lloyd, their elder son, and in default to Edward Lloyd, their second son, and so continuing with the usual forms of words. The recital declares that the said John Lloyd, before his marriage, paid various debts of the said Catherine, afterwards his wife, amounting to £500 and more. There were settled, according to the several uses of the deed of June 1st, 1706, not merely the capital messuage of "Eynant," with its appurtenances, and messuage called Llanerch Wen, but also those other messuages known as "Shamber Gerrig, Rheol y Fridd, Tu alias Tir tan y Graig, Rhyd Onnen, Harodfidir and Lle'r hen Tu:" all in the parish of "Llanwothin" (Llanwddyn), in the county of Montgomery; Tyddyn y Garreg, in the parish of Pennant, and various tenements, etc., in Llanvylling (Llanfyllin).

Mr. Hughes has pursued the history of Eunant as far as this clue

¹ Since writing the above, Mr. Williams has informed me that Sir Edmund Buckley sold the Eunant estate, containing 8,668 acres, to R. L. P. Llewellyn, Esq., who re-sold it to the Liverpool Corporation for £60,879.



EUNANT, LLANWDDYN.
(Now at the bottom of Lake Vyrnwy.)

will lead, and to him and to Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen's *History of Selattyn* I owe all the information which I have here thrown into the form of an abbreviated pedigree. Eunant, Mr. Hughes tells me, formed part of the Pentrepant estate in 1844; and it is curious to note that, notwithstanding the deed of 1706, the Eunant estate returned to the representative of the family of Catherine Lloyd's first husband.

When Eunant Hall was pulled down, previous to the submergence of its site, the Rev. John Williams recovered from the ruins an old stone inscribed "R. W., 1599." "R. W." stands, of course, for "Rees Wynne."

A. N. P.

EUNANT.

Rees Wynne ap Edward ap Rees Wynne, = Anne, dau. of Robert Wynn, of Glyn of Eunant; buried May 2, 1688.

in Ardudwy.

(1) John Hanmer, 2nd son = Catherine, eldest dau.; = (2) John Lloyd (son of of John Hanmer, of Richard Lloyd, of Pentrepant; buried at Llwyn y maen); Selattyn, May 14, 1694. born August 29, 1665; buried at Llanfyllin, January 12, 1739. = (3) John Lloyd (son of Richard Lloyd, of Llwyn y maen); buried at Llanwdd-yn, April 16, 1728.

Thomas Hanmer; Rice Hanmer, of Pentre- = Mary, dau. of John Phillips, born October 22, pant; born September of Drywell and Ebnal. She 1689; buried at 16, 1693; married May married, 2ndly, Richard Selattyn, Novem- 23, 1719; buried May 5, Puleston, of Hafod y wern. ber 9, 1702. 1722.

(1)	(2)	(3)
John Lloyd, = Elizabeth Phillips, of Eunant; buried Aug. 7, 1787.	of Pentrago; married January 7, 1786; buried July 3, 1740.	Edward Lloyd; living June 1, 1706. Meyrick Lloyd, of Dyffryn; buried May 25, 1776.
Elizabeth, born February 5, 1737; buried May 4, 1737.	Catherine, buried May 4, 1738.	Anne, baptised September 4, 1739; married January 10, 1757.
		= Wm. Humphreys, of Llwyn.

DISCOVERY AT LLANWONNO CHURCH.—The interesting notes on certain discoveries at Llangendierne Church, Carmarthen, by Mr. T. P. Clarke, call to mind a very similar discovery made in 1893, at Llanwonno Parish Church, Glamorgan. In this instance, the nave floor was raised about 2 ft. 6 in. above the chancel, which was reached by a short flight of steps. I found that the nave, to the depth of the chancel level, as at Llangendierne, was filled with skeletons,

laid, as the foreman of works remarked, "like candles in a box." The laying or burying of these bodies was a subsequent addition—if I may use this expression—on account of which the nave floor was raised. The thin skim of original plaster whitewash followed the chancel level westward. Local tradition says that during the Civil Wars a skirmish took place in this neighbourhood, and that the dead were laid on the church floor, and covered over. As most of the church is built on the solid rock, there seems some colour for this supposition. Nothing however, was found to indicate their date of burial.

Several vaults of later date have been cut through this layer of skeletons, in which burials have taken place until very recent times. In one interment, dating probably late seventeenth century, a somewhat singular discovery was made: resting on the skull was a pair of *pince-nez*, with circular lenses, round the frame of which is the following inscription:—

**CONRAD . WEIGEL . . . IOH : ERHARD . MAY SEEL . MAY
SEEL ERB . PETER CONRAD WEIGEL**

The lenses are $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Immediately under the ribs of this skeleton a copper bolt was found, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, from which one may suppose that the individual met his death probably by the discharge of a blunderbuss.

During the reparation of the church a fragment of a pre-Norman cross was found built in the porch wall. The bowl of a Norman pedestal piscina was built in the south wall of the porch, which had been used at some time as a holy-water stoup. I was fortunate in finding the base of this piscina about 2 ft. 6 in. below the ground, near the church. Its reparation was then a very simple matter. A circular font, of unusual size, was embedded in the nave floor. Both vessels are identical in design, and were evidently masoned by the same hand.

G. E. HALLIDAY.

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